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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 463--77th Congress

Chapter 108--2d Session

H. R. 6548

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 463

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1942. Appropriates \$100,000,000 to Office of Civilian Defense to carry out Public Law 415 - 77th Cong.

Appropriates \$652,500 additional for Employees' Compensation Commission.

Appropriates \$10,000,000 for education and training of defense workers by Federal Security Agency.

Appropriates \$7,000,000 to Public Roads Administration for surveys and construction of the Inter-American Highway.

Appropriates \$2,050,000 to the Department of Agriculture for fighting forest fires.

Appropriates \$15,000,000 for restoration to the emergency fund for the President of amounts allocated to Interior Department for relief and civilian defense in Hawaii.

Appropriates \$4,869.27 to Department of Agriculture for payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property under Act of Dec. 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as set forth in H. Doc. 574 and S. Doc. 174, 77th Congress.

Appropriates \$731.98 to Department of Agriculture for judgments, U. S. courts, under Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), as set forth in H. Doc. 572 - 77th Congress.

Appropriates \$17,684.66 to pay a judgment of the Court of Claims in connection with Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation account, as set forth in H. Doc. 582 and S. Doc. 168 and 169 - 77th Congress.

Appropriates sums for payment of Department of Agriculture claims allowed by General Accounting Office under Act of June 20, 1974 (31 U. S. C. 713), as set forth in H. Doc. 573 and S. Doc. 167 - 77th Congress.

Prohibits use of these appropriations to pay persons who advocate overthrow of Government by force. Restricts employment of aliens with these appropriations.



INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 6548

- January 26, 1942 Hearings: House, H. R. 6548.
- February 6, 1942 House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 6548.
House Report 1750. Committee Prints of the bill and report.
Print of the bill as reported.

H. R. 6548 debated in the House.
- February 9, 1942 House debate continued. Amended and passed House.
- February 10, 1942 H. R. 6548 was referred to the Senate Committee on
Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
- February 11, 1942 Hearings: Senate, H. R. 6548.
- February 13, 1942 Senate Committee reported H. R. 6548 with amendments.
Senate Report 1086. Print of the bill as reported.

H. R. 6548 was discussed in the Senate.
- February 17, 1942 H. R. 6548 was debated and passed the Senate with amend-
ments.

Senate Conferees appointed.

Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate
numbered.

Prints of amendments proposed by Senators Parkley, Lee,
and Byrd.
- February 18, 1942 House Conferees appointed.

House received the Conference Report. House Rept. 1799.

House discussed and agreed to the Conference Report.
- February 19, 1942 Senate discussed and agreed to the Conference Report.
- February 21, 1942 Approved. Public Law 463.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

77TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } No. —

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR
1942

FEBRUARY 6, 1942.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. ——]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes."

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates on which the bill is based were submitted in House Documents Nos. 556, 557, 558, 559, 565, 568, 569, 571 to 588, inclusive, 590 to 598, inclusive, 602, and 603 of the present session, totaling \$161,883,069.43.

The amount recommended to be appropriated by the bill is \$160,-590,611.43, which sum is \$1,292,458 less than the total of the Budget estimates.

The amount recommended to be appropriated by the bill is generally classified as follows:

(1) Payment of judgments rendered against the United States by United States courts, claims allowed by the General Accounting Office and certified for appropriation, and claims adjusted under statutes and certified by Federal agencies for appropriations-----	\$3, 090, 009. 90
(2) Deficiencies for Federal agencies not directly traceable to the war effort-----	5, 444, 333. 53
(3) New law for replacement of lost, etc., checks-----	50, 000. 00
(4) Deficiency and supplemental amounts for the government of the District of Columbia due to municipal functions (payable from District of Columbia revenues)-----	398, 803. 00
(5) Deficiency and emergent supplemental amounts for Federal agencies, other than War and Navy Departments, directly caused by their participation in, and supplemental assistance to, the war effort (including \$100,000,000 to carry out the new law for civilian defense)-----	151, 607, 465. 00
Total-----	<u>160, 590, 611. 43</u>

The amounts comprised in category (5) above, comprising supplemental and deficiency amounts for Federal agencies directly caused by their participation in, and supplemental assistance to, the war effort, are as follows:

Government Printing Office (additional working capital, fiscal year 1942, on account of accelerated program for war agencies, to be returned to the Treasury not later than Dec. 31, 1942)-----	\$2, 000, 000. 00
Library of Congress (expenses of removal, security, etc., of valuable collections)-----	100, 000. 00
Civilian defense (new law—act of Jan. 27, 1942, local defense—fire-fighting equipment, organization and equipment of civilian defense workers, gas masks, etc.)-----	100, 000, 000. 00
Employees Compensation Commission (additional personnel, compensation benefits, etc., due to enlarged civilian personnel at Federal plants, military defenses, etc.)-----	652, 500. 00
Federal Communications Commission, radio monitoring stations, foreign broadcasts, etc-----	587, 195. 00
Public Health Service, additional funds for venereal disease control, malaria control, and training of nurses-----	4, 395, 000. 00
Office of Education, equipment for training of workers for defense industry-----	10, 000, 000. 00
Inter-American Highway, United States proportion toward construction in Central America pursuant to act of Dec. 26, 1941--	7, 000, 000. 00
Federal Bureau of Investigation, additional agents and clerical forces-----	2, 150, 000. 00
Reimbursement to the President's emergency fund for advance made for civilian defense in Hawaiian Islands-----	15, 000, 000. 00
Richardson Highway, Alaska, Valdez to Fairbanks, rehabilitation and straightening to serve military needs-----	2, 200, 000. 00
Post Office Department, additional postal inspectors and expenses of unusual conditions at post offices to meet postal needs in camps, cantonments, training centers, etc., for military and naval personnel-----	744, 000. 00
State Department, emergency fund to meet unusual conditions arising out of declarations of war and for additional contingent expenses of the Department due to war emergency-----	5, 150, 000. 00
Treasury Department, additional expenses in connection with preparation for enlarged tax programs, guarding of piers, borders, etc., by Customs Service, additional Secret Service operatives and White House Police, and expenses of transportation of gold bullion from New York and San Francisco to interior points-----	1, 610, 770. 00
Miscellaneous items-----	18, 000. 00
Total, category (5)-----	<u>151, 607, 465. 00</u>

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Requests for additional employees for various agencies in the District of Columbia impel the committee to offer for consideration a suggestion for some mitigation of the desperate housing and office space problems. The War and Navy Departments are working on a 48-hour week and the Federal Bureau of Investigation is on a 45-hour week with an average overtime for its personnel that brings the week's work to more than 48 hours. Many departments and offices, though indirectly concerned with the war effort, are on a lower weekly schedule which does not exceed 44 hours with the usual Saturday half holiday still in effect. There is no doubt that considerable relief would be afforded if the work week in many offices is advanced to 48 hours. Such action would obviate the necessity in some instances of requesting additional personnel to carry added work loads and in other instances might permit the release of personnel for transfer to agencies badly needing them. A redistribution of personnel in this fashion, no matter how slight, would in that manner avoid the necessity of bringing other persons to Washington and further congesting the District. It would be no great injustice to request extra effort from Federal workers. Their Government is a liberal employer and in normal times has provided considerable employment on good salary schedules, liberal provision for annual and sick leave with pay, holiday and Saturday half-holiday leave with pay, periodic salary advancement, and generous retirement provisions. The burden of the war effort requires the utmost effort on the part of every Government employee and every other citizen. The committee believes that Federal workers in the District will patriotically and willingly work the extra time if that will contribute to relieve a situation that is rapidly getting worse. If more workers are brought into the District than can be accommodated by housing and office accommodations the more likelihood there is of present personnel being removed to other cities to make room for them.

The committee recommends early consideration of this phase of the Federal employment situation by administrative officials.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

The act of January 27, 1942, authorizes an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the purpose of providing facilities, supplies, and services for the adequate protection of persons and property from bombing attacks, sabotage, or other war hazards in such localities in the United States, its Territories and possessions as the Director of Civilian Defense may determine to be in need of such protection but unable to provide it and under such regulations as the President may approve.

The committee recommends the full amount of the authorization, \$100,000,000, which was requested by the President in House Document No. 597.

A general segregation of the amount is as follows:

Emergency fire fighting, including pumping units, hose, equipment for training and outfitting auxiliary corps and air raid wardens, research and experimentation, and expenses of procurement, inspection, accounting, and administration-----	\$57, 217, 271. 00
Protective clothing, steel helmets, arm bands, including administration-----	7, 998, 545. 00
Emergency medical supplies and equipment-----	4, 890, 290. 00
Gas masks and creation of facilities for manufacture of gas masks-----	29, 893, 894. 00
Total-----	<u>100, 000, 000. 00</u>

The program of civilian defense is predicated upon affording this protection in such coastal areas and important strategic interior points as may be determined by military authorities. The plan, while worked out in detail upon a tentative basis, has been discussed quite fully with the Director of Civilian Defense and his military assistants. Much of this discussion and the details of equipment and operation do not appear in the printed hearings for obvious reasons. Enemy air raids upon continental United States are to be expected, but the general military opinion is that they cannot be conducted on a scale approaching in any degree the intensity or frequency of raids on England or the continent of Europe. The possibility exists, however, that such raids will come and, due to the character of warfare being waged by the Axis Powers, they will endeavor to conduct them with as great an element of surprise and in localities where they will hope to accomplish the most damage. Speculation on possible points of attack and special preparation there to the neglect of points where it might be thought that no attack would be likely should not be tolerated. Prudence requires preparation at all points which the enemy might reach with the character of attack that he would have to make considering his problem of reaching the United States and considering the damage that he would desire to inflict.

The committee's examination of the proposed detailed plans indicates that there is need for a resurvey of the tentative distribution of the equipment proposed to be procured and a deviation from any hard and fast rule of ratio implementation of communities within the coastal zone irrespective of their strategic or industrial importance. Some communities in the target area, because of their strategic location and industrial value to the war program, are certain to be potential marks for such sporadic raids as might occur. Other communities in the same zone because of their isolated location and lack of industrial importance would be less susceptible of concentrated attack though in possible danger from scattered units of an assaulting force.

The committee is advised that present plans do not require communities to make cash contributions to the program because of their financial inability and because the equipment and supplies required are solely due to the war. Communities are expected, however, to house, care for, and operate the equipment through their municipal organizations, either paid or volunteer.

Large numbers of citizens are volunteering and giving their time to local defense organization and training in all phases. That prepara-

tion should go forward rapidly at all points where it is deemed advisable. Much delay has already ensued and more will occur before the equipment can be procured and delivered in the quantities planned.

One phase of the program disturbing to the committee is that of gas masks. Thus far in this war gas attacks upon civilian populations have not been resorted to. This is no assurance, however, that such attacks might not be attempted upon our people. The appropriation recommended contains an allocation of \$29,893,894 for the creation of facilities to increase the rate of manufacture of masks for civilian use and also contains an amount for the manufacture of masks for volunteer personnel engaged in civilian defense and a limited number for general civilian use. The amount permitted for facilities and the amount for the production of masks are not adequate either to procure sufficient masks or to create adequate facilities for such production at an expeditious rate in order to protect the entire civilian population in the so-called target areas against a gas attack. The committee recommends funds in this bill to the limit authorized by the act of January 27, 1942, for civilian defense. It might be that some additional amounts could be allocated for gas masks or their production by reallocating some of the funds proposed to be assigned to other categories. Even if that should be possible, without neglecting those other phases of civilian defense, it is obvious that any sum so secured would be insufficient to increase to any adequate extent the number of masks that could be obtained. The Director of Civilian Defense advised the committee that it was his recommendation that 50,000,000 gas masks be provided for general civilian use. Without divulging the number that will be provided with these funds and the rate of manufacture that the new facilities will permit, it is evident that further administrative and legislative consideration should be promptly given to that important phase of civilian defense.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Public Health Service.—Three items are recommended for the Public Health Service for the remainder of the fiscal year 1942: \$2,500,000 for the Division of Venereal Diseases, \$1,295,000 for emergency health and sanitation activities, and \$600,000 for the training of nurses. All three items are directly related to the health and welfare of the military forces and the civilian population.

The appropriation of \$2,500,000 for control of venereal diseases supplements the current appropriation to the Public Health Service of \$6,250,000. This latter sum is the amount regularly provided for cooperation with the States in promoting the program for eradication of these diseases. It is well known that venereal diseases become epidemic in wartime and their treatment, control, and prevention presents a serious problem for the military forces and the general public. They are a large factor in producing ineffectiveness in military personnel and industrial workers. The following excerpt from the testimony of Surgeon General Parran briefly epitomizes the need for additional money:

As you all realize, wartime aggravates the venereal-disease problems. Traditionally, venereal diseases have become epidemic in wartime.

As you know, under the Venereal Disease Control Act, passed in 1938, the Public Health Service has been cooperating with the States in developing a co-

operative program for the control of venereal diseases. The defense effort, and later the war effort, with the great migration of people and the concentration of people under new circumstances, have aggravated the problem. In addition to that, the selective-service regulations require that a serologic test be made on every boy before he is inducted into the Army. The first million examinations revealed about 47,000 cases of syphilis and 16,000 or 17,000 cases of gonorrhea. About half of those cases are not yet under treatment. Yet we have the opportunity, it seems to me, by more intensive measures, to trace down these foci of infection, and thereby accelerate the control of syphilis and gonorrhea greatly.

Most of these cases of disease are in the early stages, highly infectious, and to prevent them from spreading the disease, it is very important that every one of those men should be brought under treatment.

The routine serologic tests made on employees in many war industries have brought many more new cases to light. If we expand our control measures vigorously, we have an opportunity to bring these newly discovered cases under treatment, control venereal disease more promptly, and make it less of a military health problem. Venereal diseases are still the largest cause of noneffectiveness in our military service.

Of the appropriation of \$2,500,000, the sum of \$2,250,000 is for allotment to States and \$250,000 is for use by the Public Health Service for emergency venereal-disease-control measures. The bases of allocation to States are population, prevalence of venereal disease, and financial need, and the amount determined by prevalence of disease is divided between normal needs and war needs. The committee was advised that slightly more than half of the proposed allotment to States would be based on the war needs. The Surgeon General is of the opinion that the amount now proposed is not fully adequate to meet the immediate situation but is all that can be effectively used, considering the problem of recruitment of the necessary trained professional and other personnel and provision of clinics and facilities of treatment.

The committee is advised that combatting the spread of venereal diseases, particularly with reference to the armed forces, does not always meet with the fullest cooperation of local authorities. Congress has enacted the May Act which is designed to meet the situation surrounding military and naval reservations. The program agreed upon between the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and the Federal Security Administrator is set forth on pages 302 and 303 of the hearings. No excuse for failure to cooperate should be tolerated from any local authority.

Great commendation is due Surgeon General Parran for the eminent leadership he has continuously maintained for adequate State and Federal programs in dealing with venereal diseases. Good progress has been made in reducing the incidence of the disease. Greater vigilance and accentuated effort are necessary now because of the war condition, both among the military and civilian populations, and the committee feels satisfied that intelligent direction is being given to meeting the problem as effectively as possible. With complete cooperation from all local authorities most gratifying results could be attained.

The sum of \$1,295,000 for emergency health and sanitation activities is to supplement a previous appropriation for the current fiscal year of \$3,175,000. The largest proportion of the amount recommended is for malaria control work in the vicinity of concentrations of military and naval personnel. The appropriation for the current fiscal year was predicated upon labor for this activity being furnished by Work Projects Administration workers. The inability to secure this labor

necessitates the provision of funds to the Public Health Service to hire it. Necessity also exists to extend the control to areas not contemplated prior to the outbreak of war. Additional funds are included for industrial hygiene, typhus control, plague control, and other emergency sanitation measures precipitated by the outbreak of war.

The sum of \$600,000 is recommended for the remainder of the current fiscal year to supplement the current appropriation of \$1,200,000 for training of nurses. The program is threefold: Refresher courses to bring into active nursing those who have left the profession, postgraduate courses in special fields for teachers, instructors, orthopedic nurses, etc., and courses for student nurses. The need for nurses for the military services and the civil population is becoming acute. During the first World War there were 30,000 trained nurses in the military services. Prior to the outbreak of this war the estimated need for additional nurses for the military services was 10,500 by June 30, next. There is already a shortage of nurses for civilian needs. The current appropriation provides for the training of approximately 3,000 student nurses, refresher courses for 3,000 inactive registered nurses, and postgraduate training for approximately 700. The amount recommended in the present bill will permit training for about 2,000 additional student nurses by enabling many schools to admit second classes this year, and to bring forward the admission of fall classes to May or June.

Office of Education—training of defense workers.—The sum of \$10,000,000 is allowed for payment to States to enable them to procure equipment for use in schools or other training centers for the vocational training and education of defense workers. This sum is advanced from the regular 1943 Budget to this bill in order to expedite procurement of the equipment and accelerate the training program.

Data presented to the committee indicate that 10,000,000 additional workers will be needed in the calendar year 1942 for war production over the additional number estimated to be required in the last quarter of the calendar year 1941. Many of these workers should have refresher and preemployment courses and many will need supplementary courses. The Budget estimates for training for the fiscal year 1943 contemplate the training of 1,325,000 persons in supplementary courses and 1,040,000 in preemployment and refresher courses. The number of training stations (schools, etc.) necessary to train those who are estimated to require it is 110,320 and the number at present equipped to do this character of work, including 15,000 now being equipped with funds already available, is 92,382, leaving a deficit of 18,000 of such stations to meet the estimated training program. The \$10,000,000 allowed is designed to equip these stations in order that they may be in operation as early as possible in this calendar year.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Inter-American Highway.—The act of December 26, 1941, authorizes an appropriation of \$20,000,000 to enable the Government of the United States to cooperate with the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama in the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway within the borders of those countries. The act provides that the United States shall not provide for more than two-thirds of the expense of the construction

in any particular country and that the cooperating nation shall provide not less than one-third of the expense within its borders. On the basis outlined, the authorization of \$20,000,000 for the cooperation of the United States would require at least \$10,000,000 to be furnished by the cooperating nations, making a total of \$30,000,000 or more for highway construction and survey over a period of 4 or 5 years.

The purpose of the authorizing act is to accelerate construction and completion of the highway from the Texas border to the Panama Canal Zone, roadways totalling approximately 3,200 miles, one-half of which is in Mexico and the remainder in the other countries. Mexico has constructed 825 miles of continuous road from the Texas border and has constructed other noncontinuous sections and has additional construction under way. The policy of assistance has been determined by Congress and is based upon the economic, national defense, and good-neighbor factors.

The committee recommends the amount of the Budget estimate of \$7,000,000. This sum is predicated upon a total of cooperating funds being available from the nations involved of at least \$3,500,000 and the period of construction to be covered by the total of \$10,500,000 or more is approximately 1½ years.

Funds are in hand at the present time by three of the nations to require all of the \$7,000,000 of expenditure by the United States but it is not intended that the entire amount will be used in those countries. There is an obligation upon the United States to advance its proportion of the funds when the cooperating nation has accepted our proffer and provided its funds. The committee is advised that there is every reasonable assurance that all six of the countries named in the authorizing act will have funds available to carry on their part of the program either by local funds or by credits from the Export-Import Bank. The following table indicates this situation:

Country	Present percent all-weather or better road	Percent all-weather or better after spending proposed \$7,000,000 appropriation	Export-Import Bank credits presently available for highway construction	Local funds available other than bank credits	Total amount currently available to match Federal participation	Amount required to match proposed \$7,000,000 appropriation under proposed distribution
Panama to Canal	84	100			¹ \$2,000,000	\$500,000
Costa Rica	18	35	\$2,200,000	² \$600,000	2,800,000	1,000,000
Nicaragua	27	66	2,000,000	² 600,000	2,600,000	1,000,000
Honduras	38	38	(³)			250,000
Salvador	60	70	400,000	² 100,000	500,000	250,000
Guatemala	100	100		500,000	500,000	500,000

¹ This is an estimated balance believed available when other road matters in Panama are adjusted.

² Estimated credits for materials and supplies on hand and for equipment rentals.

³ An Export-Import Bank loan is under consideration.

The committee recommends the entire \$7,000,000 in the belief that the good faith of the Government of the United States is pledged to this program and that the benefits to result from the early completion of a continuous highway from the Texas-Mexican border to the Panama Canal Zone will result in important mutual benefits to all countries concerned.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Reimbursement to President's emergency fund.—Subsequent to the attack on Pearl Harbor, the President allocated to the Interior Department from his emergency fund the sum of \$15,000,000 for defense in the Hawaiian Islands for protection, care, and relief of the civilian population, to be allocated and expended through cooperative effort of the Governor of Hawaii, the War Department, the Federal Security Agency, and the Office of Civilian Defense. The committee has not passed upon the necessity or details of the program for use of the \$15,000,000. Obviously, adequate and prompt action had to be taken by the President in order that measures might be initiated in the Hawaiian Islands for such protection. The action of the committee in providing the \$15,000,000 in this bill is solely to maintain a safe balance in the President's fund. It is apparent, considering the many aspects of emergency requirements that the President must meet, that the fund should be kept at a level adequate to meet the emergencies as they arise.

Richardson Highway, Alaska.—The Richardson Highway is an existing road running from the seaport of Valdez to Fairbanks, Alaska, a distance of 380 miles. The appropriation of \$2,200,000 recommended in the bill is for reconstruction and improvement to straighten sections of the road, replace bridges to carry heavier loads, and otherwise place the road in condition to meet transportation requirements incident to military necessities. Early provision of the money will enable advantage to be taken of the most favorable working conditions in the Territory and shorten the time required for completion of the improvements.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation.—The committee recommends the Budget estimate of \$2,150,000 for additional personnel and other expenses for the remainder of the present fiscal year. This is a companion item to the sum of \$3,800,000 now pending in the committee for this augmented force for the entire fiscal year 1943. The sum allowed will raise the total appropriations for the Bureau for the current fiscal year, emergency and regular, to \$24,100,000 and will necessitate a budget of \$29,636,787 in the next fiscal year. The new amount makes provision for 2,168 additional employees, consisting of 1,250 clerks and 918 agents, who, when recruited and added to the present organization, will bring it to a total of 10,019, consisting of 6,414 clerks and 3,605 agents.

The need for enlargement of the force arises from constantly expanding duties and mounting work load arising out of the war effort and greatly accentuated since the declaration of war. The accentuated burdens are in the fingerprinting, identification, national defense, and administrative divisions, as well as in the case load of agents in the field. The total number of fingerprints on file on January 1, 1941, was 15,000,000 and a year later, January 1, 1942, it had increased to 32,000,000. At the present rate of receipt of fingerprint records the work of handling them is falling in arrears about 10,000 per day. Continued increase in receipts of fingerprints is anticipated from the following sources: Civil Service Commission; United States Army; National Guard units; Selective Service trainees, where the rate of

induction is to be increased; Coast Guard; United States Navy; Marine Corps; applicants in industrial plants; Maritime Commission; civilian defense organizations; alien visa and exit control (all aliens entering or leaving the country have to be fingerprinted); and the Civil Aeronautics Board (which requires fingerprints of all civilian pilots). In addition, many civic organizations are having their personnel fingerprinted.

Great commendation is due to Director Hoover and his staff of loyal executives, agents, and employees. Their record of devotion to the job is one that may well be emulated by some other branches of the Federal service. Last December the Saturday half holiday was discontinued and employees went on a 6-day 45-hour week at the seat of government. Operations are conducted on a three-shift basis through the 24-hour period. Supervisors are averaging 4 hours overtime a day and subordinate personnel is averaging $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours overtime per day at the seat of government. Field agents are averaging 5 hours overtime and field clerks 2 hours overtime.

In spite of this unusual application the great press of work increases and it continues to fall in arrears. The number of cases for investigation in December 1941 was 35,000, more than double the number on hand in the previous December. The average case load per agent is 23 against a normally effective load of 10.

The plant-protection duties, activities in connection with sabotage, subversive elements, and aliens, have been accentuated since the declaration of war and will continue to increase with the intensity of volume of the national effort.

The Bureau is performing exceedingly valuable service supplemental to the war program and is doing it with application on the part of all of its staff that is worthy of the heartiest commendation and support. Excessive overtime should be relieved wherever possible and arrearages of important work brought current as rapidly as possible through the recruitment of the additional personnel. The committee approves the Budget estimate as submitted in the expectation that it will serve to meet the present and growing needs.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The amount recommended for the Department totals \$2,377,765, of which \$1,633,765 represents deficiencies for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 caused by increased postal business and \$744,000 represents amounts directly traceable to burdens placed on the Department because of military activities.

The sum of \$114,000 is allowed for salaries and traveling expenses of 100 additional postal inspectors for an average of 3 months in the current fiscal year. This action corresponds with the provision in the Post Office appropriation bill for 1943, which has just passed the House, carrying the 100 additional inspectors for all of that fiscal year. The inauguration and maintenance of mail service in camps, cantonments, and other military and naval stations has required a large force of inspectors and the further expansion of the military and naval forces will further increase the burden.

Additional sums of \$300,000 each are provided for miscellaneous items at first- and second-class post offices and unusual conditions at post offices. Each of these deals with emergency conditions which

cannot be anticipated in connection with regular items of appropriation and are particularly uncertain in connection with Postal Service for military and naval stations and unforeseen circumstances arising in connection with shifts of population to new plants and other war-production sites.

Budget requests were submitted for additional personnel for a number of bureaus and offices of the Department. These were based upon additional work resulting from the increase in volume of postal business. The committee has denied all of these requests for the remainder of the current fiscal year, believing that such of them as are urgent are appropriately provided for the new fiscal year commencing July 1 next in the Post Office appropriation bill which has just passed the House. In this connection attention is invited to a section in this report dealing with the hours of work in Federal agencies generally at the seat of government during the war period.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Two items for the Department consist of \$5,000,000 for emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service and \$150,000 for the departmental contingent fund.

The declaration of war has placed many unusual and unpredictable expenses upon the emergency fund for the maintenance in the United States of officials of countries with whom we are at war prior to their return home, the repatriation of American citizens, and the expenses incurred by the Swiss Government in representing the United States in enemy countries. The present appropriation of \$1,500,000 for emergencies is overobligated and commitments have been made which will absorb \$3,000,000 of the amount now allowed. The necessities are unpredictable and the Department must be implemented with funds to meet them as and wherever they may arise.

The Department contingent fund of \$150,000 provides equipment, supplies, and services on account of the expanded personnel required to transact the large volume of work that has arisen out of the declaration of war.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The total amount recommended for the Treasury Department is \$3,247,913.57. Of this sum \$50,000 is required to carry into effect the new law providing a revolving fund for the replacement of Government checks which have been forged, lost, or stolen, \$1,585,900 is required to meet deficiencies in current appropriations, principally to keep the mints operating on a 24-hour basis, 7 days a week, to meet demands for coin, and \$1,610,770 to meet emergencies growing out of the declarations of war. This latter sum is divided as follows:

60 additional operatives and 20 additional clerks for the Secret Service.....	\$229, 000
60 additional White House Police to replace a like detail of Metropolitan Police.....	60, 770
600 guards for the Customs Service to increase coverage of piers, docks, warehouses, vessels, border stations, etc., to provide 24-hour watch at critical points.....	471, 000
For the removal of \$1,000,000,000 in gold from New York to Fort Knox and one-half billion in gold from San Francisco to Denver, plus reserve funds to make further transfers from these points if occasion requires.....	500, 000

Emergency fund for the Department on account of increased operating expenses to meet new duties and preparation of data for new tax programs including \$80,000 for preparation and distribution of a motion-picture film to stimulate public interest in the payment of income taxes..... \$350, 000

The item of \$80,000 for preparation and distribution of a motion-picture film to stimulate public interest in the payment of income tax has aroused some discussion as to the effectiveness and practicability of this method of advising taxpayers of their responsibilities.

The film is a Donald Duck production from the studios of Mr. Walt Disney, who has made the film at actual cost (approximately \$40,000) for the Government. The other \$40,000 is for 1,000 reproductions in order that it may be shown in from 10,000 to 12,000 motion-picture theaters in the United States prior to March 15. These arrangements have been made without cost to the United States. The showing of the film requires about 7 minutes. Some members of the subcommittee preparing this bill had an opportunity to see this film at the Treasury Department recently. It no doubt will have a stimulating effect on many persons who otherwise will not have forcibly presented to them the importance of the tax program to the war effort.

Between six and seven million new taxpayers will be required to file returns this year on account of 1941 taxes. Already 15,000,000 taxpayers are filing returns, many of whom do not realize the substantial increases they will have to pay during 1942. The Treasury Department is endeavoring to enlighten all taxpayers in three ways: By radio, by printed pamphlets, and by this motion picture. It has been found that no one method of information is sufficient to reach all sections of the population. Between 65,000,000 and 80,000,000 people attend the motion pictures once a week. It is certain that a large proportion of the 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 persons who have not heretofore had to pay income taxes will thus be apprised of their new obligation who otherwise would not have been reached by radio or printed matter and a large proportion of the other 15,000,000 who will have largely increased tax burdens under the new law will likewise be apprised of their added responsibilities.

Expenses of loans.—The Budget request provides that the amount for expenses of loans for the current fiscal year be increased from \$9,800,000 to \$27,250,000. The committee recommends that the total be limited to \$26,000,000.

This appropriation provides all expenses connected with the loan program, including not only expenses of sales promotion, but all expenses connected with printing bonds, handling, registering, and otherwise accounting for all of the program currently carried on.

The current allotment of \$9,800,000 is practically obligated as of the 1st of February and the increase of \$16,200,000 is applicable to the remaining 5 months of the current fiscal year. The Budget estimate contemplated the addition of 880 paid employees in field offices for sales promotion of defense bonds. The present paid staff in field offices totals approximately 200 and the volunteer personnel approximates 100,000. The Budget request has been reduced by \$1,250,000. The committee believes that greater emphasis should be placed in securing volunteers for direction of this patriotic work and not increasing in such large proportion the quota of paid field workers.

The Treasury Department has a tremendous task to meet the taxing and borrowing requirements of the fiscal year 1943 expenditure program estimated now at \$59,000,000,000. Taking into consideration estimated revenues from present and proposed taxation, the estimated increase in the public debt by the end of the fiscal year 1943 to meet the Budget deficit would be \$40,000,000,000. Obviously as much of Federal borrowing as can be placed among the largest number of persons in the United States will have a wholesome effect both from the standpoint of having the financing of the war effort distributed as widely as possible and of securing the investment of as much as possible of surplus earnings of the general public in savings instead of competing in the market for a curtailed supply of civilian goods thereby stimulating the tendency to inflation.

The following table shows the sales of savings bonds by months since May 1941:

United States savings bonds—Sales since May 1, 1941, by months, on basis of issue price

[In thousands of dollars]

Month	Series E			Series F	Series G	Total
	Post offices	Banks	Total			
May.....	42,836	57,745	100,581	37,817	211,420	349,818
June.....	40,788	61,729	102,517	28,876	183,134	314,527
July.....	50,558	94,717	145,274	27,359	169,498	342,132
August.....	40,725	76,878	117,603	20,318	127,685	265,606
September.....	38,117	67,123	105,241	18,099	108,987	232,327
October.....	41,634	81,250	122,884	22,963	124,866	270,713
November.....	37,997	71,478	109,475	18,987	105,035	233,487
December.....	103,154	237,930	341,085	33,272	154,242	528,599
Total.....	395,811	748,850	1,144,660	207,682	1,184,867	2,537,210

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Research and Statistics. Jan. 1, 1942.

NOTE.—Figures have been rounded to nearest thousand and will not necessarily add to totals.

Source: All figures are deposits with the Treasurer of the United States on account of proceeds of sales of United States savings bonds.

It will be noted that sales in the month of December last reached \$528,000,000 against \$350,000,000 in the highest previous month and sales for the month of January last aggregated \$1,060,000,000. It is an interesting fact that \$667,000,000 of the latter amount resulted from sales of the E bonds (those salable only to individuals with a maximum sale to any individual in any 1 calendar year of not to exceed \$5,000).

In a period of 9 months of the sales effort ending with January, bonds had been sold to 7,000,000 different purchasers. The Treasury Department estimates that 50,000,000 persons in the United States have salaries or wages or some other form of regular income. It is the desire of the Department to sell bonds to as many in that group as possible. The Department's goal is to endeavor to have at least 30,000,000 purchasers.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The total sum recommended for the municipal government is \$398,803, which is \$160,633 less than the total of the Budget estimates. On suggestion of the Commissioners, items for the Elec-

trical Department, Purchasing Division, Office of Civilian Defense, and school building equipment, totaling \$88,085, have been eliminated. The estimate of \$36,000 to supplement previous appropriations for the construction and equipment of a new receiving home for children is not allowed. The committee is of the opinion that it will not be possible to secure priorities for the necessary equipment and supplies, and rental for continuance in the present quarters is provided for the remainder of the present fiscal year.

Provision is made for salaries and equipment for 95 additional members of the Metropolitan Police on the basis of an average of 4 months' employment in the current fiscal year instead of 5 months as provided by the Budget estimate. After the declaration of war it became necessary to assign 60 patrolmen to duty at the White House. While provision is made in this bill for that number of White House Police to release this detail, the committee is advised by the Superintendent of Police that the additional number now recommended is necessary to perform unusual protective duties brought about by the war. These assignments have been canvassed with Major Kelly and the committee is convinced that the additional number is necessary.

The estimates requested a total of \$127,468 for the Home for the Aged and Infirm. The committee recommends \$106,000. During the past year or so there has been universal criticism of conditions prevailing at Blue Plains where approximately 600 inmates whose average age is 65 are housed. Consideration has been given by Congress and the Board of Commissioners to abandoning the present institution and seeking a new site and erecting a new home. Due to the outbreak of war all such expectations had to be abandoned resulting in the presentation of this estimate to improve the care given these old people, to give them a better diet, and to repair and otherwise improve the old buildings so as to remove the fire hazard and make them more sanitary.

The estimates contemplated the addition of 49 additional employees for a period of 6 months and additional food, clothing, bedding, and equipment. The amount recommended includes 35 additional employees on a 4 months' basis and makes provision for additional food for the same period. The additional employees provide 3 nurses, 16 hospital attendants, 3 supervisors of dormitory and dining room attendants, 2 night watchmen, 1 mechanic, and 10 ward and dining room attendants. The committee has eliminated those positions which do not relate directly and immediately to the care and comfort of these old people; their consideration can wait until the regular annual bill. The total staff at Blue Plains with this additional force will be 106 including all classes of employees—nurses, attendants, cooks, helpers, laborers, etc.—or an average of 1 for every 6 inmates. The average age of the inmates, 65, indicates the degree of care that is necessitated. Of the total number of approximately 600, there are 135 who are hospitalized and 150 are wheel-chair cases.

The amount allowed for repairs and improvements contemplates no elaborate changes. More sanitary and additional plumbing, some new kitchen equipment, painting, repairs to floors, repairs to plastering, fire alarm system, etc., in the minimum amount to place the buildings in a more habitable condition.

The item of \$110,000 for the District of Columbia armory is the final installment to complete construction of the project.

A total of \$6,940 is allowed for six additional members of the Park Police to raise the total to 78. The sum includes equipment and provides salaries on the basis of 4 months of the present fiscal year. The outbreak of war has placed additional protective duties on the force and while an increased increment of 17 was sought by the superintendent the Commissioners have approved funds only for the 6 recommended.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions not heretofore enacted in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3, in connection with civilian defense:

* * * (which regulations may provide exemption from the requirements of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes) * * *.

On page 5, in connection with the Employees' Compensation Commission:

Provided, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service outside continental United States when the unit aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

On page 8, in connection with the Inter-American Highway:

Provided, That expenditures hereunder may be made without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes.

On page 8, in connection with the Selective Service System:

During the period of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, so much of section 6 of the Act approved May 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 683), as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 989), as requires the head of each independent establishment or executive department (other than the Post Office Department) to submit to the Postmaster General quarterly reports relating to mail matter which has been transmitted free of postage, is hereby suspended, insofar as the Selective Service System is concerned.

On page 17, in connection with the Post Office Department:

Provided, That the number of inspectors that may be employed for the remainder of the fiscal year 1942 is hereby increased from six hundred and thirty-five to seven hundred and thirty-five.

On page 23:

The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division," contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of per diem employees engaged in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards at rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia, and the second paragraph under the caption "Procurement Division" in such Act is hereby amended by adding after the words "District of Columbia" the words "and areas adjacent thereto."

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1942

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS				
LEGISLATIVE				
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
598	Special and select committees, 1942-----	\$125,000.00	\$110,000.00	—\$15,000.00
598	Reporting committee hearings, 1942-----	15,000.00	15,000.00	-----
	Total, House of Representatives-----	140,000.00	125,000.00	—15,000.00
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL				
-----	Salaries and expenses, 1942-----	-----	1,500.00	+1,500.00
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS				
565	Security of collections, 1942-----	203,000.00	100,000.00	—103,000.00
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE				
565	Working capital, 1942-----	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-----
	Total, legislative-----	2,343,000.00	2,226,500.00	—116,500.00

THE JUDICIARY				
569	Salaries and expenses of clerks, United States courts, 1942-----	25,000.00	25,000.00	-----
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT				
597	Civilian defense, 1942-----	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	-----
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES				
EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION				
592	Salaries and expenses, 1942-----	72,500.00	72,500.00	-----
592	Printing and binding, 1942-----	5,000.00	5,000.00	-----
592	Employees' compensation fund, 1942-----	500,000.00	400,000.00	---100,000.00
592	Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense), 1942-----	175,000.00	175,000.00	-----
	Total, Employees' Compensation Commission-----	752,500.00	652,500.00	---100,000.00
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION				
557	National defense activities, 1942-----	587,195.00	587,195.00	-----
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY				
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				
590	Expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, 1942-----	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	-----
602	Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense), 1942-----	1,295,000.00	1,295,000.00	-----
602	Training for nurses (National defense), 1942-----	600,000.00	600,000.00	-----
	Total, Public Health Service-----	4,395,000.00	4,395,000.00	-----

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—Continued				
OFFICE OF EDUCATION				
602	Salaries and expenses, Forum Advisory Service, 1942-----	\$12, 035. 00	-----	—\$12, 035. 00
602	Education and training, defense workers (national defense), 1942-----	10, 000, 000. 00	\$10, 000, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Office of Education-----	10, 012, 035. 00	10, 000, 000. 00	—12, 035. 00
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	14, 407, 035. 00	14, 395, 000. 00	—12, 035. 00
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION				
568	Inter-American Highway, 1942-----	7, 000, 000. 00	7, 000, 000. 00	-----
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD				
576	Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjustment Board, 1942-----	¹ 22, 500. 00	¹ 22, 500. 00	-----
	Total, independent executive agencies-----	22, 769, 230. 00	22, 657, 195. 00	—112, 035. 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
559	Purchasing Division, 1942	1, 530. 00	-----	-----	-1, 530. 00
591	Recorder of Deeds, rent, 1942	6, 250. 00	-----	6, 250. 00	-----
559	Office of Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets, contingent expenses, 1942	250. 00	-----	250. 00	-----
	Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, 1942		-----	5, 320. 00	+5, 320. 00
559	Office of Civilian Defense, salaries and expenses, 1942	10, 000. 00	-----	-----	-10, 000. 00
559	District of Columbia employees' compensation fund, 1942	8, 000. 00	-----	8, 000. 00	-----
	Total, salaries and expenses	26, 030. 00	-----	19, 820. 00	-----
	CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES		-----	-----	-----
559	Printing and binding, 1942	10, 000. 00	-----	7, 500. 00	-----
559	Electrical Department, general supplies, 1942	1, 000. 00	-----	-----	-1, 000. 00
	METROPOLITAN POLICE		-----	-----	-----
591	Salaries of officers and men, 1942	67, 363. 00	-----	53, 890. 00	-----
591	Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, 1942	2, 680. 00	-----	2, 680. 00	-----
591	Uniforms, 1942	7, 125. 00	-----	7, 125. 00	-----
	Total, Metropolitan Police	77, 168. 00	-----	63, 695. 00	-----
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS		-----	-----	-----
559	Miscellaneous, 1942	75, 555. 00	-----	-----	-75, 555. 00
559	School buildings and playground sites, 1941	10, 000. 00	-----	10, 000. 00	-----

¹ And authority to transfer not to exceed \$2,500 from appropriation "Printing and binding, National Railroad Adjustment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942."

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued				
FIRE DEPARTMENT				
559	Miscellaneous, 1942-----	\$7, 700. 00	\$7, 700. 00	-----
PUBLIC WELFARE				
591	Division of Child Welfare, maintenance of receiving home for children, 1942-----	2, 750. 00	2, 750. 00	-----
559	Receiving home, additional amount for constructing new building, 1942-----	36, 000. 00	-----	---\$36, 000. 00
Home for Aged and Infirm:				
559	Personal services, 1942-----	27, 320. 00	13, 000. 00	---14, 320. 00
559	Repairs and improvements, 1942-----	48, 000. 00	48, 000. 00	-----
559	Provisions, and so forth, 1942-----	52, 148. 00	45, 000. 00	---7, 148. 00
Total, Home for Aged and Infirm-----		127, 468. 00	106, 000. 00	---21, 468. 00
Total, Public Welfare-----		166, 218. 00	108, 750. 00	---57, 468. 00

559	MILITIA Completing construction of armory, 1942	110,000.00	110,000.00	
	NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS			
559	Salaries, Park Police, 1942	6,125.00	4,085.00	-2,040.00
559	Uniforms and equipment, Park Police, 1942	2,855.00	2,855.00	
	HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES			
591	Police traffic control, 1942	11,887.00	9,500.00	-2,387.00
	WATER SERVICE			
559	Washington Aqueduct, operation and maintenance, 1942	34,360.00	34,360.00	
559	Site for water tank, vicinity of Alabama and Massachusetts Aves. SE., 1942	5,000.00	5,000.00	
559	Judgments, payment of	15,538.00	15,538.00	
	Total, District of Columbia	559,436.00	398,803.00	-160,633.00
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
594	Forest Service, fighting forest fires, 1942	2,050,000.00	2,050,000.00	
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	GENERAL LAND OFFICE			
603	Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon, 1942	18,000.00	18,000.00	
	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY			
596	Mineral leasing, 1941	668.53	668.53	

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued				
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES				
596	Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii, 1942-----	\$15, 000, 000. 00	\$15, 000, 000. 00	-----
603	Reconstruction and improvement, Richardson Highway, Alaska, 1942-----	2, 200, 000. 00	2, 200, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	17, 218, 668. 53	17, 218, 668. 53	-----
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION				
569	Salaries and expenses (emergency), 1942-----	2, 150, 000. 00	2, 150, 000. 00	-----
579	Claims for damages, 1942-----	151. 20	151. 20	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	2, 150, 151. 20	2, 150, 151. 20	-----
NAVY DEPARTMENT				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
578	Damage claims, 1942-----	771. 41	771. 41	-----

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued				
FIELD SERVICE—Continued				
OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
595	Compensation of postmasters, 1941-----	\$300, 000. 00	\$300, 000. 00	-----
595	Detroit River postal service, 1941-----	500. 00	500. 00	-----
595	Special delivery fees, 1941-----	125, 000. 00	125, 000. 00	-----
595	Unusual conditions at post offices, 1942-----	580, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	—\$280, 000. 00
595	Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, 1942-----	600, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	—300, 000. 00
	Total, Office of First Assistant-----	1, 605, 500. 00	1, 025, 500. 00	—580, 000. 00
OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
595	Star Route Service, Alaska, 1942-----	30, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	-----
595	Domestic air-mail service, 1942-----	(²)	-----	-----

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
595	Vehicle service, 1942-----	1, 000, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00
	Total, field service-----		— 671, 000. 00
	Total, Post Office Department-----	2, 840, 500. 00	2, 169, 500. 00
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE		
577	Contingent expenses, 1942-----		
	Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, 1942-----	150, 000. 00	150, 000. 00
556	Total, Department of State-----	5, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT		
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY		
593	Consolidated emergency fund, 1942-----	400, 000. 00	350, 000. 00
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS		
593	Contingent expenses, public moneys, 1942-----	150, 000. 00	150, 000. 00
593	Refund of moneys erroneously received, 1942-----	40, 000. 00	40, 000. 00
	BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT		
558	Expenses of loans, 1942-----	(³)	(⁴)
	OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES		
593	Check forgery insurance, 1942-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00

² Limitation on amount available for personal services in District of Columbia increased from \$64,500 to \$67,350.

³ Limitation of amount which may be obligated under indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, act of Sept. 24, 1917, as amended and extended", Second Deficiency Act, 1941, increased from \$9,800,000 to \$27,250,000.

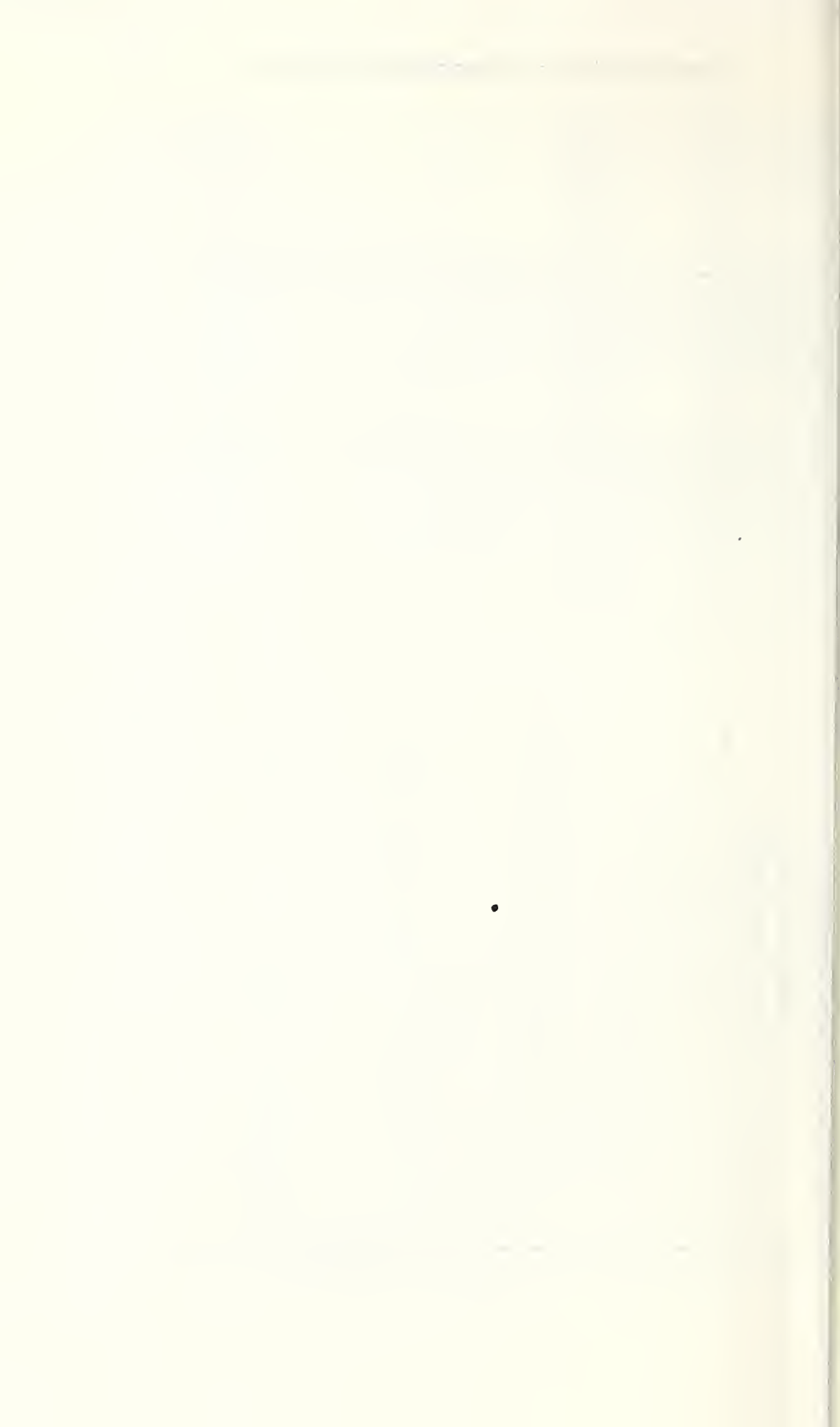
⁴ Limitation in note (³) increased from \$9,800,000 to \$26,000,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued				
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS				
593	Salaries and expenses, 1942-----	\$471, 000. 00	\$471, 000. 00	-----
SECRET SERVICE DIVISION				
593	Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, 1942-----	229, 000. 00	229, 000. 00	-----
593	Salaries, White House Police, 1942-----	74, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	-\$24, 000. 00
593	Uniforms and equipment, White House Police, 1942-----	10, 770. 00	10, 770. 00	-----
	Total, Secret Service Division-----	313, 770. 00	289, 770. 00	-24, 000. 00
BUREAU OF THE MINT				
593	Transportation of bullion and coin, 1942-----	600, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	-100, 000. 00
593	Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices, 1942-----	1, 395, 900. 00	1, 395, 900. 00	-----
COAST GUARD				
587	Claims for damages, operation of vessels, 1942-----	1, 243. 57	1, 243. 57	-----
	Total, Treasury Department-----	3, 421, 913. 57	3, 247, 913. 57	-174, 000. 00

WAR DEPARTMENT			
MILITARY ACTIVITIES			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
580	Claims for damages to and loss of private property, 1942-----	4, 955. 71	4, 955. 71
CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
586	Claim for damages, river and harbor work, 1942-----	100. 00	100. 00
	Total, War Department-----	5, 055. 71	5, 055. 71
	Total, title I-----	158, 800, 281. 42	157, 507, 823. 42
TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS			—1, 292, 458. 00
574	Property damage claims, 1942-----	51, 493. 37	51, 493. 37
572	Judgments, United States Courts-----	55, 237. 21	55, 237. 21
582	Judgments, Court of Claims-----	714, 206. 80	714, 206. 80
573	Audited claims allowed by General Accounting Office-----	1, 915, 851. 00	1, 915, 851. 00
571	Special claims allowed by General Accounting Office-----	180, 561. 27	180, 561. 27
581			
583			
584			
588			
575	Claims allowed by General Accounting Office (War with Spain, Philippine travel pay claims)-----	165, 438. 36	165, 438. 36
	Total, title II-----	3, 082, 788. 01	3, 082, 788. 01
	Grand total, titles I and II-----	161, 883, 069. 43	160, 590, 611. 43
			—1, 292, 458. 00



NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 6, 1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
- 5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending

1 June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
2 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
3 1942, and for other purposes, namely:

4 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

5 LEGISLATIVE

6 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

7 Special and select committees: For expenses of special
8 and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year
9 1942, \$110,000.

10 Reporting committee hearings: For stenographic re-
11 ports of hearings of committees other than special and select
12 committees, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000.

13 OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
15 maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as author-
16 ized by law, fiscal year 1942, \$1,500, to be disbursed by
17 the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

18 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

19 Security of collections: For an additional amount to
20 enable the Librarian to effect precautionary measures for the
21 security of the collections of the Library of Congress, and for
22 every expense incidental thereto, including personal services,
23 including special and temporary services at rates to be fixed
24 by the Librarian, services other than personal, rentals of

1 space within or without the District of Columbia, equipment,
2 supplies, travel and subsistence, purchase, hire, maintenance,
3 repair, and operation of motor-vehicles within and without
4 the District of Columbia, fiscal years 1942 and 1943,
5 \$100,000.

6 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

7 Working capital: For an additional amount for working
8 capital, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject
9 to the conditions and limitations specified under this head-
10 ing in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942,
11 \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be returned to
12 the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than
13 December 31, 1942.

14 THE JUDICIARY

15 Salaries and expenses of clerks, United States courts:
16 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of clerks,
17 United States courts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
18 specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation
19 Act, 1942, \$25,000.

20 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

21 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

22 Civilian Defense: To enable the Director of Civilian
23 Defense, under such regulations as the President may pre-
24 scribe (which regulations may provide exemption from the

1 requirements of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes), to
 2 carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to pro-
 3 vide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks
 4 in the United States, and for other purposes", approved
 5 January 27, 1942 (Public Law 415), fiscal year 1942,
 6 \$100,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, of
 7 which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available for all
 8 administrative expenses, including printing and binding and
 9 personal services in the District of Columbia.

10 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

11 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

12 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 13 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 14 specified under this head in the "Employees' Compensation
 15 Commission Appropriation Act, 1942", \$72,500.

16 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 17 printing and binding for the Employees' Compensation Com-
 18 mission, fiscal year 1942, \$5,000.

19 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
 20 amount for the payment of compensation provided by the
 21 Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees
 22 of the United States suffering injuries while in the perform-
 23 ance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved
 24 September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 785), fiscal year 1942,

1 including the objects under this head in the Employees'
2 Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1942,
3 \$400,000.

4 Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense) :
5 For all necessary expenses of the Employees' Compensation
6 Commission in administering the Act of August 16, 1941,
7 making applicable the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers'
8 Compensation Act (33 U. S. C. 901) to military, air, and
9 naval bases outside continental United States, including per-
10 sonal services in the District of Columbia; lawbooks, books
11 of reference, and periodicals; printing and binding; fees and
12 mileage of witnesses; stenographic reporting services, by
13 contract or otherwise; purchase, maintenance, operation, and
14 repair of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying
15 vehicles for use in the field; transfer of household goods and
16 effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat.
17 1105) ; fiscal year 1942, \$175,000: *Provided*, That section
18 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or
19 service outside continental United States when the unit
20 aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

21 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

22 National defense activities: For an additional amount
23 for national defense activities, fiscal year 1942, including
24 the objects for which and subject to the conditions under

1 which the appropriation under this heading in the Inde-
2 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is available,
3 \$587,195.

4 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

5 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

6 Expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases: For an addi-
7 tional amount for the maintenance and expenses of the
8 Division of Venereal Diseases, fiscal year 1942, including
9 the same objects specified under this head in the Federal
10 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500,000:
11 *Provided*, That \$9,000 shall be transferred from this appro-
12 priation to the appropriation "Traveling expenses, Federal
13 Security Agency", and \$8,500 shall be transferred from this
14 appropriation to the appropriation "Printing and binding,
15 Federal Security Agency".

16 Emergency health and sanitation activities, Public Health
17 Service (national defense): For an additional amount for
18 emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense),
19 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
20 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
21 1942, to enable the Surgeon General to engage in such
22 activities in the areas specified in said Act independently of
23 the State and local authorities, \$1,295,000.

24 Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national
25 defense): For an additional amount for training for nurses

1 (national defense), fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 2 specified under this heading in the Federal Security Agency
 3 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$600,000: *Provided*, That the
 4 amount of any allotment from this or the appropriation to
 5 which this is supplemental remaining unpaid at the end of
 6 the fiscal year 1942 shall be available for allotment for the
 7 fiscal year 1943.

8 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

9 Education and training, defense workers (national de-
 10 fense): For an additional amount for payments to States,
 11 and so forth (national defense), for the acquisition by pur-
 12 chase, rental, gift, or otherwise of new or used equipment
 13 when needed by agencies in providing courses pursuant to
 14 plans approved in the method prescribed in paragraph 2
 15 under this heading in the Labor-Federal Security Appro-
 16 priation Act, 1942, \$10,000,000, to be available until June
 17 30, 1943.

18 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

19 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

20 Inter-American Highway: For surveys in connection
 21 with and the construction of the Inter-American Highway,
 22 in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved Decem-
 23 ber 26, 1941 (Public Law 375), and necessary expenses
 24 incident thereto, including the purchase of motor-propelled
 25 passenger-carrying vehicles necessary for use by the Public

1 Roads Administration in carrying out the provisions of said
2 Act in the Central American republics named therein,
3 \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
4 That expenditures hereunder may be made without regard
5 to section 3709, Revised Statutes.

6 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

7 Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjustment
8 Board: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
9 National Railroad Adjustment Board, National Mediation
10 Board", fiscal year 1942, \$22,500, and, in addition thereto,
11 not to exceed the sum of \$2,500 may be transferred from the
12 appropriation "Printing and binding, National Railroad Ad-
13 justment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942": *Pro-*
14 *vided*, That the amount available only for services of referees
15 is hereby increased to \$65,000.

16 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

17 During the period of the emergency declared by the
18 President on May 27, 1941, so much of section 6 of the Act
19 approved May 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 683), as amended by
20 section 2 of the Act approved June 30, 1939 (53 Stat.
21 989), as requires the head of each independent establishment
22 and executive department (other than the Post Office Depart-
23 ment) to submit to the Postmaster General quarterly reports
24 relating to mail matter which has been transmitted free of

1 postage, is hereby suspended, insofar as the Selective Service
2 System is concerned.

3 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

4 GENERAL EXPENSES

5 Recorder of deeds, rent, District of Columbia: For an
6 additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for rent of offices of the
7 recorder of deeds, to be expended without reference to the
8 provisions of section 6 of the District of Columbia Appropria-
9 tion Act, 1942, \$6,250.

10 Office of Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and
11 Markets: For an additional amount for contingent expenses,
12 and maintenance and repairs to markets, fiscal year 1942,
13 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
14 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, fiscal
15 year 1942, \$250; and the limitation upon the purchase of
16 one motor vehicle equipped for making investigations of sales
17 of gasoline and oil by short measure is increased to \$1,000.

18 Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board—Salaries
19 and expenses: For all necessary expenses, including personal
20 services and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$5,320.

21 District of Columbia employees' compensation fund: For
22 an additional amount for the fiscal year 1942 for carrying out
23 the provisions of section 11 of the District of Columbia
24 Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919, extending to

1 the employees of the government of the District of Columbia
2 the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1916, providing
3 compensation for employees of the United States suffering
4 injuries while in the performance of their duties, \$8,000.

5 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
6 printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, including the condi-
7 tion specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the
8 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,500.

9 Central Garage: The limitation of \$1,700 contained in
10 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, upon the
11 purchase of two field wagons for the surveyor's office is
12 increased to \$1,900, and the limitation of \$650 contained in
13 said Act upon the acquisition, by purchase or exchange,
14 including the value of a vehicle exchanged, of any passenger-
15 carrying automobile, except busses, station wagons, patrol
16 wagons, and ambulances, and except as otherwise specifically
17 authorized in that Act, is increased to \$750.

18 METROPOLITAN POLICE

19 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942,
20 for the pay and allowances of officers and members of the
21 Metropolitan Police force, in accordance with the Act of
22 May 27, 1924, as amended by the Act of July 1, 1930
23 (46 Stat. 839-841), subject to the conditions specified in
24 the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
25 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$53,890.

26 Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an additional

1 amount, fiscal year 1942, for miscellaneous and contingent
2 expenses, including the objects and conditions specified in the
3 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
4 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,680.

5 Uniforms: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942,
6 for furnishing uniforms and other official equipment, including
7 the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in
8 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,125.

9 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

10 Repairs and improvements, buildings and grounds: The
11 limitation of \$6,000 for a new roof over the auditorium at
12 the Francis Junior High School contained in the appropria-
13 tion for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropria-
14 tion Act, 1942, is increased to \$8,500.

15 School buildings and playground sites: For an additional
16 amount for the purchase of school building and playground
17 sites, as specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the
18 First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, \$10,000, to re-
19 main available until expended.

20 FIRE DEPARTMENT

21 Miscellaneous: For an additional amount for fuel, fiscal
22 year 1942, \$7,700.

23 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

24 Tuberculosis sanatoria, expenses: The limitation of \$800
25 for purchase and exchange of one motortruck, specified in the

1 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
 2 Appropriation Act, 1942, is increased to \$900.

3 PUBLIC WELFARE

4 Division of Child Welfare: For an additional amount,
 5 fiscal year 1942, for maintenance of the receiving home for
 6 children, including the objects and conditions specified in the
 7 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
 8 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,750.

9 Home For Aged and Infirm: For an additional amount
 10 for personal services, fiscal year 1942, \$13,000.

11 For an additional amount for repairs and improvements
 12 to buildings and grounds, fiscal year 1942, \$48,000.

13 For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1942 for
 14 provisions and so forth, including the objects specified in the
 15 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
 16 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$45,000.

17 MILITIA

18 Militia armory: For completing construction of an
 19 armory for the Militia of the District of Columbia, \$110,000.

20 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

21 PARK POLICE

22 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for
 23 pay and allowances of the United States Park Police force,
 24 in accordance with the Act approved May 27, 1924, as
 25 amended, \$4,085.

1 Uniforms and equipment: For an additional amount for
2 uniforming and equipping the United States Park Police
3 force, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified in the
4 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
5 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,855.

6 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

7 Police traffic control: For an additional amount, fiscal
8 year 1942, for police traffic control, payable from the special
9 fund created by the Act of April 23, 1924, as amended by
10 the Act of August 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 676), \$9,500, which
11 amount shall be transferred to the appropriation for pay and
12 allowances of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police
13 force contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation
14 Act, 1942.

15 WATER SERVICE

16 Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for
17 the operation, maintenance, repair, and protection of Wash-
18 ington Aqueducts and their accessories, fiscal year 1942, in-
19 cluding the objects specified in the appropriation for this
20 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942,
21 and the purchase of uniforms for guards, radio equipment,
22 and one additional passenger-carrying motor vehicle at a
23 cost of not to exceed \$750. \$34,360.

24 Water Department: For the purchase of a site for the
25 erection of an elevated water tank in the vicinity of Alabama

1 and Massachusetts Avenues Southeast, fiscal year 1942,
2 \$5,000.

3 The foregoing sums under the water service shall be paid
4 wholly out of the revenues of the Water Department of the
5 District of Columbia.

6 JUDGMENTS

7 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
8 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House
9 Document Numbered 559 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
10 \$15,538, together with such further sum as may be necessary
11 to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum
12 on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the
13 same became due until the date of payment.

14 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

15 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
16 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
17 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
18 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District
19 of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years
20 for which such sums are provided.

21 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

22 FOREST SERVICE

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
25 ing and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1942, \$2,050,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

3 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and Recon-
4 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon: For
5 an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of title I
6 of the Act of August 28, 1937, entitled "An Act relating
7 to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and Recon-
8 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands situated in the
9 State of Oregon", fiscal year 1942, including the objects and
10 conditions specified under this heading in the Interior Depart-
11 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,000.

12 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

13 Mineral leasing: For an additional amount for mineral
14 leasing, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under
15 this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
16 1941, \$668.53.

17 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

18 Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii: For restoration to
19 the emergency fund for the President appropriated by the
20 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, of the amount
21 allocated therefrom to the Secretary of the Interior by letter
22 of January 12, 1942 (numbered 42-56), for the protection,
23 care, and relief of the civilian population in the Territory of
24 Hawaii, \$15,000,000.

25 Reconstruction and improvement of Richardson High-

1 way, Alaska: For reconstruction and improvement of
2 Richardson Highway, Alaska, including construction of nec-
3 essary bridges, and all expenses incident to the foregoing,
4 fiscal year 1942, \$2,200,000, to remain available until
5 expended.

6 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
9 crimes (emergency): For an additional amount for salaries
10 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
11 during the national emergency, in the detection and prosecu-
12 tion of crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942,
13 including the objects and for the purposes specified under
14 this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
15 1942, \$2,150,000.

16 Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for
17 damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately
18 owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau
19 of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employment,
20 considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney General,
21 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
22 for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out
23 of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", ap-
24 proved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300b), as fully set forth
25 in House Document Numbered 579, Seventy-seventh Con-
26 gress, \$151.20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 578, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$771.41.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

DEPARTMENTAL

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For an additional amount for salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$8,265.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Printing and binding, Post Office Department: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$200,000.

FIELD SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Post-office inspectors, salaries: For an additional amount for salaries of inspectors, fiscal year 1942, \$65,000: *Provided*, That the number of inspectors that may be employed

1 for the remainder of the fiscal year 1942 is hereby increased
2 from six hundred and thirty-five to seven hundred and thirty-
3 five.

4 Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous ex-
5 penses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for
6 traveling and miscellaneous expenses of post-office inspectors,
7 including the objects specified under this head in the Post
8 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$49,000.

9 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
11 for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1941, including
12 the objects and conditions specified under this head in the
13 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$300,000.

14 Detroit River postal service: For an additional amount
15 for the Detroit River postal service, fiscal year 1941, \$500.

16 Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees
17 to special-delivery messengers, fiscal year 1941, \$125,000.

18 Unusual conditions at post offices: For an additional
19 amount for unusual conditions at post offices, fiscal year 1942,
20 \$300,000.

21 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
22 For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, first- and
23 second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, \$300,000.

24 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

25 Star Route Service, Alaska: For an additional amount

1 for inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, fiscal year
2 1942, \$30,000.

3 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 Vehicle service: For an additional amount for vehicle
5 service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and conditions
6 specified under this head in the Post Office Department Ap-
7 propriation Act, 1942, \$1,000,000.

8 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

9 CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

10 Contingent expenses, Department of State: For an addi-
11 tional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State,
12 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
13 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942,
14 \$150,000, of which there may be expended not to exceed
15 \$35,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines,
16 and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange,
17 and repair thereof, and \$4,000 for the purchase and exchange
18 of books, maps, and periodicals, and, when authorized by the
19 Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies
20 or associations which issue publications to members only,
21 or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
22 are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls.

23 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

24 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
25 Service: For an additional amount to enable the President

1 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
 2 and Consular Service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 3 and subject to the limitations specified under this heading
 4 in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942,
 5 \$5,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

6 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 Consolidated emergency fund: For all expenses neces-
 9 sary, including personal services in the District of Columbia,
 10 in connection with the performance by the bureaus and
 11 offices of the Treasury Department hereinafter named of
 12 additional or increased functions and activities arising out of
 13 the war emergency, fiscal year 1942, \$350,000, from which
 14 sum, transfers, not to exceed the amounts specified, may be
 15 made to said bureaus and offices as follows: Office of the
 16 Secretary, \$41,396; Office of the Chief Clerk, for contingent
 17 expenses, \$37,500, for personal services, \$15,000; Superin-
 18 tendent of Treasury Buildings, \$36,680; Division of Per-
 19 sonnel, \$18,934; and Bureau of Internal Revenue, \$200,490.

20 CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

21 Salaries and expenses, guard force: The limitation on
 22 the amount which may be obligated for purchase, repair,
 23 and cleaning of uniforms contained in the appropriation under
 24 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
 25 1942, is hereby increased from \$9,875 to \$13,575.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$150,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, fiscal year 1942, \$40,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased from \$9,800,000 to \$26,000,000: *Provided*, That such appropriation shall be available during the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 for payment of all necessary expenses connected with public-debt issues or with any refunding operations, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Check forgery insurance fund (revolving fund): To carry out the purposes of an Act to authorize the Treasurer of the United States to make settlements with payees of lost or stolen checks, which have been paid on forged endorsements, in advance of reclamation, and for other purposes,

1 approved November 21, 1941 (Public Law 310), \$50,000,
2 which amount shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the
3 United States in the special deposit account authorized to be
4 established by said Act, entitled the "Check forgery insur-
5 ance fund" (revolving fund), and shall be available for
6 expenditure for the purposes of the Act by the Treasurer of
7 the United States at the direction of the Secretary of the
8 Treasury.

9 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

10 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for col-
11 lecting the revenue from customs, including the objects speci-
12 fied under this head in the Treasury Department Appropria-
13 tion Act, 1942, \$471,000, and the limitation under said
14 head on the amount which may be expended for the pur-
15 chase of passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby increased from
16 \$87,500 to \$140,055.

17 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

18 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an
19 additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other
20 crimes, for the fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
21 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation
22 Act, 1942, \$229,000.

23 Salaries, White House Police: For an additional amount
24 for "Salaries, White House Police", fiscal year 1942, for
25 fifty-five privates, two sergeants, two lieutenants, and one

1 inspector, in addition to the number specified in the Act of
2 April 22, 1940, \$50,000.

3 Uniforms and equipment, White House Police: For an
4 additional amount for uniforming and equipping the White
5 House Police, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
6 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation
7 Act, fiscal year 1942, \$10,770.

8 BUREAU OF THE MINT

9 Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional
10 amount for transportation of bullion and coin, between mints,
11 assay offices, and bullion depositories, including compensa-
12 tion of temporary employees, fiscal year 1942, \$500,000,
13 to remain available until June 30, 1943.

14 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an
15 additional amount for salaries and expenses, mints and assay
16 offices, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
17 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
18 1942, \$1,395,900.

19 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

20 The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement
21 Division", contained in the Treasury Department Appropria-
22 tion Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of
23 per diem employees engaged in work in connection with
24 operations of the fuel yards at rates of pay approved by the
25 Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding current rates for

1 similar services in the District of Columbia, and the second
2 paragraph under the caption "Procurement Division" in
3 such Act is hereby amended by adding after the words "Dis-
4 trict of Columbia" the words "and areas adjacent thereto".

5 COAST GUARD

6 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
7 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the
8 Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
9 provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims
10 for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the
11 Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not ex-
12 ceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936,
13 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 587, Seventy-
14 seventh Congress, \$1,243.57.

15 WAR DEPARTMENT

16 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

18 Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To
19 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
20 Secretary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled
21 "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army
22 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other pur-
23 poses", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in House
24 Document Numbered 580, Seventy-seventh Congress,
25 \$4,955.71.

1 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

2 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

3 Claim for damages, river and harbor work: To pay
4 claims for damages under river and harbor work adjusted and
5 determined by the War Department under the provision of
6 section 9 of the River and Harbor Act, approved June 5,
7 1920 (33 U. S. C. 564), as set forth in House Document
8 Numbered 586, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$100.

9 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

10 CLAIMS

11 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

12 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
13 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
14 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
15 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled “An
16 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
17 against the Government of the United States in the sums
18 not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved December
19 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House
20 Document Numbered 574, Seventy-seventh Congress, as
21 follows:

22 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency
23 Management, \$42.50;

24 Federal Security Agency, \$77.63;

25 Federal Works Agency, \$1,735.19;

- 1 Veterans' Administration, \$279.25;
2 Department of Agriculture, \$4,670.19;
3 Department of Commerce, \$314.74;
4 Department of the Interior, \$1,212.37;
5 Department of Justice, \$38.63;
6 Navy Department, \$3,684.92;
7 Treasury Department, \$1,309.20;
8 War Department, \$34,662.47;
9 Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,
10 \$3,466.28;
11 In all, \$51,493.37.

12 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

13 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
14 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
15 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to
16 provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of
17 the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act
18 of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been
19 certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document
20 Numbered 572, under the following departments and
21 establishments:

- 22 Department of Agriculture, \$731.88;
23 Post Office Department, \$468.81;
24 Treasury Department, \$8,250.41;
25 War Department, \$11,759.41;

1 In all, \$21,210.51, together with such additional sum
2 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
3 such judgments or as provided by law.

4 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
5 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
6 by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act
7 entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in
8 admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services ren-
9 dered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and
10 for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C.
11 781-789), and which have been certified to the Seventy-
12 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 572 under
13 the following department:

14 Department of Justice, \$1,389.50, together with such
15 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and
16 where specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

17 (c) For payment of the judgment, including costs,
18 rendered against the collector of customs for the customs
19 district of Washington, by the United States District Court
20 for the Western District of Washington, Northern Division,
21 and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Con-
22 gress in House Document Numbered 585, under the
23 Department of Commerce, \$587.20, together with such
24 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest and costs
25 as specified by such judgment.

1 (d) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
2 Government of the United States by the United States Dis-
3 trict Court, Middle District of Georgia, Athens Division,
4 pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction
5 upon the United States District Court for the Middle Dis-
6 trict of Georgia to hear, determine, and render judgment
7 upon the claim of Geraldine Ash", approved July 1, 1940
8 (54 Stat. 1306), and which has been certified to the
9 Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered
10 572, \$5,000.

11 (e) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
12 Government of the United States by the United States
13 District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New
14 Orleans Division, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act con-
15 ferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for
16 the Eastern District of Louisiana, to hear, determine, and
17 render judgment upon the claims of Anna Lee Herbert,
18 Mrs. Nicholas Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Dossie E. Worrell, Mr.
19 and Mrs. C. B. McClure, and W. F. Cobb", approved June
20 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1398), and which has been certified to
21 the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Num-
22 bered 572, \$21,550.

23 (f) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
24 Government of the United States by the United States

1 District Court, Western District of Kentucky, Louisville
2 Division, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief
3 of Charles T. Wise", approved March 29, 1939 (53 Stat.
4 1442), and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh
5 Congress in House Document Numbered 572, \$5,000.

6 (g) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
7 Government of the United States by the United States Dis-
8 trict Court, District of Rhode Island, pursuant to the Act
9 entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United
10 States District Court for the District of Rhode Island to hear,
11 determine, and render judgment upon the claim of George
12 Lancellotta", approved April 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 1252),
13 and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress
14 in House Document Numbered 572, \$500, together with
15 such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest
16 thereon as provided by law.

17 (h) None of the judgments contained under this caption
18 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
19 except such as have become final and conclusive against
20 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
21 otherwise.

22 (i) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
23 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for
24 more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

1 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

2 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
3 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
4 Congress in House Document Numbered 582, under the
5 following establishments and departments, namely:

6 Independent offices:

7 Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Admin-
8 istration, \$13,136.50;

9 Veterans' Administration, \$25,142.42;

10 Executive departments:

11 Commerce, \$6,580.87;

12 Interior, civil, \$7,409.64;

13 Justice, \$1,500;

14 Navy, \$155,644.77;

15 Treasury, \$5,297.78;

16 War, \$497,667.49;

17 Post Office, \$1,827.33;

18 In all, \$714,206.80, together with such additional sum
19 as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified
20 in such judgments.

21 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
22 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
23 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
24 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

1
2 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
3 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under ap-
4 propriations the balances of which have been carried to the
5 surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of
6 June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations
7 heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the
8 fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
9 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the
10 Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
11 House Document Numbered 573, Seventy-seventh Congress,
12 there is appropriated as follows:

13 **Legislative:** For general expenses, Office of Superintend-
14 ent of Documents, \$2,330.51.

15 For public printing and binding, Government Printing
16 Office, \$712.53.

17 **Independent Offices:** For salaries and expenses, Civil
18 Service Commission, \$145.30.

19 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$56.27.

20 For Federal Civil Works Administration, \$43.10.

21 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
22 Board, \$1.38.

23 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$150.

24 For contingent expenses, General Accounting Office,
25 \$5,383.25.

1 For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918,
2 \$164,960.54.

3 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
4 tration, \$613.04.

5 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
6 tration, \$370.28.

7 For administrative expenses, United States Employment
8 Service, \$27.43.

9 For Columbia Institution for the Deaf, \$10.

10 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
11 Service, \$47.35.

12 For Interstate Quarantine Service, \$1.20.

13 For increase of compensation, Federal Security Agency,
14 \$20.

15 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, \$137.52.

16 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
17 Public Health Service, \$23.39.

18 For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, 95 cents.

19 For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
20 tion \$5.

21 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$48.25.

22 For working fund, National Emergency Council, admin-
23 istrative expenses (Federal Emergency Administration of
24 Public Works), \$71.91.

1 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
2 Authority, \$481.29.

3 For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Ad-
4 ministration of Public Works, \$98.37.

5 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
6 Branch, Procurement Division, \$52.05.

7 For increase of compensation, Office of Superintendent,
8 State, War, and Navy Department buildings, \$3.60.

9 For National Industrial Recovery, United States Hous-
10 ing Authority, housing, \$3,543.76.

11 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
12 in the District of Columbia, National Park Service,
13 \$6,302.03.

14 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the
15 District of Columbia, National Park Service, \$4.01.

16 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
17 ings, Procurement Division, \$2,505.47.

18 For Army and Navy pensions, \$86.

19 For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau,
20 \$311.33.

21 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
22 \$1,233.62.

23 **Department of Agriculture:** For conservation and use
24 of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,
25 \$2,602.63.

1 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
2 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$986.68.

3 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
4 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
5 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$2,499.21.

6 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural
7 commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal
8 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937),
9 \$1,014.14.

10 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
11 navigable streams, \$8,523.65.

12 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
13 nomics, \$724.75.

14 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
15 istration, subsistence homesteads (transfer to Agriculture),
16 \$900.

17 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
18 \$106.51.

19 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
20 \$53,350.63.

21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
22 \$73.97.

23 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, De-
24 partment of Agriculture, \$6,334.30.

1 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
2 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$775.60.

3 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
4 Credit Administration, \$101.82.

5 For farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, \$15.90.

6 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
7 culture, \$94.

8 For National Industrial Recovery, Agricultural Adjust-
9 ment Administration, \$82.94.

10 For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Serv-
11 ice (War, Civilian Conservation Corps), \$19.65.

12 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
13 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$1,109.59.

14 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of
15 Agriculture, \$1,656.98.

16 For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken
17 areas, emergency relief, \$38.13.

18 For establishing wool standards, \$2.

19 For printing and binding, Rural Electrification Adminis-
20 tration, \$1,015.50.

21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
22 \$2,921.12.

23 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
24 Department of Agriculture, \$30,506.10.

- 1 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$42.67.
- 2 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
3 istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
4 \$2,377.03.
- 5 For increase of compensation, Department of Agricul-
6 ture, \$76.
- 7 For payment for agricultural adjustment (payments
8 under Tobacco, Cotton, and Potato Acts), Department of
9 Agriculture, \$66.50.
- 10 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
11 plant diseases, \$23.09.
- 12 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
13 Plant Quarantine, \$1.32.
- 14 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion
15 prevention (transfer to Agriculture), \$20.17.
- 16 For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$313.25.
- 17 For Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agri-
18 culture, \$1,933.12.
- 19 For liquidation and management of resettlement projects,
20 Department of Agriculture, \$8.68.
- 21 **Department of Commerce:** For maintenance of air-
22 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$972.64.
- 23 For export industries, Department of Commerce, \$7.29.
- 24 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$525.02.

1 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
2 Bureau of Standards, \$49.60.

3 For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce,
4 \$19.32.

5 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
6 nautics Authority, \$302.28.

7 For miscellaneous expenses, Patent Office, \$40.25.

8 For air-navigation facilities, \$401.63.

9 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$10.80.

10 **Department of the Interior:** For salaries and expenses,
11 National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the
12 Interior, \$167.45.

13 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
14 \$136.57.

15 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
16 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$31.30.

17 For operating rescue cars and stations and investigations
18 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$144.50.

19 For working fund, Interior, office of Secretary (salaries
20 and expenses, Veterans' Administration), \$58.07.

21 For range improvements within grazing districts (receipt
22 limitation), \$2.75.

23 For oil and gas investigations, Bureau of Mines, \$2.23.

24 For power distribution system, Bonneville project,
25 Oregon, Department of the Interior, \$47.26.

- 1 For contingent expenses of land offices, \$4.50.
- 2 For propagation of food fishes, Bureau of Fisheries,
- 3 \$44.10.
- 4 For Geological Survey, \$5.87.
- 5 For increase of compensation, Interior Department,
- 6 \$7.50.
- 7 For salaries and expenses, Division of Grazing, Depart-
- 8 ment of the Interior, \$24.
- 9 For commission to investigate reclamation projects,
- 10 \$31.25.
- 11 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
- 12 Indians, Act February 9, 1937) , \$7.80.
- 13 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
- 14 Indians, Act June 22, 1936) , \$206.47.
- 15 For conservation of health among Indians, \$624.
- 16 For pay of judges, Indian courts, \$16.64.
- 17 For Indian boarding schools, \$71.93.
- 18 For Indian Service supply fund, \$19.59.
- 19 For general expenses, Indian Service, \$1.06.
- 20 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
- 21 property, \$330.25.
- 22 For Indian school support, \$258.51.
- 23 For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian
- 24 reservations (reimbursable) , \$1.20.

1 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
2 Indians), \$821.40.

3 For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),
4 \$2.16.

5 **Department of Justice:** For salaries, fees, and expenses
6 of marshals, United States courts, \$104.60.

7 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
8 Service, 66 cents.

9 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
10 tion Service, \$13.41.

11 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
12 tion, \$1,961.75.

13 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and
14 Courts, \$174.53.

15 For Federal jails, maintenance, \$6.88.

16 For United States hospital for defective delinquents,
17 maintenance, \$11.11.

18 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice and
19 Judiciary, 85 cents.

20 For transporting Filipinos to the Philippine Islands,
21 \$5.38.

22 For United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, main-
23 tenance, \$56.94.

24 For support of United States prisoners, \$312.

1 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, De-
2 partment of Justice, \$31.82.

3 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
4 \$17.90.

5 For pay of bailiffs, and so forth, United States courts,
6 \$15.

7 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$3.74.

8 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
9 \$109.12.

10 For prison camps, maintenance, \$9.01.

11 **Department of Labor:** For administration of Fair Labor
12 Standards Act, Department of Labor, \$72.05.

13 For payment to officers and employees of the United
14 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
15 currencies (Labor), \$139.79.

16 For salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair
17 Labor Standards Act, Children's Bureau, \$1.

18 For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards,
19 Department of Labor, \$110.55.

20 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$8.42.

21 **Navy Department:** For engineering, Bureau of Engi-
22 neering, \$334,264.17.

23 For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and
24 Repair, \$17,222.02.

25 For aviation, Navy, \$573,395.08.

1 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$401.45.

2 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
3 \$130,856.08.

4 For pay, subsistence, and transportation. Navy,
5 \$25,249.24.

6 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$31.79.

7 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
8 \$658.13.

9 For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment,
10 \$50.04.

11 For payment to officers and employees of the United
12 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
13 currencies (Navy), \$12.93.

14 For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast
15 Guard, \$20.

16 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$8.94.

17 For outfits, Coast Guard, \$84.55.

18 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$7.84.

19 **Department of State:** For transportation, Foreign
20 Service, \$113.97.

21 For salaries, Foreign Service clerks, \$145.83.

22 For salaries and expenses, Foreign commerce service,
23 \$22.50.

24 For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$9.

25 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$94.26.

1 For transportation and allowances for quarters, Bureau
2 of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$151.01.

3 For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Serv-
4 ice, \$82.25.

5 For office and living quarters, Foreign Service, \$3.38.

6 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the internal
7 revenue, \$194.65.

8 For printing and binding, Treasury Department,
9 \$136.13.

10 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$341.63.

11 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$103.02.

12 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$1.19.

13 For suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, \$3.15.

14 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quarter-
15 master Corps, \$75.88.

16 For Air Corps, Army, \$139.86.

17 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,476.15.

18 For National Guard, \$1,750.70.

19 For travel of the Army, \$1,608.02.

20 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$107.72.

21 For subsistence of the Army, \$287.36.

22 For Army transportation, \$707.68.

23 For pay of the Army, \$9,171.34.

24 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$944.31.

25 For library, Surgeon General's office, \$43.45.

- 1 For replacing Army transportation, \$4.60.
- 2 For special field exercises, Army, \$27.36.
- 3 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, National
- 4 Guard, \$3.09.
- 5 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$1.19.
- 6 For Signal Service of the Army, \$9,999.
- 7 For travel, military and civil personnel, War Department,
- 8 \$95.79.
- 9 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$106.62.
- 10 For seacoast defenses, Panama Canal, \$1.10.
- 11 For Organized Reserves, \$341.63.
- 12 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$2,238.36.
- 13 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
- 14 \$103.97.
- 15 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$53.55.
- 16 For medical and hospital department, Army, \$253.83.
- 17 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard,
- 18 \$335.27.
- 19 For contingencies, Military Intelligence Division, Gen-
- 20 eral Staff Corps, \$6.26.
- 21 For promotion of rifle practice, \$4.79.
- 22 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$709.77.
- 23 For educational orders, production of munitions, War
- 24 Department, \$122,070.
- 25 For citizens' military training camps, \$437.38.

- 1 For Engineer Service, Army, \$15.
- 2 For maintenance, United States Military Academy,
- 3 \$15.88.
- 4 For regular supplies of the Army, 87 cents.
- 5 For medical and hospital department, \$18.50.
- 6 For United States High Commissioner to Philippine
- 7 Islands, \$74.84.
- 8 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 9 March 31, 1933), \$982.76.
- 10 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 11 June 19, 1934), \$790.35.
- 12 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
- 13 June 22, 1936), \$893.41.
- 14 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 15 Act February 9, 1937), \$97.60.
- 16 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 17 \$307,259.64.
- 18 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$28.37.
- 19 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (Out of the**
- 20 **Postal Revenues):** For City Delivery carriers, \$2,018.93.
- 21 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$1,554.15.
- 22 For compensation to postmasters, \$111.39.
- 23 For contract air mail service, \$36,837.17.
- 24 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$135.42.

1 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
2 offices, \$38.15.

3 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office De-
4 partment, \$120.

5 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
6 Department, \$60.50.

7 For post office stationery, equipment, and supplies,
8 \$7.15.

9 For railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
10 \$4.57.

11 For Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$221.19.

12 For railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$14.25.

13 For rent, light, and fuel, \$759.80.

14 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$297.04.

15 For Rural Delivery Service, \$39.45.

16 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$3.37.

17 For vehicle service, \$12.85.

18 For Village Delivery Service, \$6.08.

19 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$1,915,851, to-
20 gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates of
21 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
22 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
23 of the General Accounting Office.

24 SEC. 205. For payment of the claim in favor of the

1 Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission,
2 found to be due by the General Accounting Office under an
3 appropriation the balance of which has lapsed and been
4 carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5
5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and which
6 has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress under
7 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
8 set forth in House Document Numbered 571, \$90,000.

9 SEC. 206. For payment of the claim of the State of
10 Vermont as settled by the Comptroller General of the United
11 States in accordance with the Act entitled "Joint resolution
12 directing the Comptroller General to readjust the account
13 between the United States and the State of Vermont"
14 (Public Law 199, Seventy-seventh Congress), approved
15 July 30, 1941, and which has been certified to the Sev-
16 enty-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 581,
17 \$90,015.85.

18 SEC. 207. For payment of the claim allowed by the
19 General Accounting Office pursuant to law for services to
20 American vessels and seamen and which has been certified
21 to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Num-
22 bered 583 under the Department of State, \$475.53.

23 SEC. 208. For the payment of claims allowed by the
24 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
25 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer

1 service of the United States mustered into service for the
2 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
3 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
4 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
5 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been
6 certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7,
7 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Depart-
8 ment in House Document Numbered 575 of the Seventy-
9 seventh Congress, \$165,438.36.

10 SEC. 209. For payment of the claim allowed by the
11 General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for destruc-
12 tion of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the
13 Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the
14 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
15 725b), and which has been certified to Congress in House
16 Document Numbered 588 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
17 \$20.49.

18 SEC. 210. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
19 General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885,
20 for the destruction of private property and which has been
21 certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Docu-
22 ment Numbered 584, under the War Department, \$49.40.

23 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

24 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
25 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any

1 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
2 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
3 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
4 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
5 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not ad-
6 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
7 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
8 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person
9 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
10 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
11 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
12 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this
13 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
14 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
15 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
16 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
17 other provisions of existing law.

18 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this
19 Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as other-
20 wise provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compensa-
21 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the
22 United States, whose post of duty is in continental United
23 States unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or
24 a person in the service of the United States on the date of the
25 approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had

1 theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
2 *is a person* or who owes allegiance to the United States.

3 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency
4 Appropriation Act, 1942".



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Union Calendar No.

77TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R.

[Report No.]

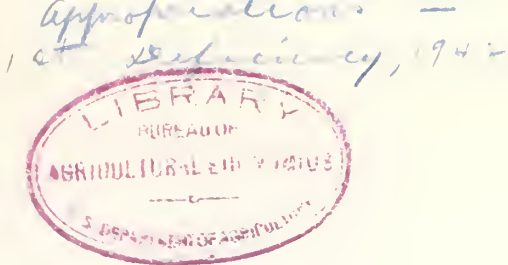
A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

FEBRUARY 6, 1942

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed



77TH CONGRESS } 2d Session }	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES {	REPORT No. 1750
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FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1942

FEBRUARY 6, 1942.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6548]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes."

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates on which the bill is based were submitted in House Documents Nos. 556, 557, 558, 559, 565, 568, 569, 571 to 588, inclusive, 590 to 598, inclusive, 602, and 603 of the present session, totaling \$161,883,069.43.

The amount recommended to be appropriated by the bill is \$160,-590,611.43, which sum is \$1,292,458 less than the total of the Budget estimates.

The amount recommended to be appropriated by the bill is generally classified as follows:

(1) Payment of judgments rendered against the United States by United States courts, claims allowed by the General Accounting Office and certified for appropriation, and claims adjusted under statutes and certified by Federal agencies for appropriations-----	\$3, 090, 009. 90
(2) Deficiencies for Federal agencies not directly traceable to the war effort-----	5, 444, 333. 53
(3) New law for replacement of lost, etc., checks-----	50, 000. 00
(4) Deficiency and supplemental amounts for the government of the District of Columbia due to municipal functions (payable from District of Columbia revenues)-----	398, 803. 00
(5) Deficiency and emergent supplemental amounts for Federal agencies, other than War and Navy Departments, directly caused by their participation in, and supplemental assistance to, the war effort (including \$100,000,000 to carry out the new law for civilian defense)-----	151, 607, 465. 00
Total-----	<u>160, 590, 611. 43</u>

The amounts comprised in category (5) above, comprising supplemental and deficiency amounts for Federal agencies directly caused by their participation in, and supplemental assistance to, the war effort, are as follows:

Government Printing Office (additional working capital, fiscal year 1942, on account of accelerated program for war agencies, to be returned to the Treasury not later than Dec. 31, 1942)---	\$2, 000, 000. 00
Library of Congress (expenses of removal, security, etc., of valuable collections)-----	100, 000. 00
Civilian defense (new law—act of Jan. 27, 1942, local defense—fire-fighting equipment, organization and equipment of civilian defense workers, gas masks, etc.)-----	100, 000, 000. 00
Employees Compensation Commission (additional personnel, compensation benefits, etc., due to enlarged civilian personnel at Federal plants, military defenses, etc.)-----	652, 500. 00
Federal Communications Commission, radio monitoring stations, foreign broadcasts, etc.-----	587, 195. 00
Public Health Service, additional funds for venereal disease control, malaria control, and training of nurses-----	4, 395, 000. 00
Office of Education, equipment for training of workers for defense industry-----	10, 000, 000. 00
Inter-American Highway, United States proportion toward construction in Central America pursuant to act of Dec. 26, 1941--	7, 000, 000. 00
Federal Bureau of Investigation, additional agents and clerical forces-----	2, 150, 000. 00
Reimbursement to the President's emergency fund for advance made for civilian defense in Hawaiian Islands-----	15, 000, 000. 00
Riehardson Highway, Alaska, Valdez to Fairbanks, rehabilitation and straightening to serve military needs-----	2, 200, 000. 00
Post Office Department, additional postal inspectors and expenses of unusual conditions at post offices to meet postal needs in camps, cantonments, training centers, etc., for military and naval personnel-----	744, 000. 00
State Department, emergency fund to meet unusual conditions arising out of declarations of war and for additional contingent expenses of the Department due to war emergency-----	5, 150, 000. 00
Treasury Department, additional expenses in connection with preparation for enlarged tax programs, guarding of piers, borders, etc., by Customs Service, additional Secret Service operatives and White House Police, and expenses of transportation of gold bullion from New York and San Francisco to interior points-----	1, 610, 770. 00
Miscellaneous items-----	18, 000. 00
Total, category (5)-----	<u>151, 607, 465. 00</u>

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Requests for additional employees for various agencies in the District of Columbia impel the committee to offer for consideration a suggestion for some mitigation of the desperate housing and office space problems. The War and Navy Departments are working on a 48-hour week and the Federal Bureau of Investigation is on a 45-hour week with an average overtime for its personnel that brings the week's work to more than 48 hours. Many departments and offices, though indirectly concerned with the war effort, are on a lower weekly schedule which does not exceed 44 hours with the usual Saturday half holiday still in effect. There is no doubt that considerable relief would be afforded if the work week in many offices is advanced to 48 hours. Such action would obviate the necessity in some instances of requesting additional personnel to carry added work loads and in other instances might permit the release of personnel for transfer to agencies badly needing them. A redistribution of personnel in this fashion, no matter how slight, would in that manner avoid the necessity of bringing other persons to Washington and further congesting the District. It would be no great injustice to request extra effort from Federal workers. Their Government is a liberal employer and in normal times has provided considerate employment on good salary schedules, liberal provision for annual and sick leave with pay, holiday and Saturday half-holiday leave with pay, periodic salary advancement, and generous retirement provisions. The burden of the war effort requires the utmost effort on the part of every Government employee and every other citizen. The committee believes that Federal workers in the District will patriotically and willingly work the extra time if that will contribute to relieve a situation that is rapidly getting worse. If more workers are brought into the District than can be accommodated by housing and office accommodations the more likelihood there is of present personnel being removed to other cities to make room for them.

The committee recommends early consideration of this phase of the Federal employment situation by administrative officials.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

The act of January 27, 1942, authorizes an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the purpose of providing facilities, supplies, and services for the adequate protection of persons and property from bombing attacks, sabotage, or other war hazards in such localities in the United States, its Territories and possessions as the Director of Civilian Defense may determine to be in need of such protection but unable to provide it and under such regulations as the President may approve.

The committee recommends the full amount of the authorization, \$100,000,000, which was requested by the President in House Document No. 597.

A general segregation of the amount is as follows:

Emergency fire fighting, including pumping units, hose, equipment for training and outfitting auxiliary corps and air raid wardens, research and experimentation, and expenses of procurement, inspection, accounting, and administration-----	\$57, 217, 271. 00
Protective clothing, steel helmets, arm bands, including administration-----	7, 998, 545. 00
Emergency medical supplies and equipment-----	4, 890, 290. 00
Gas masks and creation of facilities for manufacture of gas masks-----	29, 893, 894. 00
Total-----	<u>100, 000, 000. 00</u>

The program of civilian defense is predicated upon affording this protection in such coastal areas and important strategic interior points as may be determined by military authorities. The plan, while worked out in detail upon a tentative basis, has been discussed quite fully with the Director of Civilian Defense and his military assistants. Much of this discussion and the details of equipment and operation do not appear in the printed hearings for obvious reasons. Enemy air raids upon continental United States are to be expected, but the general military opinion is that they cannot be conducted on a scale approaching in any degree the intensity or frequency of raids on England or the continent of Europe. The possibility exists, however, that such raids will come and, due to the character of warfare being waged by the Axis Powers, they will endeavor to conduct them with as great an element of surprise and in localities where they will hope to accomplish the most damage. Speculation on possible points of attack and special preparation there to the neglect of points where it might be thought that no attack would be likely should not be tolerated. Prudence requires preparation at all points which the enemy might reach with the character of attack that he would have to make considering his problem of reaching the United States and considering the damage that he would desire to inflict.

The committee's examination of the proposed detailed plans indicates that there is need for a resurvey of the tentative distribution of the equipment proposed to be procured and a deviation from any hard and fast rule of ratio implementation of communities within the coastal zone irrespective of their strategic or industrial importance. Some communities in the target area, because of their strategic location and industrial value to the war program, are certain to be potential marks for such sporadic raids as might occur. Other communities in the same zone because of their isolated location and lack of industrial importance would be less susceptible of concentrated attack though in possible danger from scattered units of an assaulting force.

The committee is advised that present plans do not require communities to make cash contributions to the program because of their financial inability and because the equipment and supplies required are solely due to the war. Communities are expected, however, to house, care for, and operate the equipment through their municipal organizations, either paid or volunteer.

Large numbers of citizens are volunteering and giving their time to local defense organization and training in all phases. That prepara-

tion should go forward rapidly at all points where it is deemed advisable. Much delay has already ensued and more will occur before the equipment can be procured and delivered in the quantities planned.

One phase of the program disturbing to the committee is that of gas masks. Thus far in this war gas attacks upon civilian populations have not been resorted to. This is no assurance, however, that such attacks might not be attempted upon our people. The appropriation recommended contains an allocation of \$29,893,894 for the creation of facilities to increase the rate of manufacture of masks for civilian use and also contains an amount for the manufacture of masks for volunteer personnel engaged in civilian defense and a limited number for general civilian use. The amount permitted for facilities and the amount for the production of masks are not adequate either to procure sufficient masks or to create adequate facilities for such production at an expeditious rate in order to protect the entire civilian population in the so-called target areas against a gas attack. The committee recommends funds in this bill to the limit authorized by the act of January 27, 1942, for civilian defense. It might be that some additional amounts could be allocated for gas masks or their production by reallocating some of the funds proposed to be assigned to other categories. Even if that should be possible, without neglecting those other phases of civilian defense, it is obvious that any sum so secured would be insufficient to increase to any adequate extent the number of masks that could be obtained. The Director of Civilian Defense advised the committee that it was his recommendation that 50,000,000 gas masks be provided for general civilian use. Without divulging the number that will be provided with these funds and the rate of manufacture that the new facilities will permit, it is evident that further administrative and legislative consideration should be promptly given to that important phase of civilian defense.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Public Health Service.—Three items are recommended for the Public Health Service for the remainder of the fiscal year 1942: \$2,500,000 for the Division of Venereal Diseases, \$1,295,000 for emergency health and sanitation activities, and \$600,000 for the training of nurses. All three items are directly related to the health and welfare of the military forces and the civilian population.

The appropriation of \$2,500,000 for control of venereal diseases supplements the current appropriation to the Public Health Service of \$6,250,000. This latter sum is the amount regularly provided for cooperation with the States in promoting the program for eradication of these diseases. It is well known that venereal diseases become epidemic in wartime and their treatment, control, and prevention present a serious problem for the military forces and the general public. They are a large factor in producing ineffectiveness in military personnel and industrial workers. The following excerpt from the testimony of Surgeon General Parran briefly epitomizes the need for additional money:

As you all realize, wartime aggravates the venereal-disease problems. Traditionally, venereal diseases have become epidemic in wartime.

As you know, under the Venereal Disease Control Act, passed in 1938, the Public Health Service has been cooperating with the States in developing a co-

operative program for the control of venereal diseases. The defense effort, and later the war effort, with the great migration of people and the concentration of people under new circumstances, have aggravated the problem. In addition to that, the selective-service regulations require that a serologic test be made on every boy before he is inducted into the Army. The first million examinations revealed about 47,000 cases of syphilis and 16,000 or 17,000 cases of gonorrhea. About half of those cases are not yet under treatment. Yet we have the opportunity, it seems to me, by more intensive measures, to trace down these foci of infection, and thereby accelerate the control of syphilis and gonorrhea greatly.

Most of these cases of disease are in the early stages, highly infectious, and to prevent them from spreading the disease, it is very important that every one of those men should be brought under treatment.

The routine serologic tests made on employees in many war industries have brought many more new cases to light. If we expand our control measures vigorously, we have an opportunity to bring these newly discovered cases under treatment, control venereal disease more promptly, and make it less of a military health problem. Venereal diseases are still the largest cause of noneffectiveness in our military service.

Of the appropriation of \$2,500,000, the sum of \$2,250,000 is for allotment to States and \$250,000 is for use by the Public Health Service for emergency venereal-disease-control measures. The bases of allocation to States are population, prevalence of venereal disease, and financial need, and the amount determined by prevalence of disease is divided between normal needs and war needs. The committee was advised that slightly more than half of the proposed allotment to States would be based on the war needs. The Surgeon General is of the opinion that the amount now proposed is not fully adequate to meet the immediate situation but is all that can be effectively used, considering the problem of recruitment of the necessary trained professional and other personnel and provision of clinics and facilities of treatment.

The committee is advised that combatting the spread of venereal diseases, particularly with reference to the armed forces, does not always meet with the fullest cooperation of local authorities. Congress has enacted the May Act which is designed to meet the situation surrounding military and naval reservations. The program agreed upon between the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and the Federal Security Administrator is set forth on pages 302 and 303 of the hearings. No excuse for failure to cooperate should be tolerated from any local authority.

Great commendation is due Surgeon General Parran for the eminent leadership he has continuously maintained for adequate State and Federal programs in dealing with venereal diseases. Good progress has been made in reducing the incidence of the disease. Greater vigilance and accentuated effort are necessary now because of the war condition, both among the military and civilian populations, and the committee feels satisfied that intelligent direction is being given to meeting the problem as effectively as possible. With complete cooperation from all local authorities most gratifying results could be attained.

The sum of \$1,295,000 for emergency health and sanitation activities is to supplement a previous appropriation for the current fiscal year of \$3,175,000. The largest proportion of the amount recommended is for malaria control work in the vicinity of concentrations of military and naval personnel. The appropriation for the current fiscal year was predicated upon labor for this activity being furnished by Work Projects Administration workers. The inability to secure this labor

necessitates the provision of funds to the Public Health Service to hire it. Necessity also exists to extend the control to areas not contemplated prior to the outbreak of war. Additional funds are included for industrial hygiene, typhus control, plague control, and other emergency sanitation measures precipitated by the outbreak of war.

The sum of \$600,000 is recommended for the remainder of the current fiscal year to supplement the current appropriation of \$1,200,000 for training of nurses. The program is threefold: Refresher courses to bring into active nursing those who have left the profession, postgraduate courses in special fields for teachers, instructors, orthopedic nurses, etc., and courses for student nurses. The need for nurses for the military services and the civil population is becoming acute. During the first World War there were 30,000 trained nurses in the military services. Prior to the outbreak of this war the estimated need for additional nurses for the military services was 10,500 by June 30, next. There is already a shortage of nurses for civilian needs. The current appropriation provides for the training of approximately 3,000 student nurses, refresher courses for 3,000 inactive registered nurses, and postgraduate training for approximately 700. The amount recommended in the present bill will permit training for about 2,000 additional student nurses by enabling many schools to admit second classes this year, and to bring forward the admission of fall classes to May or June.

Office of Education—training of defense workers.—The sum of \$10,000,000 is allowed for payment to States to enable them to procure equipment for use in schools or other training centers for the vocational training and education of defense workers. This sum is advanced from the regular 1943 Budget to this bill in order to expedite procurement of the equipment and accelerate the training program.

Data presented to the committee indicate that 10,000,000 additional workers will be needed in the calendar year 1942 for war production over the additional number estimated to be required in the last quarter of the calendar year 1941. Many of these workers should have refresher and preemployment courses and many will need supplementary courses. The Budget estimates for training for the fiscal year 1943 contemplate the training of 1,325,000 persons in supplementary courses and 1,040,000 in preemployment and refresher courses. The number of training stations (schools, etc.) necessary to train those who are estimated to require it is 110,320 and the number at present equipped to do this character of work, including 15,000 now being equipped with funds already available, is 92,382, leaving a deficit of 18,000 of such stations to meet the estimated training program. The \$10,000,000 allowed is designed to equip these stations in order that they may be in operation as early as possible in this calendar year.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Inter-American Highway.—The act of December 26, 1941, authorizes an appropriation of \$20,000,000 to enable the Government of the United States to cooperate with the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama in the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway within the borders of those countries. The act provides that the United States shall not provide for more than two-thirds of the expense of the construction

in any particular country and that the cooperating nation shall provide not less than one-third of the expense within its borders. On the basis outlined, the authorization of \$20,000,000 for the cooperation of the United States would require at least \$10,000,000 to be furnished by the cooperating nations, making a total of \$30,000,000 or more for highway construction and survey over a period of 4 or 5 years.

The purpose of the authorizing act is to accelerate construction and completion of the highway from the Texas border to the Panama Canal Zone, roadways totalling approximately 3,200 miles, one-half of which is in Mexico and the remainder in the other countries. Mexico has constructed 825 miles of continuous road from the Texas border and has constructed other noncontinuous sections and has additional construction under way. The policy of assistance has been determined by Congress and is based upon the economic, national defense, and good-neighbor factors.

The committee recommends the amount of the Budget estimate of \$7,000,000. This sum is predicated upon a total of cooperating funds being available from the nations involved of at least \$3,500,000 and the period of construction to be covered by the total of \$10,500,000 or more is approximately 1½ years.

Funds are in hand at the present time by three of the nations to require all of the \$7,000,000 of expenditure by the United States but it is not intended that the entire amount will be used in those countries. There is an obligation upon the United States to advance its proportion of the funds when the cooperating nation has accepted our proffer and provided its funds. The committee is advised that there is every reasonable assurance that all six of the countries named in the authorizing act will have funds available to carry on their part of the program either by local funds or by credits from the Export-Import Bank. The following table indicates this situation:

Country	Present percent all-weather or better road	Percent all-weather or better after spending proposed \$7,000,000 appropriation	Export-Import Bank credits presently available for highway construction	Local funds available other than bank credits	Total amount currently available to match Federal participation	Amount required to match proposed \$7,000,000 appropriation under proposed distribution
Panama to Canal	84	100			¹ \$2,000,000	\$500,000
Costa Rica	18	35	\$2,200,000	² \$600,000	2,800,000	1,000,000
Nicaragua	27	66	2,000,000	² 600,000	2,600,000	1,000,000
Honduras	38	38	(3)			250,000
Salvador	60	70	400,000	² 100,000	500,000	250,000
Guatemala	100	100		500,000	500,000	500,000

¹ This is an estimated balance believed available when other road matters in Panama are adjusted.

² Estimated credits for materials and supplies on hand and for equipment rentals.

³ An Export-Import Bank loan is under consideration.

The committee recommends the entire \$7,000,000 in the belief that the good faith of the Government of the United States is pledged to this program and that the benefits to result from the early completion of a continuous highway from the Texas-Mexican border to the Panama Canal Zone will result in important mutual benefits to all countries concerned.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Reimbursement to President's emergency fund.—Subsequent to the attack on Pearl Harbor, the President allocated to the Interior Department from his emergency fund the sum of \$15,000,000 for defense in the Hawaiian Islands for protection, care, and relief of the civilian population, to be allocated and expended through cooperative effort of the Governor of Hawaii, the War Department, the Federal Security Agency, and the Office of Civilian Defense. The committee has not passed upon the necessity or details of the program for use of the \$15,000,000. Obviously, adequate and prompt action had to be taken by the President in order that measures might be initiated in the Hawaiian Islands for such protection. The action of the committee in providing the \$15,000,000 in this bill is solely to maintain a safe balance in the President's fund. It is apparent, considering the many aspects of emergency requirements that the President must meet, that the fund should be kept at a level adequate to meet the emergencies as they arise.

Richardson Highway, Alaska.—The Richardson Highway is an existing road running from the seaport of Valdez to Fairbanks, Alaska, a distance of 380 miles. The appropriation of \$2,200,000 recommended in the bill is for reconstruction and improvement to straighten sections of the road, replace bridges to carry heavier loads, and otherwise place the road in condition to meet transportation requirements incident to military necessities. Early provision of the money will enable advantage to be taken of the most favorable working conditions in the Territory and shorten the time required for completion of the improvements.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation.—The committee recommends the Budget estimate of \$2,150,000 for additional personnel and other expenses for the remainder of the present fiscal year. This is a companion item to the sum of \$3,800,000 now pending in the committee for this augmented force for the entire fiscal year 1943. The sum allowed will raise the total appropriations for the Bureau for the current fiscal year, emergency and regular, to \$24,100,000 and will necessitate a budget of \$29,636,787 in the next fiscal year. The new amount makes provision for 2,165 additional employees, consisting of 1,250 clerks and 918 agents, who, when recruited and added to the present organization, will bring it to a total of 10,019, consisting of 6,414 clerks and 3,605 agents.

The need for enlargement of the force arises from constantly expanding duties and mounting work load arising out of the war effort and greatly accentuated since the declaration of war. The accentuated burdens are in the fingerprinting, identification, national defense, and administrative divisions, as well as in the case load of agents in the field. The total number of fingerprints on file on January 1, 1941, was 15,000,000 and a year later, January 1, 1942, it had increased to 32,000,000. At the present rate of receipt of fingerprint records the work of handling them is falling in arrears about 10,000 per day. Continued increase in receipts of fingerprints is anticipated from the following sources: Civil Service Commission; United States Army; National Guard units; Selective Service trainees, where the rate of

induction is to be increased; Coast Guard; United States Navy; Marine Corps; applicants in industrial plants; Maritime Commission; civilian defense organizations; alien visa and exit control (all aliens entering or leaving the country have to be fingerprinted); and the Civil Aeronautics Board (which requires fingerprints of all civilian pilots). In addition, many civic organizations are having their personnel fingerprinted.

Great commendation is due to Director Hoover and his staff of loyal executives, agents, and employees. Their record of devotion to the job is one that may well be emulated by some other branches of the Federal service. Last December the Saturday half holiday was discontinued and employees went on a 6-day 45-hour week at the seat of government. Operations are conducted on a three-shift basis through the 24-hour period. Supervisors are averaging 4 hours overtime a day and subordinate personnel is averaging $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours overtime per day at the seat of government. Field agents are averaging 5 hours overtime and field clerks 2 hours overtime.

In spite of this unusual application the great press of work increases and it continues to fall in arrears. The number of cases for investigation in December 1941 was 35,000, more than double the number on hand in the previous December. The average case load per agent is 23 against a normally effective load of 10.

The plant-protection duties, activities in connection with sabotage, subversive elements, and aliens, have been accentuated since the declaration of war and will continue to increase with the intensity of volume of the national effort.

The Bureau is performing exceedingly valuable service supplemental to the war program and is doing it with application on the part of all of its staff that is worthy of the heartiest commendation and support. Excessive overtime should be relieved wherever possible and arrearages of important work brought current as rapidly as possible through the recruitment of the additional personnel. The committee approves the Budget estimate as submitted in the expectation that it will serve to meet the present and growing needs.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The amount recommended for the Department totals \$2,377,765, of which \$1,633,765 represents deficiencies for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 caused by increased postal business and \$744,000 represents amounts directly traceable to burdens placed on the Department because of military activities.

The sum of \$114,000 is allowed for salaries and traveling expenses of 100 additional postal inspectors for an average of 3 months in the current fiscal year. This action corresponds with the provision in the Post Office appropriation bill for 1942, which has just passed the House, carrying the 100 additional inspectors for all of that fiscal year. The inauguration and maintenance of mail service in camps, cantonments, and other military and naval stations has required a large force of inspectors and the further expansion of the military and naval forces will further increase the burden.

Additional sums of \$300,000 each are provided for miscellaneous items at first- and second-class post offices and unusual conditions at post offices. Each of these deals with emergency conditions which

cannot be anticipated in connection with regular items of appropriation and are particularly uncertain in connection with Postal Service for military and naval stations and unforeseen circumstances arising in connection with shifts of population to new plants and other war-production sites.

Budget requests were submitted for additional personnel for a number of bureaus and offices of the Department. These were based upon additional work resulting from the increase in volume of postal business. The committee has denied all of these requests for the remainder of the current fiscal year, believing that such of them as are urgent are appropriately provided for the new fiscal year commencing July 1 next in the Post Office appropriation bill which has just passed the House. In this connection attention is invited to a section in this report dealing with the hours of work in Federal agencies generally at the seat of government during the war period.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Two items for the Department consist of \$5,000,000 for emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service and \$150,000 for the departmental contingent fund.

The declaration of war has placed many unusual and unpredictable expenses upon the emergency fund for the maintenance in the United States of officials of countries with whom we are at war prior to their return home, the repatriation of American citizens, and the expenses incurred by the Swiss Government in representing the United States in enemy countries. The present appropriation of \$1,500,000 for emergencies is overobligated and commitments have been made which will absorb \$3,000,000 of the amount now allowed. The necessities are unpredictable and the Department must be implemented with funds to meet them as and wherever they may arise.

The Department contingent fund of \$150,000 provides equipment, supplies, and services on account of the expanded personnel required to transact the large volume of work that has arisen out of the declaration of war.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The total amount recommended for the Treasury Department is \$3,247,913.57. Of this sum \$50,000 is required to carry into effect the new law providing a revolving fund for the replacement of Government checks which have been forged, lost, or stolen, \$1,585,900 is required to meet deficiencies in current appropriations, principally to keep the mints operating on a 24-hour basis, 7 days a week, to meet demands for coin, and \$1,60,770 to meet emergencies growing out of the declarations of war. This latter sum is divided as follows:

60 additional operatives and 20 additional clerks for the Secret Service	\$229, 000
60 additional White House Police to replace a like detail of Metropolitan Police	60, 770
600 guards for the Customs Service to increase coverage of piers, docks, warehouses, vessels, border stations, etc., to provide 24-hour watch at critical points	471, 000
For the removal of \$3,000,000,000 in gold from New York to Fort Knox and one-half billion in gold from San Francisco to Denver, plus reserve funds to make further transfers from these points if occasion requires	500, 000

Emergency fund for the Department on account of increased operating expenses to meet new duties and preparation of data for new tax programs including \$80,000 for preparation and distribution of a motion-picture film to stimulate public interest in the payment of income taxes..... \$350,000

The item of \$80,000 for preparation and distribution of a motion-picture film to stimulate public interest in the payment of income tax has aroused some discussion as to the effectiveness and practicability of this method of advising taxpayers of their responsibilities.

The film is a Donald Duck production from the studios of Mr. Walt Disney, who has made the film at actual cost (approximately \$40,000) for the Government. The other \$40,000 is for 1,000 reproductions in order that it may be shown in from 10,000 to 12,000 motion-picture theaters in the United States prior to March 15. These arrangements have been made without cost to the United States. The showing of the film requires about 7 minutes. Some members of the subcommittee preparing this bill had an opportunity to see this film at the Treasury Department recently. It no doubt will have a stimulating effect on many persons who otherwise will not have forcibly presented to them the importance of the tax program to the war effort.

Between six and seven million new taxpayers will be required to file returns this year on account of 1941 taxes. Already 15,000,000 taxpayers are filing returns, many of whom do not realize the substantial increases they will have to pay during 1942. The Treasury Department is endeavoring to enlighten all taxpayers in three ways: By radio, by printed pamphlets, and by this motion picture. It has been found that no one method of information is sufficient to reach all sections of the population. Between 65,000,000 and 80,000,000 people attend the motion pictures once a week. It is certain that a large proportion of the 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 persons who have not heretofore had to pay income taxes will thus be apprised of their new obligation who otherwise would not have been reached by radio or printed matter and a large proportion of the other 15,000,000 who will have largely increased tax burdens under the new law will likewise be apprised of their added responsibilities.

Expenses of loans.—The Budget request provides that the amount for expenses of loans for the current fiscal year be increased from \$9,800,000 to \$27,250,000. The committee recommends that the total be limited to \$26,000,000.

This appropriation provides all expenses connected with the loan program, including not only expenses of sales promotion, but all expenses connected with printing bonds, handling, registering, and otherwise accounting for all of the program currently carried on.

The current allotment of \$9,800,000 is practically obligated as of the 1st of February and the increase of \$16,200,000 is applicable to the remaining 5 months of the current fiscal year. The Budget estimate contemplated the addition of 880 paid employees in field offices for sales promotion of defense bonds. The present paid staff in field offices totals approximately 200 and the volunteer personnel approximates 100,000. The Budget request has been reduced by \$1,250,000. The committee believes that greater emphasis should be placed in securing volunteers for direction of this patriotic work and not increasing in such large proportion the quota of paid field workers.

The Treasury Department has a tremendous task to meet the taxing and borrowing requirements of the fiscal year 1943 expenditure program estimated now at \$59,000,000,000. Taking into consideration estimated revenues from present and proposed taxation, the estimated increase in the public debt by the end of the fiscal year 1943 to meet the Budget deficit would be \$40,000,000,000. Obviously as much of Federal borrowing as can be placed among the largest number of persons in the United States will have a wholesome effect both from the standpoint of having the financing of the war effort distributed as widely as possible and of securing the investment of as much as possible of surplus earnings of the general public in savings instead of competing in the market for a curtailed supply of civilian goods thereby stimulating the tendency to inflation.

The following table shows the sales of savings bonds by months since May 1941:

United States savings bonds—Sales since May 1, 1941, by months, on basis of issue price

[In thousands of dollars]

Month	Series E			Series F	Series G	Total
	Post offices	Banks	Total			
May.....	42,836	57,745	100,581	37,817	211,420	349,818
June.....	40,788	61,729	102,517	28,876	183,134	314,527
July.....	50,558	94,717	145,274	27,359	169,498	342,132
August.....	40,725	76,878	117,603	20,318	127,685	265,606
September.....	38,117	67,123	105,241	18,099	108,987	232,327
October.....	41,634	81,250	122,884	22,963	124,866	270,713
November.....	37,997	71,478	109,475	18,987	105,035	233,487
December.....	103,154	237,930	341,085	33,272	154,242	528,599
Total.....	395,811	748,850	1,144,660	207,682	1,184,867	2,537,210

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Research and Statistics. Jan. 1, 1942.

NOTE.—Figures have been rounded to nearest thousand and will not necessarily add to totals.

Source: All figures are deposits with the Treasurer of the United States on account of proceeds of sales of United States savings bonds.

It will be noted that sales in the month of December last reached \$528,000,000 against \$350,000,000 in the highest previous month and sales for the month of January last aggregated \$1,060,000,000. It is an interesting fact that \$667,000,000 of the latter amount resulted from sales of the E bonds (those salable only to individuals with a maximum sale to any individual in any 1 calendar year of not to exceed \$5,000).

In a period of 9 months of the sales effort ending with January, bonds had been sold to 7,000,000 different purchasers. The Treasury Department estimates that 50,000,000 persons in the United States have salaries or wages or some other form of regular income. It is the desire of the Department to sell bonds to as many in that group as possible. The Department's goal is to endeavor to have at least 30,000,000 purchasers.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The total sum recommended for the municipal government is \$398,803, which is \$160,633 less than the total of the Budget estimates. On suggestion of the Commissioners, items for the Elec-

trial Department, Purchasing Division, Office of Civilian Defense, and school building equipment, totaling \$88,085, have been eliminated. The estimate of \$36,000 to supplement previous appropriations for the construction and equipment of a new receiving home for children is not allowed. The committee is of the opinion that it will not be possible to secure priorities for the necessary equipment and supplies, and rental for continuance in the present quarters is provided for the remainder of the present fiscal year.

Provision is made for salaries and equipment for 95 additional members of the Metropolitan Police on the basis of an average of 4 months' employment in the current fiscal year instead of 5 months as provided by the Budget estimate. After the declaration of war it became necessary to assign 60 patrolmen to duty at the White House. While provision is made in this bill for that number of White House Police to release this detail, the committee is advised by the Superintendent of Police that the additional number now recommended is necessary to perform unusual protective duties brought about by the war. These assignments have been canvassed with Major Kelly and the committee is convinced that the additional number is necessary.

The estimates requested a total of \$127,468 for the Home for the Aged and Infirm. The committee recommends \$106,000. During the past year or so there has been universal criticism of conditions prevailing at Blue Plains where approximately 600 inmates whose average age is 65 are housed. Consideration has been given by Congress and the Board of Commissioners to abandoning the present institution and seeking a new site and erecting a new home. Due to the outbreak of war all such expectations had to be abandoned resulting in the presentation of this estimate to improve the care given these old people, to give them a better diet, and to repair and otherwise improve the old buildings so as to remove the fire hazard and make them more sanitary.

The estimates contemplated the addition of 49 additional employees for a period of 6 months and additional food, clothing, bedding, and equipment. The amount recommended includes 35 additional employees on a 4 months' basis and makes provision for additional food for the same period. The additional employees provide 3 nurses, 16 hospital attendants, 3 supervisors of dormitory and dining room attendants, 2 night watchmen, 1 mechanic, and 10 ward and dining room attendants. The committee has eliminated those positions which do not relate directly and immediately to the care and comfort of these old people; their consideration can wait until the regular annual bill. The total staff at Blue Plains with this additional force will be 106 including all classes of employees—nurses, attendants, cooks, helpers, laborers, etc.—or an average of 1 for every 6 inmates. The average age of the inmates, 65, indicates the degree of care that is necessitated. Of the total number of approximately 600, there are 135 who are hospitalized and 150 are wheel-chair cases.

The amount allowed for repairs and improvements contemplates no elaborate changes. More sanitary and additional plumbing, some new kitchen equipment, painting, repairs to floors, repairs to plastering, fire alarm system, etc., in the minimum amount to place the buildings in a more habitable condition.

The item of \$110,000 for the District of Columbia armory is the final installment to complete construction of the project.

A total of \$6,940 is allowed for six additional members of the Park Police to raise the total to 78. The sum includes equipment and provides salaries on the basis of 4 months of the present fiscal year. The outbreak of war has placed additional protective duties on the force and while an increased increment of 17 was sought by the superintendent the Commissioners have approved funds only for the 6 recommended.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions not heretofore enacted in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3, in connection with civilian defense:

* * * (*which regulations may provide exemption from the requirements of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes*) * * *.

On page 5, in connection with the Employees' Compensation Commission:

Provided, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service outside continental United States when the unit aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

On page 8, in connection with the Inter-American Highway:

Provided, That expenditures hereunder may be made without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes.

On page 8, in connection with the Selective Service System:

During the period of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, so much of section 6 of the Act approved May 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 683), as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 989), as requires the head of each independent establishment or executive department (other than the Post Office Department) to submit to the Postmaster General quarterly reports relating to mail matter which has been transmitted free of postage, is hereby suspended, insofar as the Selective Service System is concerned.

On page 17, in connection with the Post Office Department:

Provided, That the number of inspectors that may be employed for the remainder of the fiscal year 1942 is hereby increased from six hundred and thirty-five to seven hundred and thirty-five.

On page 23:

The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division," contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of per diem employees engaged in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards at rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia, and the second paragraph under the caption "Procurement Division" in such Act is hereby amended by adding after the words "District of Columbia" the words "and areas adjacent thereto."

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1942

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS				
LEGISLATIVE				
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
598	Special and select committees, 1942-----	\$125,000.00	\$110,000.00	— \$15,000.00
598	Reporting committee hearings, 1942-----	15,000.00	15,000.00	-----
	Total, House of Representatives-----	140,000.00	125,000.00	— 15,000.00
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL				
---	Salaries and expenses, 1942-----	-----	1,500.00	+ 1,500.00
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS				
565	Security of collections, 1942-----	203,000.00	100,000.00	— 103,000.00
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE				
565	Working capital, 1942-----	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-----
	Total, legislative-----	2,343,000.00	2,226,500.00	— 116,500.00

THE JUDICIARY				
569	Salaries and expenses of clerks, United States courts, 1942	25,000.00	25,000.00	
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT				
597	Civilian defense, 1942	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES				
EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION				
592	Salaries and expenses, 1942	72,500.00	72,500.00	
592	Printing and binding, 1942	5,000.00	5,000.00	
592	Employees' compensation fund, 1942	500,000.00	400,000.00	-100,000.00
592	Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense), 1942	175,000.00	175,000.00	
	Total, Employees' Compensation Commission	752,500.00	652,500.00	-100,000.00
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION				
557	National defense activities, 1942	587,195.00	587,195.00	
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY				
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				
590	Expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, 1942	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	
602	Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense), 1942	1,295,000.00	1,295,000.00	
602	Training for nurses (National defense), 1942	600,000.00	600,000.00	
	Total, Public Health Service	4,395,000.00	4,395,000.00	

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—Continued				
OFFICE OF EDUCATION				
602	Salaries and expenses, Forum Advisory Service, 1942-----	\$12, 035. 00	-----	—\$12, 035. 00
602	Education and training, defense workers (national defense), 1942-----	10, 000, 000. 00	\$10, 000, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Office of Education-----	10, 012, 035. 00	10, 000, 000. 00	—12, 035. 00
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	14, 407, 035. 00	14, 395, 000. 00	—12, 035. 00
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION				
568	Inter-American Highway, 1942-----	7, 000, 000. 00	7, 000, 000. 00	-----
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD				
576	Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjustment Board, 1942-----	1 22, 500. 00	1 22, 500. 00	-----
	Total, independent executive agencies-----	22, 769, 230. 00	22, 657, 195. 00	—112, 035. 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Purchasing Division, 1942

-1, 530. 00

Recorder of Deeds, rent, 1942

6, 250. 00

Office of Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets, contingent expenses, 1942

250. 00

Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, 1942

250. 00

Office of Civilian Defense, salaries and expenses, 1942

5, 320. 00

District of Columbia employees' compensation fund, 1942

-10, 000. 00

Total, salaries and expenses

-6, 210. 00

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Printing and binding, 1942

-2, 500. 00

Electrical Department, general supplies, 1942

-1, 000. 00

METROPOLITAN POLICE

Salaries of officers and men, 1942

-13, 473. 00

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, 1942

2, 680. 00

Uniforms, 1942

7, 125. 00

Total, Metropolitan Police

-13, 473. 00

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Miscellaneous, 1942

-75, 555. 00

School buildings and playground sites, 1941

10, 000. 00

¹ And authority to transfer not to exceed \$2,500 from appropriation "Printing and binding, National Railroad Adjustment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942."

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued				
FIRE DEPARTMENT				
559	Miscellaneous, 1942-----	\$7, 700. 00	\$7, 700. 00	-----
PUBLIC WELFARE				
591	Division of Child Welfare, maintenance of receiving home for children, 1942-----	2, 750. 00	2, 750. 00	-----
559	Receiving home, additional amount for constructing new building, 1942-----	36, 000. 00	-----	-----
	Home for Aged and Infirm:			-----
559	Personal services, 1942-----	27, 320. 00	13, 000. 00	-14, 320. 00
559	Repairs and improvements, 1942-----	48, 000. 00	48, 000. 00	-----
559	Provisions, and so forth, 1942-----	52, 148. 00	45, 000. 00	-7, 148. 00
	Total, Home for Aged and Infirm-----	127, 468. 00	106, 000. 00	-21, 468. 00
	Total, Public Welfare-----	166, 218. 00	108, 750. 00	-57, 468. 00

559	MILITIA	Completing construction of armory, 1942-----	110,000.00	110,000.00	-----
	NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
559		Salaries, Park Police, 1942-----	6,125.00	4,085.00	-2,040.00
559		Uniforms and equipment, Park Police, 1942-----	2,855.00	2,855.00	-----
591	HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES				
		Police traffic control, 1942-----	11,887.00	9,500.00	-2,387.00
559	WATER SERVICE				
		Washington Aqueduct, operation and maintenance, 1942-----	34,360.00	34,360.00	-----
559		Site for water tank, vicinity of Alabama and Massachusetts Aves. SE., 1942-----	5,000.00	5,000.00	-----
559		Judgments, payment of-----	15,538.00	15,538.00	-----
		Total, District of Columbia-----	559,436.00	398,803.00	-160,633.00
594	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
		Forest Service, fighting forest fires, 1942-----	2,050,000.00	2,050,000.00	-----
603	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
	GENERAL LAND OFFICE				
		Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon, 1942-----	18,000.00	18,000.00	-----
596	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
		Mineral leasing, 1941-----	668.53	668.53	-----

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
	TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued			
	GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES			
596	Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii, 1942-----	\$15, 000, 000. 00	\$15, 000, 000. 00	-----
603	Reconstruction and improvement, Richardson Highway, Alaska, 1942-----	2, 200, 000. 00	2, 200, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	17, 218, 668. 53	17, 218, 668. 53	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION			
569	Salaries and expenses (emergency), 1942-----	2, 150, 000. 00	2, 150, 000. 00	-----
579	Claims for damages, 1942-----	151. 20	151. 20	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	2, 150, 151. 20	2, 150, 151. 20	-----
	NAVY DEPARTMENT			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
578	Damage claims, 1942-----	771. 41	771. 41	-----

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal revenues)

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, 1942-----

595

22, 900. 00

-\$22, 900. 00

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

Office of First Assistant Postmaster General, 1942-----

595

14, 400. 00

-14, 400. 00

Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General, 1942-----

595

3, 750. 00

-3, 750. 00

Office of Third Assistant Postmaster General, 1942-----

595

3, 165. 00

-3, 165. 00

Office of the Solicitor, 1942-----

595

8, 265. 00

8, 265. 00

Office of the Chief Inspector 1942-----

595

9, 200. 00

-9, 200. 00

Bureau of Accounts, 1942-----

595

3, 675. 00

-3, 675. 00

Office of the Purchasing Agent, 1942-----

595

1, 200. 00

-1, 200. 00

Total, salaries in bureaus and offices-----

43, 655. 00

8, 265. 00

-35, 390. 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Printing and binding, 1942-----

595

200, 000. 00

200, 000. 00

Total, departmental service-----

266, 555. 00

208, 265. 00

-58, 290. 00

FIELD SERVICE

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Post-office inspectors, salaries, 1942-----

595

135, 400. 00

65, 000. 00

-70, 400. 00

Post-office inspectors, travel and miscellaneous expenses, 1942-----

595

69, 600. 00

49, 000. 00

-20, 600. 00

Total, Office of Chief Inspector-----

205, 000. 00

114, 000. 00

-91, 000. 00

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued				
FIELD SERVICE—Continued				
OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
595	Compensation of postmasters, 1941-----	\$300, 000. 00	\$300, 000. 00	-----
595	Detroit River postal service, 1941-----	500. 00	500. 00	-----
595	Special delivery fees, 1941-----	125, 000. 00	125, 000. 00	-----
595	Unusual conditions at post offices, 1942-----	580, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	—\$280, 000. 00
595	Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, 1942-----	600, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	—300, 000. 00
	Total, Office of First Assistant-----	1, 605, 500. 00	1, 025, 500. 00	—580, 000. 00
OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
595	Star Route Service, Alaska, 1942-----	30, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	-----
595	Domestic air-mail service, 1942-----	(²)	-----	-----

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
595	Vehicle service, 1942-----	1, 000, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00
	Total, field service-----	2, 840, 500. 00	2, 169, 500. 00
	Total, Post Office Department-----	3, 107, 055. 00	2, 377, 765. 00
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
577	Contingent expenses, 1942-----	150, 000. 00	150, 000. 00
556	Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, 1942-----	5, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00
	Total, Department of State-----	5, 150, 000. 00	5, 150, 000. 00
TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
593	Consolidated emergency fund, 1942-----	400, 000. 00	350, 000. 00
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS			
593	Contingent expenses, public moneys, 1942-----	170, 000. 00	150, 000. 00
593	Refund of moneys erroneously received, 1942-----	40, 000. 00	40, 000. 00
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT			
558	Expenses of loans, 1942-----	(3)	(4)
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES			
593	Check forgery insurance, 1942-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00

² Limitation on amount available for personal services in District of Columbia increased from \$64,500 to \$67,350.

³ Limitation of amount which may be obligated under indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, act of Sept. 24, 1917, as amended and extended", Second Deficiency Act, 1941, increased from \$9,800,000 to \$27,250,000.

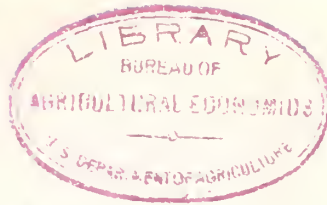
⁴ Limitation in note (3) increased from \$9,800,000 to \$26,000,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued				
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS				
593	Salaries and expenses, 1942	\$471, 000. 00	\$471, 000. 00	-----
SECRET SERVICE DIVISION				
593	Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, 1942	229, 000. 00	229, 000. 00	-----
593	Salaries, White House Police, 1942	74, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	—\$24, 000. 00
593	Uniforms and equipment, White House Police, 1942	10, 770. 00	10, 770. 00	-----
	Total, Secret Service Division	313, 770. 00	289, 770. 00	—24, 000. 00
BUREAU OF THE MINT				
593	Transportation of bullion and coin, 1942	600, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	—100, 000. 00
593	Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices, 1942	1, 395, 900. 00	1, 395, 900. 00	-----
COAST GUARD				
587	Claims for damages, operation of vessels, 1942	1, 243. 57	1, 243. 57	-----
	Total, Treasury Department	3, 421, 913. 57	3, 247, 913. 57	—174, 000. 00

WAR DEPARTMENT				
MILITARY ACTIVITIES				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
580	Claims for damages to and loss of private property, 1942-----	4, 955. 71	4, 955. 71	
CIVIL FUNCTIONS				
586	Claim for damages, river and harbor work, 1942-----	100. 00	100. 00	
	Total, War Department-----	5, 055. 71	5, 055. 71	
	Total, title I-----	158, 800, 281. 42	157, 507, 823. 42	- 1, 292, 458. 00
TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS				
574	Property damage claims, 1942-----	51, 493. 37	51, 493. 37	
572	Judgments, United States Courts-----	55, 237. 21	55, 237. 21	
582	Judgments, Court of Claims-----	714, 206. 80	714, 206. 80	
573	Audited claims allowed by General Accounting Office-----	1, 915, 851. 00	1, 915, 851. 00	
571 581 583 584 588	} Special claims allowed by General Accounting Office-----	180, 561. 27	180, 561. 27	
575		165, 438. 36	165, 438. 36	
		3, 082, 788. 01	3, 082, 788. 01	
		161, 883, 069. 43	160, 590, 611. 43	- 1, 292, 458. 00



Union Calendar No. 620

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6548

[Report No. 1750]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 6, 1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1942, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 Special and select committees: For expenses of special
5 and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year
6 1942, \$110,000.

7 Reporting committee hearings: For stenographic re-
8 ports of hearings of committees other than special and select
9 committees, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000.

10 OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

11 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
12 maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as author-
13 ized by law, fiscal year 1942, \$1,500, to be disbursed by
14 the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

15 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

16 Security of collections: For an additional amount to
17 enable the Librarian to effect precautionary measures for the
18 security of the collections of the Library of Congress, and for
19 every expense incidental thereto, including personal services,
20 including special and temporary services at rates to be fixed
21 by the Librarian, services other than personal, rentals of
22 space within or without the District of Columbia, equipment,
23 supplies, travel and subsistence, purchase, hire, maintenance,
24 repair, and operation of motor-vehicles within and without

1 the District of Columbia, fiscal years 1942 and 1943,
2 \$100,000.

3 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

4 Working capital: For an additional amount for working
5 capital, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject
6 to the conditions and limitations specified under this head-
7 ing in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942,
8 \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be returned to
9 the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than
10 December 31, 1942.

11 THE JUDICIARY

12 Salaries and expenses of clerks, United States courts:
13 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of clerks,
14 United States courts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
15 specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation
16 Act, 1942, \$25,000.

17 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

18 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

19 Civilian Defense: To enable the Director of Civilian
20 Defense, under such regulations as the President may pre-
21 scribe (which regulations may provide exemption from the
22 requirements of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes), to
23 carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to pro-
24 vide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks

1 in the United States, and for other purposes", approved
2 January 27, 1942 (Public Law 415), fiscal year 1942,
3 \$100,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, of
4 which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available for all
5 administrative expenses, including printing and binding and
6 personal services in the District of Columbia.

7 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

8 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

9 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
10 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
11 specified under this head in the "Employees' Compensation
12 Commission Appropriation Act, 1942", \$72,500.

13 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
14 printing and binding for the Employees' Compensation Com-
15 mission, fiscal year 1942, \$5,000.

16 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
17 amount for the payment of compensation provided by the
18 Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees
19 of the United States suffering injuries while in the perform-
20 ance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved
21 September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 785), fiscal year 1942,
22 including the objects under this head in the Employees'
23 Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1942,
24 \$400,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense) :

2 For all necessary expenses of the Employees' Compensation

3 Commission in administering the Act of August 16, 1941,

4 making applicable the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers'

5 Compensation Act (33 U. S. C. 901) to military, air, and

6 naval bases outside continental United States, including per-

7 sonal services in the District of Columbia; lawbooks, books

8 of reference, and periodicals; printing and binding; fees and

9 mileage of witnesses; stenographic reporting services, by

10 contract or otherwise; purchase, maintenance, operation, and

11 repair of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying

12 vehicles for use in the field; transfer of household goods and

13 effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat.

14 1105) ; fiscal year 1942, \$175,000: *Provided*, That section

15 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or

16 service outside continental United States when the unit

17 aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

18 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

19 National defense activities: For an additional amount

20 for national defense activities, fiscal year 1942, including

21 the objects for which and subject to the conditions under

22 which the appropriation under this heading in the Inde-

23 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is available,

24 \$587,195.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases: For an additional amount for the maintenance and expenses of the Division of Venereal Diseases, fiscal year 1942, including the same objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500,000: *Provided*, That \$9,000 shall be transferred from this appropriation to the appropriation "Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency", and \$8,500 shall be transferred from this appropriation to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency".

Emergency health and sanitation activities, Public Health Service (national defense): For an additional amount for emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense), fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, to enable the Surgeon General to engage in such activities in the areas specified in said Act independently of the State and local authorities. \$1,295,000.

Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense): For an additional amount for training for nurses (national defense), fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Federal Security Agency

1 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$600,000: *Provided*, That the
2 amount of any allotment from this or the appropriation to
3 which this is supplemental remaining unpaid at the end of
4 the fiscal year 1942 shall be available for allotment for the
5 fiscal year 1943.

6 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

7 Education and training, defense workers (national de-
8 fense) : For an additional amount for payments to States,
9 and so forth (national defense), for the acquisition by pur-
10 chase, rental, gift, or otherwise of new or used equipment
11 when needed by agencies in providing courses pursuant to
12 plans approved in the method prescribed in paragraph 2
13 under this heading in the Labor-Federal Security Appro-
14 priation Act, 1942, \$10,000,000, to be available until June
15 30, 1943.

16 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

17 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

18 Inter-American Highway: For surveys in connection
19 with and the construction of the Inter-American Highway,
20 in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved Decem-
21 ber 26, 1941 (Public Law 375), and necessary expenses
22 incident thereto, including the purchase of motor-propelled
23 passenger-carrying vehicles necessary for use by the Public
24 Roads Administration in carrying out the provisions of said

1 Act in the Central American republics named therein,
2 \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
3 That expenditures hereunder may be made without regard
4 to section 3709, Revised Statutes.

5 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

6 Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjustment
7 Board: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
8 National Railroad Adjustment Board, National Mediation
9 Board", fiscal year 1942, \$22,500, and, in addition thereto,
10 not to exceed the sum of \$2,500 may be transferred from the
11 appropriation "Printing and binding, National Railroad Ad-
12 justment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942": *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That the amount available only for services of referees
14 is hereby increased to \$65,000.

15 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

16 During the period of the emergency declared by the
17 President on May 27, 1941, so much of section 6 of the Act
18 approved May 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 683), as amended by
19 section 2 of the Act approved June 30, 1939 (53 Stat.
20 989), as requires the head of each independent establishment
21 and executive department (other than the Post Office Depart-
22 ment) to submit to the Postmaster General quarterly reports
23 relating to mail matter which has been transmitted free of
24 postage, is hereby suspended, insofar as the Selective Service
25 System is concerned.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL EXPENSES

Recorder of deeds, rent, District of Columbia: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for rent of offices of the recorder of deeds, to be expended without reference to the provisions of section 6 of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$6,250.

Office of Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, and maintenance and repairs to markets, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, \$250; and the limitation upon the purchase of one motor vehicle equipped for making investigations of sales of gasoline and oil by short measure is increased to \$1,000.

Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board—Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses, including personal services and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$5,320.

District of Columbia employees' compensation fund: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1942 for carrying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919, extending to the employees of the government of the District of Columbia the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1916, providing

1 compensation for employees of the United States suffering
2 injuries while in the performance of their duties, \$8,000.

3 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
4 printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, including the condi-
5 tion specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the
6 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,500.

7 Central Garage: The limitation of \$1,700 contained in
8 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, upon the
9 purchase of two field wagons for the surveyor's office is
10 increased to \$1,900, and the limitation of \$650 contained in
11 said Act upon the acquisition, by purchase or exchange,
12 including the value of a vehicle exchanged, of any passenger-
13 carrying automobile, except busses, station wagons, patrol
14 wagons, and ambulances, and except as otherwise specifically
15 authorized in that Act, is increased to \$750.

16 **METROPOLITAN POLICE**

17 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942,
18 for the pay and allowances of officers and members of the
19 Metropolitan Police force, in accordance with the Act of
20 May 27, 1924, as amended by the Act of July 1, 1930
21 (46 Stat. 839-841), subject to the conditions specified in
22 the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
23 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$53,890.

24 Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an additional
25 amount, fiscal year 1942, for miscellaneous and contingent

1 expenses, including the objects and conditions specified in the
2 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
3 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,680.

4 Uniforms: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942,
5 for furnishing uniforms and other official equipment, including
6 the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in
7 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,125.

8 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

9 Repairs and improvements, buildings and grounds: The
10 limitation of \$6,000 for a new roof over the auditorium at
11 the Francis Junior High School contained in the appropria-
12 tion for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropria-
13 tion Act, 1942, is increased to \$8,500.

14 School buildings and playground sites: For an additional
15 amount for the purchase of school building and playground
16 sites, as specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the
17 First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, \$10,000, to re-
18 main available until expended.

19 FIRE DEPARTMENT

20 Miscellaneous: For an additional amount for fuel, fiscal
21 year 1942, \$7,700.

22 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

23 Tuberculosis sanatoria, expenses: The limitation of \$800
24 for purchase and exchange of one motortruck, specified in the

1 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
2 Appropriation Act, 1942, is increased to \$900.

3 PUBLIC WELFARE

4 Division of Child Welfare: For an additional amount,
5 fiscal year 1942, for maintenance of the receiving home for
6 children, including the objects and conditions specified in the
7 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
8 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,750.

9 Home For Aged and Infirm: For an additional amount
10 for personal services, fiscal year 1942, \$13,000.

11 For an additional amount for repairs and improvements
12 to buildings and grounds, fiscal year 1942, \$48,000.

13 For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1942 for
14 provisions and so forth, including the objects specified in the
15 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
16 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$45,000.

17 MILITIA

18 Militia armory: For completing construction of an
19 armory for the Militia of the District of Columbia, \$110,000.

20 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

21 PARK POLICE

22 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for
23 pay and allowances of the United States Park Police force,
24 in accordance with the Act approved May 27, 1924, as
25 amended, \$4,085.

1 Uniforms and equipment: For an additional amount for
 2 uniforming and equipping the United States Park Police
 3 force, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified in the
 4 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
 5 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,855.

6 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

7 Police traffic control: For an additional amount, fiscal
 8 year 1942, for police traffic control, payable from the special
 9 fund created by the Act of April 23, 1924, as amended by
 10 the Act of August 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 676), \$9,500, which
 11 amount shall be transferred to the appropriation for pay and
 12 allowances of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police
 13 force contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation
 14 Act, 1942.

15 WATER SERVICE

16 Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for
 17 the operation, maintenance, repair, and protection of Wash-
 18 ington Aqueducts and their accessories, fiscal year 1942, in-
 19 cluding the objects specified in the appropriation for this
 20 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942,
 21 and the purchase of uniforms for guards, radio equipment,
 22 and one additional passenger-carrying motor vehicle at a
 23 cost of not to exceed \$750, \$34,360.

24 Water Department: For the purchase of a site for the
 25 erection of an elevated water tank in the vicinity of Alabama

1 and Massachusetts Avenues Southeast, fiscal year 1942,
2 \$5,000.

3 The foregoing sums under the water service shall be paid
4 wholly out of the revenues of the Water Department of the
5 District of Columbia.

6 JUDGMENTS

7 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
8 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House
9 Document Numbered 559 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
10 \$15,538, together with such further sum as may be necessary
11 to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum
12 on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the
13 same became due until the date of payment.

14 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

15 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
16 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
17 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
18 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District
19 of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years
20 for which such sums are provided.

21 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

22 FOREST SERVICE

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
25 ing and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1942, \$2,050,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

3 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and Recon-
4 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon: For
5 an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of title I
6 of the Act of August 28, 1937, entitled "An Act relating
7 to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and Recon-
8 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands situated in the
9 State of Oregon", fiscal year 1942, including the objects and
10 conditions specified under this heading in the Interior Depart-
11 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,000.

12 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

13 Mineral leasing: For an additional amount for mineral
14 leasing, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under
15 this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
16 1941, \$668.53.

17 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

18 Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii: For restoration to
19 the emergency fund for the President appropriated by the
20 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, of the amount
21 allocated therefrom to the Secretary of the Interior by letter
22 of January 12, 1942 (numbered 42-56), for the protection,
23 care, and relief of the civilian population in the Territory of
24 Hawaii, \$15,000,000.

25 Reconstruction and improvement of Richardson High-

1 way, Alaska: For reconstruction and improvement of
2 Richardson Highway, Alaska, including construction of nec-
3 essary bridges, and all expenses incident to the foregoing,
4 fiscal year 1942, \$2,200,000, to remain available until
5 expended.

6 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
9 crimes (emergency): For an additional amount for salaries
10 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
11 during the national emergency, in the detection and prosecu-
12 tion of crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942,
13 including the objects and for the purposes specified under
14 this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
15 1942, \$2,150,000.

16 Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for
17 damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately
18 owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau
19 of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employment,
20 considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney General,
21 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
22 for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out
23 of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", ap-
24 proved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300b), as fully set forth
25 in House Document Numbered 579, Seventy-seventh Con-
26 gress, \$151.20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 578, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$771.41.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

DEPARTMENTAL

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For an additional amount for salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$8,265.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Printing and binding, Post Office Department: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$200,000.

FIELD SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Post-office inspectors, salaries: For an additional amount for salaries of inspectors, fiscal year 1942, \$65,000: *Provided*, That the number of inspectors that may be employed

1 for the remainder of the fiscal year 1942 is hereby increased
 2 from six hundred and thirty-five to seven hundred and thirty-
 3 five.

4 Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous ex-
 5 penses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for
 6 traveling and miscellaneous expenses of post-office inspectors,
 7 including the objects specified under this head in the Post
 8 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$49,000.

9 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
 11 for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1941, including
 12 the objects and conditions specified under this head in the
 13 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$300,000.

14 Detroit River postal service: For an additional amount
 15 for the Detroit River postal service, fiscal year 1941, \$500.

16 Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees
 17 to special-delivery messengers, fiscal year 1941, \$125,000.

18 Unusual conditions at post offices: For an additional
 19 amount for unusual conditions at post offices, fiscal year 1942,
 20 \$300,000.

21 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
 22 For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, first- and
 23 second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, \$300,000.

24 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

25 Star Route Service, Alaska: For an additional amount

1 for inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, fiscal year
2 1942, \$30,000.

3 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 Vehicle service: For an additional amount for vehicle
5 service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and conditions
6 specified under this head in the Post Office Department Ap-
7 propriation Act, 1942, \$1,000,000.

8 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

9 CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

10 Contingent expenses, Department of State: For an addi-
11 tional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State,
12 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
13 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942,
14 \$150,000, of which there may be expended not to exceed
15 \$35,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines,
16 and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange,
17 and repair thereof, and \$4,000 for the purchase and exchange
18 of books, maps, and periodicals, and, when authorized by the
19 Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies
20 or associations which issue publications to members only,
21 or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
22 are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls.

23 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

24 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
25 Service: For an additional amount to enable the President

1 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
2 and Consular Service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
3 and subject to the limitations specified under this heading
4 in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942,
5 \$5,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

6 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 Consolidated emergency fund: For all expenses neces-
9 sary, including personal services in the District of Columbia,
10 in connection with the performance by the bureaus and
11 offices of the Treasury Department hereinafter named of
12 additional or increased functions and activities arising out of
13 the war emergency, fiscal year 1942, \$350,000, from which
14 sum, transfers, not to exceed the amounts specified, may be
15 made to said bureaus and offices as follows: Office of the
16 Secretary, \$41,396; Office of the Chief Clerk, for contingent
17 expenses, \$37,500, for personal services, \$15,000; Superin-
18 tendent of Treasury Buildings, \$36,680; Division of Per-
19 sonnel, \$18,934; and Bureau of Internal Revenue, \$200,490.

20 CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

21 Salaries and expenses, guard force: The limitation on
22 the amount which may be obligated for purchase, repair,
23 and cleaning of uniforms contained in the appropriation under
24 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
25 1942, is hereby increased from \$9,875 to \$13,575.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$150,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, fiscal year 1942, \$40,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased from \$9,800,000 to \$26,000,000: *Provided*, That such appropriation shall be available during the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 for payment of all necessary expenses connected with public-debt issues or with any refunding operations, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Check forgery insurance fund (revolving fund): To carry out the purposes of an Act to authorize the Treasurer of the United States to make settlements with payees of lost or stolen checks, which have been paid on forged endorsements, in advance of reclamation, and for other purposes,

1 approved November 21, 1941 (Public Law 310), \$50,000,
2 which amount shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the
3 United States in the special deposit account authorized to be
4 established by said Act, entitled the "Check forgery insur-
5 ance fund" (revolving fund), and shall be available for
6 expenditure for the purposes of the Act by the Treasurer of
7 the United States at the direction of the Secretary of the
8 Treasury.

9 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

10 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for col-
11 lecting the revenue from customs, including the objects speci-
12 fied under this head in the Treasury Department Appropria-
13 tion Act, 1942, \$471,000, and the limitation under said
14 head on the amount which may be expended for the pur-
15 chase of passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby increased from
16 \$87,500 to \$140,055.

17 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

18 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an
19 additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other
20 crimes, for the fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
21 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation
22 Act, 1942, \$229,000.

23 Salaries, White House Police: For an additional amount
24 for "Salaries, White House Police", fiscal year 1942, for
25 fifty-five privates, two sergeants, two lieutenants, and one

1 inspector, in addition to the number specified in the Act of
2 April 22, 1940, \$50,000.

3 Uniforms and equipment, White House Police: For an
4 additional amount for uniforming and equipping the White
5 House Police, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
6 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation
7 Act, fiscal year 1942, \$10,770.

8 BUREAU OF THE MINT

9 Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional
10 amount for transportation of bullion and coin, between mints,
11 assay offices, and bullion depositories, including compensa-
12 tion of temporary employees, fiscal year 1942, \$500,000,
13 to remain available until June 30, 1943.

14 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an
15 additional amount for salaries and expenses, mints and assay
16 offices, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
17 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
18 1942, \$1,395,900.

19 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

20 The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement
21 Division", contained in the Treasury Department Appropria-
22 tion Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of
23 per diem employees engaged in work in connection with
24 operations of the fuel yards at rates of pay approved by the
25 Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding current rates for

1 similar services in the District of Columbia, and the second
2 paragraph under the caption "Procurement Division" in
3 such Act is hereby amended by adding after the words "Dis-
4 trict of Columbia" the words "and areas adjacent thereto".

5

COAST GUARD

6 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
7 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the
8 Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
9 provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims
10 for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the
11 Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not ex-
12 ceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936,
13 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 587, Seventy-
14 seventh Congress, \$1,243.57.

15

WAR DEPARTMENT

16

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

17

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

18 Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To
19 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
20 Secretary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled
21 "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army
22 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other pur-
23 poses", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in House
24 Document Numbered 580, Seventy-seventh Congress,
25 \$4,955.71.

1 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

2 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

3 Claim for damages, river and harbor work: To pay
4 claims for damages under river and harbor work adjusted and
5 determined by the War Department under the provision of
6 section 9 of the River and Harbor Act, approved June 5,
7 1920 (33 U. S. C. 564), as set forth in House Document
8 Numbered 586, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$100.

9 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

10 CLAIMS

11 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

12 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
13 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
14 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
15 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled “An
16 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
17 against the Government of the United States in the sums
18 not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved December
19 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House
20 Document Numbered 574, Seventy-seventh Congress, as
21 follows:

22 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency
23 Management, \$42.50;

24 Federal Security Agency, \$77.63;

25 Federal Works Agency, \$1,735.19;

- 1 Veterans' Administration, \$279.25;
- 2 Department of Agriculture, \$4,670.19;
- 3 Department of Commerce, \$314.74;
- 4 Department of the Interior, \$1,212.37;
- 5 Department of Justice, \$38.63;
- 6 Navy Department, \$3,684.92;
- 7 Treasury Department, \$1,309.20;
- 8 War Department, \$34,662.47;
- 9 Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,
- 10 \$3,466.28;
- 11 In all, \$51,493.37.

12 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

13 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
 14 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
 15 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to
 16 provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of
 17 the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act
 18 of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been
 19 certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document
 20 Numbered 572, under the following departments and
 21 establishments:

- 22 Department of Agriculture, \$731.88;
- 23 Post Office Department, \$468.81;
- 24 Treasury Department, \$8,250.41;
- 25 War Department, \$11,759.41;

1 In all, \$21,210.51, together with such additional sum
2 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
3 such judgments or as provided by law.

4 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
5 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
6 by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act
7 entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in
8 admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services ren-
9 dered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and
10 for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C.
11 781-789), and which have been certified to the Seventy-
12 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 572 under
13 the following department :

14 Department of Justice, \$1,389.50, together with such
15 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and
16 where specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

17 (c) For payment of the judgment, including costs,
18 rendered against the collector of customs for the customs
19 district of Washington, by the United States District Court
20 for the Western District of Washington, Northern Division,
21 and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Con-
22 gress in House Document Numbered 585, under the
23 Department of Commerce, \$587.20, together with such
24 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest and costs
25 as specified by such judgment.

1 (d) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
2 Government of the United States by the United States Dis-
3 trict Court, Middle District of Georgia, Athens Division,
4 pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction
5 upon the United States District Court for the Middle Dis-
6 trict of Georgia to hear, determine, and render judgment
7 upon the claim of Geraldine Ash", approved July 1, 1940
8 (54 Stat. 1306), and which has been certified to the
9 Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered
10 572, \$5,000.

11 (e) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
12 Government of the United States by the United States
13 District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New
14 Orleans Division, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act con-
15 ferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for
16 the Eastern District of Louisiana, to hear, determine, and
17 render judgment upon the claims of Anna Lee Herbert,
18 Mrs. Nicholas Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Dossie E. Worrell, Mr.
19 and Mrs. C. B. McClure, and W. F. Cobb", approved June
20 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1398), and which has been certified to
21 the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Num-
22 bered 572, \$21,550.

23 (f) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
24 Government of the United States by the United States

1 District Court, Western District of Kentucky, Louisville
2 Division, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief
3 of Charles T. Wise", approved March 29, 1939 (53 Stat.
4 1442), and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh
5 Congress in House Document Numbered 572, \$5,000.

6 (g) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
7 Government of the United States by the United States Dis-
8 trict Court, District of Rhode Island, pursuant to the Act
9 entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United
10 States District Court for the District of Rhode Island to hear,
11 determine, and render judgment upon the claim of George
12 Lancellotta", approved April 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 1252),
13 and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress
14 in House Document Numbered 572, \$500, together with
15 such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest
16 thereon as provided by law.

17 (h) None of the judgments contained under this caption
18 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
19 except such as have become final and conclusive against
20 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
21 otherwise.

22 (i) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
23 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for
24 more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

1 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

2 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
3 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
4 Congress in House Document Numbered 582, under the
5 following establishments and departments, namely:

6 Independent offices:

7 Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Admin-
8 istration, \$13,136.50;

9 Veterans' Administration, \$25,142.42;

10 Executive departments:

11 Commerce, \$6,580.87;

12 Interior, civil, \$7,409.64;

13 Justice, \$1,500;

14 Navy, \$155,644.77;

15 Treasury, \$5,297.78;

16 War, \$497,667.49;

17 Post Office, \$1,827.33;

18 In all, \$714,206.80, together with such additional sum
19 as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified
20 in such judgments.

21 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
22 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
23 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
24 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

1
2 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
3 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under ap-
4 propriations the balances of which have been carried to the
5 surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of
6 June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations
7 heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the
8 fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
9 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the
10 Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
11 House Document Numbered 573, Seventy-seventh Congress,
12 there is appropriated as follows:

13 **Legislative:** For general expenses, Office of Superintend-
14 ent of Documents, \$2,330.51.

15 For public printing and binding, Government Printing
16 Office, \$712.53.

17 **Independent Offices:** For salaries and expenses, Civil
18 Service Commission, \$145.30.

19 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$56.27.

20 For Federal Civil Works Administration, \$43.10.

21 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
22 Board, \$1.38.

23 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$150.

24 For contingent expenses, General Accounting Office,
25 \$5,383.25.

- 1 For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918,
2 \$164,960.54.
- 3 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
4 tration, \$613.04.
- 5 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
6 tration, \$370.28.
- 7 For administrative expenses, United States Employment
8 Service, \$27.43.
- 9 For Columbia Institution for the Deaf, \$10.
- 10 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
11 Service, \$47.35.
- 12 For Interstate Quarantine Service, \$1.20.
- 13 For increase of compensation, Federal Security Agency,
14 \$20.
- 15 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, \$137.52.
- 16 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
17 Public Health Service, \$23.39.
- 18 For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, 95 cents.
- 19 For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
20 tion \$5.
- 21 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$48.25.
- 22 For working fund, National Emergency Council, admin-
23 istrative expenses (Federal Emergency Administration of
24 Public Works), \$71.91.

1 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
2 Authority, \$481.29.

3 For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Ad-
4 ministration of Public Works, \$98.37.

5 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
6 Branch, Procurement Division, \$52.05.

7 For increase of compensation, Office of Superintendent,
8 State, War, and Navy Department buildings, \$3.60.

9 For National Industrial Recovery, United States Hous-
10 ing Authority, housing, \$3,543.76.

11 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
12 in the District of Columbia, National Park Service,
13 \$6,302.03.

14 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the
15 District of Columbia, National Park Service, \$4.01.

16 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
17 ings, Procurement Division, \$2,505.47.

18 For Army and Navy pensions, \$86.

19 For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau,
20 \$311.33.

21 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
22 \$1,233.62.

23 **Department of Agriculture:** For conservation and use
24 of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,
25 \$2,602.63.

- 1 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
2 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$986.68.
- 3 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
4 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
5 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$2,499.21.
- 6 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural
7 commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal
8 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937),
9 \$1,014.14.
- 10 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
11 navigable streams, \$8,523.65.
- 12 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
13 nomics, \$724.75.
- 14 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
15 istration, subsistence homesteads (transfer to Agriculture),
16 \$900.
- 17 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
18 \$106.51.
- 19 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
20 \$53,350.63.
- 21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
22 \$73.97.
- 23 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, De-
24 partment of Agriculture, \$6,334.30.

1 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
2 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$775.60.

3 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
4 Credit Administration, \$101.82.

5 For farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, \$15.90.

6 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
7 culture, \$94.

8 For National Industrial Recovery, Agricultural Adjust-
9 ment Administration, \$82.94.

10 For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Serv-
11 ice (War, Civilian Conservation Corps), \$19.65.

12 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
13 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$1,109.59.

14 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of
15 Agriculture, \$1,656.98.

16 For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken
17 areas, emergency relief, \$38.13.

18 For establishing wool standards, \$2.

19 For printing and binding, Rural Electrification Adminis-
20 tration, \$1,015.50.

21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
22 \$2,921.12.

23 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
24 Department of Agriculture, \$30,506.10.

- 1 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$42.67.
- 2 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
3 istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
4 \$2,377.03.
- 5 For increase of compensation, Department of Agricul-
6 ture, \$76.
- 7 For payment for agricultural adjustment (payments
8 under Tobacco, Cotton, and Potato Acts), Department of
9 Agriculture, \$66.50.
- 10 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
11 plant diseases, \$23.09.
- 12 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
13 Plant Quarantine, \$1.32.
- 14 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion
15 prevention (transfer to Agriculture), \$20.17.
- 16 For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$313.25.
- 17 For Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agri-
18 culture, \$1,933.12.
- 19 For liquidation and management of resettlement projects,
20 Department of Agriculture, \$8.68.
- 21 **Department of Commerce:** For maintenance of air-
22 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$972.64.
- 23 For export industries, Department of Commerce, \$7.29.
- 24 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$525.02.

1 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
2 Bureau of Standards, \$49.60.

3 For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce,
4 \$19.32.

5 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
6 nautics Authority, \$302.28.

7 For miscellaneous expenses, Patent Office, \$40.25.

8 For air-navigation facilities, \$401.63.

9 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$10.80.

10 **Department of the Interior:** For salaries and expenses,
11 National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the
12 Interior, \$167.45.

13 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
\$136.57.

14 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
15 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$31.30.

16 For operating rescue cars and stations and investigations
17 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$144.50.

18 For working fund, Interior, office of Secretary (salaries
19 and expenses, Veterans' Administration), \$58.07.

20 For range improvements within grazing districts (receipt
21 limitation), \$2.75.

22 For oil and gas investigations, Bureau of Mines, \$2.23.

23 For power distribution system, Bonneville project,
24 Oregon, Department of the Interior, \$47.26.

25

- 1 For contingent expenses of land offices, \$4.50.
- 2 For propagation of food fishes, Bureau of Fisheries,
- 3 \$44.10.
- 4 For Geological Survey, \$5.87.
- 5 For increase of compensation, Interior Department,
- 6 \$7.50.
- 7 For salaries and expenses, Division of Grazing, Depart-
- 8 ment of the Interior, \$24.
- 9 For commission to investigate reclamation projects,
- 10 \$31.25.
- 11 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
- 12 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$7.80.
- 13 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
- 14 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$206.47.
- 15 For conservation of health among Indians, \$624.
- 16 For pay of judges, Indian courts, \$16.64.
- 17 For Indian boarding schools, \$71.93.
- 18 For Indian Service supply fund, \$19.59.
- 19 For general expenses, Indian Service, \$1.06.
- 20 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
- 21 property, \$330.25.
- 22 For Indian school support, \$258.51.
- 23 For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian
- 24 reservations (reimbursable), \$1.20.

1 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
2 Indians), \$821.40.

3 For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),
4 \$2.16.

5 **Department of Justice:** For salaries, fees, and expenses
6 of marshals, United States courts, \$104.60.

7 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
8 Service, 66 cents.

9 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
10 tion Service, \$13.41.

11 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
12 tion, \$1,961.75.

13 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and
14 Courts, \$174.53.

15 For Federal jails, maintenance, \$6.88.

16 For United States hospital for defective delinquents,
17 maintenance, \$11.11.

18 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice and
19 Judiciary, 85 cents.

20 For transporting Filipinos to the Philippine Islands,
21 \$5.38.

22 For United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, main-
23 tenance, \$56.94.

24 For support of United States prisoners, \$312.

1 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, De-
2 partment of Justice, \$31.82.

3 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
4 \$17.90.

5 For pay of bailiffs, and so forth, United States courts,
6 \$15.

7 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$3.74.

8 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
9 \$109.12.

10 For prison camps, maintenance, \$9.01.

11 **Department of Labor:** For administration of Fair Labor
12 Standards Act, Department of Labor, \$72.05.

13 For payment to officers and employees of the United
14 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
15 currencies (Labor), \$139.79.

16 For salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair
17 Labor Standards Act, Children's Bureau, \$1.

18 For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards,
19 Department of Labor, \$110.55.

20 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$8.42.

21 **Navy Department:** For engineering, Bureau of Engi-
22 neering, \$334,264.17.

23 For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and
24 Repair, \$17,222.02.

25 For aviation, Navy, \$573,395.08.

- 1 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$401.45.
- 2 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
- 3 \$130,856.08.
- 4 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
- 5 \$25,249.24.
- 6 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$31.79.
- 7 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
- 8 \$658.13.
- 9 For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment,
- 10 \$50.04.
- 11 For payment to officers and employees of the United
- 12 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
- 13 currencies (Navy), \$12.93.
- 14 For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast
- 15 Guard, \$20.
- 16 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$8.94.
- 17 For outfits, Coast Guard, \$84.55.
- 18 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$7.84.
- 19 **Department of State:** For transportation, Foreign
- 20 Service, \$113.97.
- 21 For salaries, Foreign Service clerks, \$145.83.
- 22 For salaries and expenses, Foreign commerce service,
- 23 \$22.50.
- 24 For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$9.
- 25 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$94.26.

- 1 For transportation and allowances for quarters, Bureau
- 2 of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$151.01.
- 3 For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Serv-
- 4 ice, \$82.25.
- 5 For office and living quarters, Foreign Service, \$3.38.
- 6 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the internal
- 7 revenue, \$194.65.
- 8 For printing and binding, Treasury Department,
- 9 \$136.13.
- 10 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$341.63.
- 11 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$103.02.
- 12 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$1.19.
- 13 For suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, \$3.15.
- 14 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quarter-
- 15 master Corps, \$75.88.
- 16 For Air Corps, Army, \$139.86.
- 17 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,476.15.
- 18 For National Guard, \$1,750.70.
- 19 For travel of the Army, \$1,608.02.
- 20 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$107.72.
- 21 For subsistence of the Army, \$287.36.
- 22 For Army transportation, \$707.68.
- 23 For pay of the Army, \$9,171.34.
- 24 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$944.31.
- 25 For library, Surgeon General's office, \$43.45.

- 1 For replacing Army transportation, \$4.60.
- 2 For special field exercises, Army, \$27.36.
- 3 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, National
- 4 Guard, \$3.09.
- 5 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$1.19.
- 6 For Signal Service of the Army, \$9,999.
- 7 For travel, military and civil personnel, War Department,
- 8 \$95.79.
- 9 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$106.62.
- 10 For seacoast defenses, Panama Canal, \$1.10.
- 11 For Organized Reserves, \$341.63.
- 12 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$2,238.36.
- 13 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
- 14 \$103.97.
- 15 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$53.55.
- 16 For medical and hospital department, Army, \$253.83.
- 17 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard,
- 18 \$335.27.
- 19 For contingencies, Military Intelligence Division, Gen-
- 20 eral Staff Corps, \$6.26.
- 21 For promotion of rifle practice, \$4.79.
- 22 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$709.77.
- 23 For educational orders, production of munitions, War
- 24 Department, \$122,070.
- 25 For citizens' military training camps, \$437.38.

- 1 For Engineer Service, Army, \$15.
- 2 For maintenance, United States Military Academy,
- 3 \$15.88.
- 4 For regular supplies of the Army, 87 cents.
- 5 For medical and hospital department, \$18.50.
- 6 For United States High Commissioner to Philippine
- 7 Islands, \$74.84.
- 8 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 9 March 31, 1933), \$982.76.
- 10 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 11 June 19, 1934), \$790.35.
- 12 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
- 13 June 22, 1936), \$893.41.
- 14 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 15 Act February 9, 1937), \$97.60.
- 16 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 17 \$307,259.64.
- 18 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$28.37.
- 19 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (Out of the**
- 20 **Postal Revenues):** For City Delivery carriers, \$2,018.93.
- 21 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$1,554.15.
- 22 For compensation to postmasters, \$111.39.
- 23 For contract air mail service, \$36,837.17.
- 24 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$135.42.

1 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
2 offices, \$38.15.

3 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office De-
4 partment, \$120.

5 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
6 Department, \$60.50.

7 For post office stationery, equipment, and supplies,
8 \$7.15.

9 For railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
10 \$4.57.

11 For Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$221.19.

12 For railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$14.25.

13 For rent, light, and fuel, \$759.80.

14 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$297.04.

15 For Rural Delivery Service, \$39.45.

16 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$3.37.

17 For vehicle service, \$12.85.

18 For Village Delivery Service, \$6.08.

19 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$1,915,851, to-
20 gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates of
21 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
22 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
23 of the General Accounting Office.

24 SEC. 205. For payment of the claim in favor of the

1 Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission,
2 found to be due by the General Accounting Office under an
3 appropriation the balance of which has lapsed and been
4 carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5
5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and which
6 has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress under
7 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
8 set forth in House Document Numbered 571, \$90,000.

9 SEC. 206. For payment of the claim of the State of
10 Vermont as settled by the Comptroller General of the United
11 States in accordance with the Act entitled "Joint resolution
12 directing the Comptroller General to readjust the account
13 between the United States and the State of Vermont"
14 (Public Law 199, Seventy-seventh Congress), approved
15 July 30, 1941, and which has been certified to the Sev-
16 enty-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 581,
17 \$90,015.85.

18 SEC. 207. For payment of the claim allowed by the
19 General Accounting Office pursuant to law for services to
20 American vessels and seamen and which has been certified
21 to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Num-
22 bered 583 under the Department of State, \$475.53.

23 SEC. 208. For the payment of claims allowed by the
24 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
25 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer

1 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 2 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
 3 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
 4 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
 5 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been
 6 certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7,
 7 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Depart-
 8 ment in House Document Numbered 575 of the Seventy-
 9 seventh Congress, \$165,438.36.

10 SEC. 209. For payment of the claim allowed by the
 11 General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for destruc-
 12 tion of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the
 13 Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the
 14 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
 15 725b), and which has been certified to Congress in House
 16 Document Numbered 588 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
 17 \$20.49.

18 SEC. 210. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
 19 General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885,
 20 for the destruction of private property and which has been
 21 certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Docu-
 22 ment Numbered 584, under the War Department, \$49.40.

23 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

24 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
 25 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any

1 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
2 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
3 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
4 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
5 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not ad-
6 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
7 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
8 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person
9 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
10 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
11 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
12 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this
13 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
14 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
15 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
16 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
17 other provisions of existing law.

18 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this
19 Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as other-
20 wise provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compensa-
21 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the
22 United States, whose post of duty is in continental United
23 States unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or
24 a person in the service of the United States on the date of the
25 approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had

1 theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
2 or who owes allegiance to the United States.

3 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the “First Deficiency
4 Appropriation Act, 1942”.

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77TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6548

[Report No. 1750]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

FEBRUARY 6, 1942

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

minutes after 12, and I did not get the information from the Clerk that the request had been made. That is the reason for my statement earlier today that no request had been made.

I am very glad to hear the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds state that there is a shortage of housing and that something must be done, because I have called attention to it for a year and a half and pleaded that steps be taken to relieve the congestion in the city of Washington. I pleaded for decentralization, for the removal from Washington of many of the departments that really can function better elsewhere. Many of them really have no business here at this time and can easily be moved to some other location—departments that have no actual connection with the war work. I hope the President and all those in power will see that there is decentralization and bring about relief in the crowded conditions in the District.

[Here the gavel fell.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include therein a newspaper clipping.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—INCREASE OF PENSION TO ELIZABETH PAINTER MENOHER (H. DOC. NO. 609)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning, without my approval, H. R. 902, "Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Painter Menoher."

The bill would authorize and direct the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth Painter Menoher, widow of Charles T. Menoher, major general, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$100 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The long, efficient, and meritorious service rendered by General Menoher is well known. He was born March 20, 1862, graduated from the United States Military Academy July 1, 1886, and thereafter served on active duty as a commissioned officer until his retirement on account of age on March 20, 1926, as a major general. He died on August 11, 1930.

On September 16, 1930, General Menoher's widow filed a claim for death pension, and she submitted proof of her marriage to General Menoher on January 17, 1923, and gave as her date of birth January 1, 1883. An award was approved allowing her a pension in the amount of \$30 per month effective August 12, 1930, under the general pension law, medical evidence having been intro-

duced showing that the officer's death was legally the result of disabilities incurred during his service subsequent to the World War.

This legislative proposal presents a broad question of policy. For many years the problem of how best to deal with the matter of pensions to widows of high-ranking officers of the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, after retirement pay has stopped, has been before the Pension Bureau, Veterans' Administration, and the Congress. Numerous special bills have been introduced in the Congress authorizing various rates of pension to widows of such officers. The Veterans' Administration has consistently taken a stand against such special bills when making recommendation thereon and when appearing before the several committees of Congress in connection therewith. In lieu of special bills it has advocated a thorough study of the subject with a view of enactment of general legislation to meet all cases; and I am advised by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that he is collaborating with the service departments and the appropriate committees of Congress in the development of general legislation for this purpose.

The highest rate of pension provided by public law for widows, without child, of officers and enlisted men of our military and naval forces who die as a result of such service, including those who have met their death in the present conflict, is \$45 per month. Only recently the widow of an officer killed in the performance of a most heroic act in combat action was awarded a pension of \$48 for herself and child, which was the maximum allowable amount.

I am, of course, aware of the fact that, prior to the Seventy-third Congress, favorable action had been taken on private bills of a character similar to the one now under consideration, but since then special legislation of this character has been discouraged in the belief that payments of this character should be on a uniform basis and without preferential treatment in a particular case.

I regret, therefore, that I do not feel justified in approving the bill.

In this particular case illness creates hardship, but it is still not right to make an exception by a special bill because other widows of officers doubtless suffer from the same hardship.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 6, 1942.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill and the message be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and ordered printed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report on the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1750), which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order against the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to revise and extend the remarks I expect to make in the Committee of the Whole today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6548), the first deficiency appropriation bill, fiscal year 1942; and pending that I would like to reach an agreement with the gentleman from New York as to time for general debate on the bill. I have no requests for time on this side. I take it for granted that the gentleman has a few requests for time on his side.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I have an enormous number of requests. I believe demand for debate on this bill, debate applying directly to the bill, is greater than on any bill that has been called to the floor in a long time. I feel we should have at least 4 hours of debate on the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I take it for granted the gentleman would like to dispose of the bill today?

Mr. TABER. I would like to, but I do not believe a bill of this importance with as many things in it that are really controversial will be expedited by cutting down on general debate. I feel that we would get through with the bill more quickly if we allowed liberal debate.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I am not inclined in any way to restrict debate, but in view of the fact that we have no requests for time on this side I suggest that general debate be limited to 3 hours, half to be controlled by the gentleman from New York and half by myself.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I feel that we ought to have at least 2 hours. I have so many requests that I cannot take care of the debate in an hour and a half. I must object to the request. I think we are entitled to 2 hours on each side.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] I ask unanimous consent that the debate on the bill be limited to 4 hours, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consid-

eration of the bill H. R. 6548, with Mr. SMITH of Virginia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the pending bill provides for an appropriation of approximately \$160,500,000, a decrease in the Budget estimate submitted to the committee of a little more than \$1,250,000. Like all deficiency bills, it includes many unrelated items, but, as indicated in the report, they can be generally classified in five categories: First, those that provide appropriations to take care of judgments and adjudicated claims, as to which we have no option but to pay the amounts found by the courts and other authority to be due; second, money made necessary for the implementation of new activities; third, deficiency appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia, which are to be paid out of revenues of the District; and, last, general deficiencies in two classes: First, those in nowise related to the defense program; and last, but most important, because it comprises the largest item in the bill, those made necessary by the war and war conditions.

Briefly these are, first, an appropriation for the Government Printing Office, the working capital of which has been impaired by the heavy demands for printing due to wartime activities; and, second, an appropriation for the Library of Congress to permit the removal of valuable collections from the Library to places of safety.

There is an item for civilian defense under the new act of January 27, 1942, providing for the defense of civilian persons and property, prepared upon the possible contingency that the cities upon the seaboard may be subject to bombardment either by vessels or aircraft and under which we propose to provide fire-fighting equipment and gas masks for those communities.

There is provision for the Employees Compensation Commission due to necessary enlargement of their personnel on account of work in connection with private yards and military establishments.

There is provision for the Federal Communications Commission to be used in the 24-hour operation of monitoring stations which will be so equipped as to handle the war duties performed by that agency.

There is provision for the Public Health Service, largely for the control of venereal disease, one of the serious problems in connection with the maintenance of large armed forces. There is also provision for the training of nurses, of which there is a very inadequate supply at the present time.

Likewise, there is provision for the Office of Education in connection with

the training of workers in the defense industries.

There is an appropriation for the Inter-American Highway of \$7,000,000 out of a possible \$20,000,000 authorized under the act of December 26, 1941, to cooperate with the Central American republics in the building of a continuous all-weather highway to the Panama Canal.

And there is an appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for additional agents and clerical force made necessary by war conditions, and also a reimbursement of the President's Emergency Fund in order to restore funds allocated for civilian defense following the attack on the Hawaiian Islands.

There are also included funds to rehabilitate the Richardson Highway, which connects Fairbanks, Alaska, with Valdez, the seaport, due to the fact that this road is needed for strategic purposes.

Provision is also made for additional personnel in the Post Office Department in order to meet the largely accelerated needs of the Postal Service in connection with military and naval stations.

There is included an appropriation for the State Department to enlarge their emergency fund as a result of conditions arising out of the war, and for additional contingent expenses due to the war emergency.

An appropriation for the Treasury Department covers the additional expense of the enlarged tax program, the guarding of strategic points under the jurisdiction of the Department, provision of additional Secret Service operatives, more White House Police, and funds for the transportation of gold bullion from New York and San Francisco to interior points.

In this connection, the committee desires, as indicated on page 3 of the report, which I commend to the earnest consideration of all Members of the House, to recommend consideration by administrative officials in charge of the bureaus and departments of a survey of their situation with a view to increasing the workweek to obviate need for additional personnel to handle additional work demanded by the war emergency. In two of the departments, the Navy Department and the War Department, which have been particularly affected by this situation, some of the need for additional personnel has been met by increasing the working week to 48 hours; that is, by eliminating the Saturday holiday. By making this increase in the hours per employee per week, they have obviated the necessity of employing some additional workers and been able to carry the increased load.

This action on the part of the departments and the possibility of similar action on the part of other departments of the Government is not prompted by consideration of mere economy in the employment of personnel.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I will require 5 additional minutes.

The congestion of population in Washington at the present time presents a serious problem. We are already trans-

ferring Government agencies from Washington to other cities in order to provide housing and incidental facilities for the additional personnel necessarily brought to the Capital to handle war activities. If other departments of the Government would follow the example set by these two departments and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it would to that extent preclude the necessity of bringing much additional personnel, and thereby possibly prevent the transfer of other agencies from the Capital to other points in the country to make room for the additional workers.

Mr. Chairman, I am directed by the Committee on Appropriations to offer two amendments to the bill. The first amendment is to be offered at page 4. There it is proposed to insert at the end of line 9 this amendment:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any person in the Office of Civilian Defense unless such person is directly employed in the administration of such act of January 27, 1942.

There has been some discussion, including debate on the floor this morning, of the personnel for the Office of Civilian Defense. This amendment proposes to prevent the employment from the appropriation carried in this bill of any persons not directly engaged in the administration of this new law.

The other amendment applies to the next to the last section of the bill, which is the stereotyped section carried in all the supply bills prohibiting the employment by the Government agencies of aliens with funds carried in the bill. We propose to lift that restriction so that it may be made inapplicable to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. On last Monday a bill was introduced in the House, on Tuesday it was reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and on Wednesday it was passed by unanimous consent. I believe this hurried action was taken as a measure of tremendous importance in our national defense for the reason that we want to help China and let the people of China know that we are going to help them now, when they are really in need of help. Realizing the tremendous importance of this matter, as I believe all Members of the House do after the discussion that was had on that bill, I am wondering why the committee saw fit not to include in this bill an appropriation of \$500,000,000 for that purpose.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I may say to the gentleman from Texas that, as all Members of the House are aware, while the executive proceedings of a committee are not subject to discussion on the floor, it is a matter of common knowledge that this proposal was submitted to the committee with the idea of securing authorization to offer an amendment from the floor making provision for this item.

The committee after deliberation thought it to be inexpedient to report out an item carrying a sum of that

importance without hearings. In keeping with the importance of the matter, which the gentleman from Texas has very properly emphasized, it was believed that upon receipt of an estimate we could hold hearings, occupying perhaps an hour, and report the bill out at any time it might be required, in order to meet the exigencies of the situation.

I may say to the gentleman from Texas that the committee is ready, upon receipt of an estimate, to hold hearings this afternoon or as soon as may be required with a view to reporting it out on the same day on which it is taken up.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I will take 3 additional minutes and yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I would like to call the attention of the House and the country and the Speaker to the fact that there are many controversial items in this bill, that the other body is not in session and will not be until Monday, that the resolution introduced by the Appropriations Committee on Monday and brought up on the floor by unanimous consent, which I am sure would be provided, would be apt to beat this bill by from 10 days to 2 weeks, and the matter of expedition in making those funds available which have been authorized would be best served by the passage of a joint resolution containing that item alone.

Mr. RAYBURN. If that is the intention of the committee, it would be perfectly agreeable, so far as I am concerned, because what I want, and the only thing I want, is expedition in the matter I referred to because I think it is vitally necessary.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I believe I can assure the Speaker that the committee stands ready to give prompt and expeditious consideration of the item when presented.

Mr. Chairman, I now ask that the gentleman from New York consume some of his time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, there are items in this bill that astound one who feels that our main effort should be devoted to national defense. There are items in here that are almost a matter of sacrilege when we come to consider the position of the taxpayer today.

The other day the President of the United States spoke of certain parasites that ought to be moved out of Washington so as to make space for workers who are needed. It is going to be my purpose to call attention to certain things that should be done in the way of eliminating parasites. I do not know how familiar the membership of the House may be with the word "parasite," so I turned to Webster's Dictionary, fifth edition, copyright 1936, page 720, and I find this definition:

Parasite: (1) One who eats at the table of another, repaying him with flattery; (2) a hanger-on; toady; sycophant; (3) a plant or animal living in, on, or with some other living organism (its host) at whose expense it obtains food and shelter, etc.

I have selected from some of the lists of the Federal pay roll some of those outstanding citizens who, unquestionably, fall in this category. There is Mr. Ickes to start with, and that gentleman has allocated out of Federal funds to communistic operations in Puerto Rico upward of \$200,000,000, more than half of which already is a proven failure. Under his Bureau of Insular Affairs he has sent Rex Tugwell there as Governor. Mr. Ickes was the Oil Administrator—do you remember that? He was responsible for the tremendous scare we had here.

There is Madam Perkins, with her maladministration of the Labor Department and her friendship for Harry Bridges.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. The gentleman speaks of a parasite with respect to Puerto Rico. I wonder if anybody has the power to move him out of town.

Mr. TABER. Well, I do not know. I would like to see it done.

There is this fellow on the Communications Commission named Goodwin that the House threw out the other day. Mr. Fly, the Chairman of that Commission, defended that fellow's operations and his communistic leanings to such an extent that he is at least a border-line proposition.

Then there is this Mr. Keyserling, who is connected with the United States Housing Authority, where they spent 14 percent in engineering and architectural fees and supervision in the construction of their buildings for alleged defense purposes.

Then there is Bernard F. Dyckman, a former mayor of St. Louis, who was thrown out of office last spring by the voters of St. Louis because of his maladministration and who is on the pay roll of the Office of Civilian Defense as United States Inspector General at \$6,500.

Then there is Mr. Melvyn Douglas, and you have been reading a lot about him in the papers, and he is on the pay roll at the rate of \$8,000 a year under this Office of Civilian Defense.

Then there is Betty Lindley, on the pay roll of the Office of Civilian Defense at \$5,600. She used to be the radio agent for the Sunday evening broadcast of Mrs. Roosevelt. Maybe you remember what that is, and that is still going on. I wonder if that means that she is just transferred to the public pay roll.

Then there is Mayris Chaney, and this morning's paper has a picture of the Eleanor Glide, and she is on the pay roll of the Office of Civilian Defense at \$4,600.

Then, there is Mr. Malcolm Cowley, a poet. Mr. Cowley has been appointed chief analyst of defense information in the Office of Facts and Figures at \$8,000 a year. He is on leave as the literary editor of the New Republic. Mr. Cowley served on the committee for the election of William Z. Foster, the Communist candidate for President in 1932. Later on he appeared on speaking platforms before radical audiences with Earl Browder, Communist leader, now in prison for passport fraud, and in 1939 he served on

a committee for the election of Isareal Amens, the Communist.

Then there is Joseph T. Lash, who is on the pay roll as a consultant. Almost every one of these folks has been named by the Dies committee.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Is that the Mr. Lash who, when he was interrogated by the newspapers as to his communism, said to the newspaper reporter that all Democrats are Communists at some time? I said I did not believe that, but that was Mr. Lash's report, when he was questioned on communism. He said that all Democrats are Communists.

Mr. TABER. He is the same man who tried to get a commission in the Navy, but the draft board in New York put him into the Army.

Then there is Mary Dublin. She is the wife of this same Keiserling who is in the office of the United States Authority. She is on the pay roll at, I think, \$5,600 a year in the Office of Civilian Defense. I shall put the exact figure in the Record.

Also, there is Paul Kellogg, who has been on the pay roll of the Office of Civilian Defense, and who was also on the rolls of the Dies committee. He has a pedigree two pages long in the write-ups of the Dies committee.

Mr. Chairman, I have had opportunity to refer to only a few of those outstanding parasites, and I have only the same opportunity here today. Is there anyone who would be so bold as to step up here and say that these folks are not leeches on the United States Treasury, and that they are not parasites, and that they should not be eliminated from the pay roll if we are going to go all out for defense and spend our money for those things which will contribute to national defense?

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. EATON. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that he has Scripture support for his position, namely, where the carcass is, there the birds gather together.

Mr. TABER. And I say to the gentleman that unless Congress begins to operate pretty soon, the meat will all be taken off the carcass by these leeches and parasites, and there will not be any left with which to buy bombers and guns and ammunition to support our boys in the field.

The Treasury Department and the Bureau of Internal Revenue have gone ahead and hired Walt Disney, a great artist, and I am not criticizing Mr. Disney, but I think the gentlemen in the Treasury Department ought to know better than this. They have hired him to make a moving picture that is going to cost \$80,000 to persuade the people to pay their income taxes. My God! Can you think of anything that would come nearer to making people hate to pay their income tax than the knowledge that \$80,000, that should go for a bomber, is to be spent for a moving picture to entertain people?

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. I see by the morning Times-Herald that Orson Wells has become an Ambassador to South America. He is also making motion pictures.

Mr. TABER. Perhaps there is no limit to how far some people will go in making a travesty out of some of this national defense activity. I made some remarks upon some of this situation in the hearings, on page 207, and I am going to repeat that statement:

Now, there has got to be some sense to this operation, or we are going to be in a terrible shape. And to put on a moving picture and a hurdy-gurdy, people will want to know where the monkey is and who is going to turn the crank of the hurdy-gurdy.

Mr. O'NEAL. The monkey is the taxpayer.

Mr. TABER. The taxpayer is going to be a monkey, anyway, when you get through with that operation. It is about time that we got rid of some of these expenses that have no relation to defense and which cannot do anything except make the people more unwilling to pay their taxes.

The Treasury Department is getting out songs on income tax and distributing them around the country.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. MAY. If the Appropriations Committee has had evidence of these things before it, and I am sure it has, does not that committee have the power to limit the appropriations by providing that none of the funds appropriated shall be used for certain purposes?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. MAY. Well, why have you not done it?

Mr. TABER. I did offer that amendment in the committee and I intend to offer it on the floor. I intend to make a motion to recommit if the amendment fails and I intend to ask for a roll call upon that motion, because I do not believe that that kind of travesty should be permitted to go on.

Personally I have gone away out on a limb before this war started, much farther than many were ready to go, in advocating appropriations which, to my mind, were needed for national defense, or might be needed. Now, it seems to me we ought to have a spirit of realization that we cannot have promotion of fan dancing and that kind of stuff and moving pictures and such things to entertain the people at a time when we need the funds for national defense.

I realize that we are treading on toes high up, but those toes high up must come around to the point where they are ready to support the national defense program and make sacrifices like the rest of us.

Now, I have listed a lot of these parasites—

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. Does the gentleman believe that if the Office of Civilian Defense was under the direction of the Army, as some of us insisted when it was

created, we would have any of these fan dancers and projects of that kind?

Mr. TABER. I do not believe we would. But let me call your attention to something which bothers me more than anything else. Mr. LaGuardia told us he was going to quit as head of the O. C. D. Let me read to you something else that Mr. LaGuardia said on page 271 of the hearings:

Mayor LaGuardia. I would not employ some of those people.

That is after some of these highfalutin parasites I have been listing for you were mentioned to him. Now, what is the picture that that presents? That means that the picture has become such that Mayor LaGuardia could not stand for it.

Now, I want the Members of this House and the people of the country to get that—that it has gotten out of hand, and it is about time that this House and this Congress did something to get it back in hand.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mayor LaGuardia is head of the Office of Civilian Defense?

Mr. TABER. He has gone over to New York and Judge Landis and Mrs. Roosevelt are running the show.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. But he has the power now, has he not, to put out these people that he says he would not employ?

Mr. TABER. I do not know whether he has or not.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I think an investigation by your committee will disclose that some of these appointments cannot be placed at the doorstep of the mayor.

Mr. TABER. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Inasmuch as the mayor has announced that he is going to resign and this morning he stated to the press that it was a matter of a few days, certainly the mayor cannot be blamed for these appointments.

Mr. TABER. I am not blaming him.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Since he is stepping out we cannot place the responsibility on him.

Mr. TABER. I agree with the gentleman entirely, and that is why I read the mayor's statement into the Record, showing just exactly what the picture is and how this situation has got out of hand.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I fail to understand this exchange that has just taken place. If Mayor LaGuardia is the head of the Office of Civilian Defense, who does the hiring over there?

Mr. TABER. When this thing got into the shape where it was breaking in this direction, Mayor LaGuardia quit.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Well, but he has not quit.

Mr. TABER. He is just holding on nominally to see if he could not get the appropriation for the material which he believes is needed to protect us in case of air raids and to protect the civil population where it is needed. I do not want to say a word against needed protection in civilian defense, but we must make it for defense and cut out the frills and nonsense.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is it not a fact that many of these appointments are under the so-called Volunteer Participation Division, which has been rather apart from Mayor LaGuardia's main activities in this field?

Mr. TABER. I think that is true. I do not think the mayor approves of these appointments.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield once more?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. If the mayor is staying on as nominal head in order to get this money, and this is the record of how prior money has been spent, I fail to understand how we can say that the man who wants this money is not responsible for the way the thing is set up now.

Mr. TABER. He may be technically responsible. I do not believe he actually is.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is aware, I am certain, that not a penny in this bill can be spent for the salaries of any of the people who have been named by him. There are no funds anywhere in any item of this bill which can be spent for such salaries and no appropriation in the bill which can be spent for salaries or compensation of any of these people or any others of that classification. The only provision for salaries in the bill is for payment of persons engaged in the purchase of this material or its administration. May I ask the gentleman from New York if that is not true?

Mr. TABER. That is correct, and I intended to say that before I left the floor. There is not a dollar in here that could be spent, and there is a committee amendment that would limit the use of the funds for the purposes of the Civilian Defense Act. I do not know whether the amendment was incorporated in the bill as reported or whether it will be offered from the floor.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman from Missouri has partially answered the question, but I should like to know from what fund the salary amounts come that are paid to these people whom the gentleman has just described.

Mr. TABER. They come from funds that we appropriated to the Office of

Emergency Management last summer. I will not say whether it was last summer or last fall. It was allocated by them to different set-ups within the Office of Civilian Defense. There is, as I understand it, something like \$600,000 left in those funds which is supposed to carry their expenses through the balance of the fiscal year. There is not, as I would understand it, too good legal authority for that particular set-up as it is operated.

Mr. HINSHAW. Does the gentleman mean by that that the Congress has now no control over the salaries being paid to these people mentioned by the gentleman and that we cannot have control until next July?

Mr. TABER. I should hope there would be no one on the floor who would object to putting those restrictions into the law, because I believe we should not go on with these things that are really not defense.

Mr. HINSHAW. Do we have to set up a separate program even in the Office of Civilian Defense in order to purchase this equipment that is being appropriated for in this bill?

Mr. TABER. No; those things will be bought by other agencies. I believe General Gasser is in charge of that operation.

Mr. MAY. If the gentleman will permit, Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser is in charge of that.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I can tell the gentleman because I made inquiry at the Office of Civilian Defense before the bill was brought to the floor but after the committee reported the bill and received information as follows: Fire-fighting equipment and materials associated therewith will be bought by the Army Engineers Office of the War Department. Clothing, uniforms, and so forth, will be purchased by the Quartermaster's Department. Medical supplies will be purchased by the Surgeon General's Office, War Department. Gas masks and material of that character will be bought by the Chemical Warfare Service.

Mr. HINSHAW. Is not that the same thing that a certain portion of the House asked in an amendment to the original authorization?

Mr. TABER. I believe the gentleman is correct.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. These people listed under this volunteer participation in these hearings on this bill, however, if this bill passes, will be paid from the funds there delineated, will they not?

Mr. TABER. None of the funds provided in this bill will be available for the payment of salaries of these "highfalutin ducks" I have described.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. MAY. I just want to say to the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from California that I am very much gratified by the facts ascertained from the War Department by the gentleman from California, because that is exactly what I told the House of Representatives would be done when we were considering the authorization legislation.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. PLOESER. Is not the evidence that was adduced in the hearings further good reason why the entire Office of Civilian Defense should be under the direction of the War Department?

Mr. TABER. I think it should be under the direction of the War Department.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. I notice an item of \$10,000,000 coming from the Office of Education, and on page 7 of the report it is stated that it will be used for vocational training and education of defense workers. Will the gentleman make some statement enlightening the House on just what is proposed to be done with this money?

Mr. TABER. That is entirely for the purchase of machinery to be used in vocational high schools and other set-ups. Frankly, I believe that the N. Y. A., the W. P. A., and the C. C. C. set-ups on training are a liability; but probably three-quarters of that will go into regular public schools and be spent under their direction where it would be of service to a certain extent. I appreciate that this particular kind of training in an emergency like this is not as efficient or as effective as it would be in normal times.

Mr. DONDERO. Is there any duplication in the work being done by the Latham committee to provide school facilities in congested areas due to our defense program?

Mr. TABER. No; there would be no duplication there because all of this machinery that is being bought now is second-hand machinery coming out of junk yards.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GIFFORD. In most of my communities they have raised in their meetings a lot of money for civilian defense. If this \$100,000,000 can be expended entirely as the President wants, then they will take supervision of the whole amount?

Mr. TABER. They cannot.

Mr. GIFFORD. In the federalization of anything, they can get a little money and only give to those communities as the civilian defense dictated, is that not right?

Mr. TABER. The legitimate part of civilian defense will be administered under General Gasser, and I think it will

be done in accordance with what the committee was told. That is, there would be an allotment made for pumps, hose, and other apparatus comparable to their present fire-fighting equipment in numbers. Frankly, I doubt very much if that is as proper a set-up as could be made.

Mr. KEAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. KEAN. Can the gentleman tell me whether the War Department recommended this civilian gas-mask proposition?

Mr. TABER. It did not.

Mr. KEAN. It seems to me it is a very silly diversion of funds when we need fire-fighting equipment for all the towns. I cannot see the possibility of danger from gas attacks that will amount to anything.

Mr. TABER. I would not want to say that. I am satisfied it would be better for us to have some gas masks.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 4 additional minutes.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I find on page 263 of the hearings in the letter from Adjutant General Adams on the subject of division of duties between the War Department and the civilian defense that the Office of Civilian Defense is to be responsible for determining and setting up priorities of issue of such equipment with respect to localities. To me that apparently means that the assignment of this equipment is to be on a political, not on a military basis. The one element that it seems to me should be considered from a military and defense standpoint and not from the standpoint of how the politics is going is where this stuff should be assigned. Was there any discussion of that?

Mr. TABER. No; there was not. I may say that Mayor LaGuardia had worked out a program for the distribution of these things, and I do not believe it was in any sense political. Frankly, I believe that he would have made such adjustments in that program as should be made if he had continued. I am hoping that General Gasser will be given charge of at least that much of the operations in the Office of Civilian Defense, and I hope that we can cut out the extra legal activities of the Office of Civilian Defense before we get too far.

Mr. EATON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. EATON. I may say to the gentleman that yesterday I made inquiry on this subject, and I was told that a list of allocations had already been made by General Gasser's office. They are to be sent to the regional headquarters, in my section, covering New York and New Jersey, where they sift it out and send the proposals to the Governor of my State, and, in accord with his defense counsel, would allocate extra fire-fighting appa-

ratus to the communities that needed it. That is the program outlined to me yesterday.

Mr. TABER. That may be the way they will do it. I would not object to that myself.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. The gentleman has referred in times past to some of these so-called "highfalutin guys" on the pay roll. I am wondering if the gentleman can tell the House who is Mrs. Betty G. Lindley, employed as the principal civilian participation adviser in the voluntary participation division at a per annum salary of \$5,600?

Mr. TABER. She has heretofore been in charge of administrative work in connection with the Sunday evening broadcasts by Mrs. Roosevelt. I suppose the gentleman is familiar with that.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Is it not true that the Betty G. Lindley, who is on the pay roll at \$5,600 a year, is a personal secretary of the President's wife, Mrs. Roosevelt?

Mr. TABER. I do not know anything about that, but she has been actively in charge of the Sunday evening broadcasts given by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. I just thought that should be in the RECORD. She is the wife of Ernest G. Lindley, the columnist; is that not true?

Mr. TABER. I am not advised, but I heard so.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS].

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to utter a protest, which I fear will be futile, against "boondoggling" in connection with the Office of Civilian Defense.

When the matter was last before this House I endeavored to place civilian defense under control of the War Department. At that time I was not opposed to Mayor LaGuardia, but I was opposed to the institution of the system that I knew would follow if LaGuardia were bypassed. I could see then what the set-up would be. I saw that there must be some reason for the demand to remove this agency from under the War Department and to set it up as a free and independent agency. At the same time I felt that the officials of the War Department knew enough about the difficulties they would encounter that they must be glad to get rid of it. I now congratulate them on their foresight.

When I offered the amendment to create an Assistant Secretary of War for Civilian Defense I was trying to place it under an agency which I was confident would keep it as free of individuals of questionable ability or loyalty as possible. I have the utmost confidence that those who are willing to offer their lives in the defense of this Nation from foes without will also exert the same vigilance and the same valor to defend it from foes within. My amendment failed by one vote to be accepted. Of course, I realize that that

matter, as well as many other matters in the House, was decided by those who were absent during the discussion of the question and came in and were voted by the doorman.

Now, our worst fears have been realized. This agency which the Congress has set up in an endeavor to protect the civilian components of this Nation in case of warfare is being prostituted to "boondoggling" and to the interests of a class of the people of this Nation whose loyalty to the Nation is, indeed, in many cases questionable.

I have a great deal of faith in Mayor LaGuardia, and I believe in his Americanism, although I do not always agree with him, but at the same time he is a busy man. But when a man was selected as executive director of this activity who had engineered the whitewashing of Harry Bridges, then and there I could see what crowd he would bring with him, and certainly my suspicions have proven to be correct. I would not be surprised at any time to see Harry Bridges placed as an assistant to Mr. Landis and to see a movement to pardon Earl Browder in order he also might be employed.

I want the Members of this Committee to take into consideration today the fact that we are paying Melvyn Douglas \$8,000 a year—as much as we are paying that matchless and heroic soldier, General MacArthur, when he is battling in the forests of the Philippines every day, every hour—yes, even every minute—in danger of his life, to preserve the fate of the white race in the Orient. This is many times the amount paid the heroic men and officers under his command.

I call attention to the fact that we are paying this dancer, Miss Chaney, \$4,600 a year—almost twice as much as the base pay of Capt. Colin Kelly, and he gave his life in the defense of this Nation. Has anybody considered in connection with this legislation giving the widow of Colin Kelly a job under this organization? Oh, no. I fear she would stand a small chance of getting a job in connection with these activities connected with this legislation, because she is not on the blacklist of the Dies committee. As far as I can see, to be on the blacklist of the Dies committee is a good recommendation for an important job in some key position. There seems to be very active and influential assistance offered to these individuals of questionable political activities as well as as to Joseph Lash in his ambition to be commissioned in the Naval Intelligence.

It certainly is a terrible state of affairs that an activity of this kind, an activity that someday may be called upon to play an important part in the lives of the people of this Nation, is put in the charge of moving-picture actors and dancers and people of that kind. Such actions should cause us to soberly consider why such a move is made. I saw an editorial in the Star last night mentioning the probability, in connection with the activities of the Office of Civilian Defense, that this dancer is to be put in charge of the children's activities. My God, what are we coming to in this Nation? How long will the American people continue

to have faith in a Congress that allows boondoggling of this kind to be carried on in an agency like this?

I wish there were some way the gentleman from New York or some other member of this committee could offer an amendment to this measure whereby we could exert the powers we should have and name these persons by name and say that they should not be paid salaries. I wish there were some way we could insure that those splendid organizations, which are better equipped to function in connection with this legislation than any others, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, could be assured that there is to be an administration of this legislation in which they could have faith.

Think of the waste of money in paying salaries to movie actors and dancers when this country is full of retired Army and Navy officers, already drawing retirement pay from the Government, who are capable and who would be delighted to function in the various capacities necessary to organize the civilian defense of this Nation.

It is time we were giving the Nation a break. It is time we were thinking of the welfare of the Nation and not resorting to boondoggling tactics again as we did in the W. P. A. and like activities. I am sorry, as sorry as I can be, that the Congress of the United States has no way in this situation to save its face in front of the American people. For the assurance of our national security let us place no one but those of undoubted Americanism on guard. The safety of our mothers, wives, and children may some day be at stake.

(Mr. FADDIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, as has been pointed out, this bill carries a total of approximately \$160,000,000, with a reduction as compared with the Budget estimates of about \$1,300,000.

There are just four items in this bill upon which, if time permits, I want to comment.

The first of these items is the item of \$100,000,000 for the Office of Civilian Defense. As the Members will note from the committee report, the item is broken down roughly as follows: \$57,200,000 for emergency fire-fighting equipment; \$29,900,000 for gas masks and facilities for the manufacture of gas masks; \$8,000,000 for steel helmets, protective clothing, and arm bands; and \$4,900,000 for emergency medical supplies and equipment.

I have no criticism of making available the total of \$100,000,000 authorized by the Congress for civilian defense. I think the work of civilian defense is absolutely vital. My only regret is that to date the results obtained in this field appear to be so meager.

I do question, Mr. Chairman, the contemplated allocation of the equipment among the various communities to which aid is to be extended. A break-down of the proposed allocation was given your committee off the record. I think it is

the unanimous opinion of the committee that the allocation should be given further study with a view to the location and needs of the several communities as distinguished from their present equipment.

I question also the matter of unit costs which it is proposed to pay for this equipment. This agency, like other agencies, comes before your committee and shows no reduction, or very little reduction, in these unit costs, despite the fact that Uncle Sam is prepared to purchase on an enormous scale. I think these costs ought to be reduced all along the line.

Now, as has been pointed out, the money carried in this bill is wholly for equipment. It does not go to any extent for administrative set-up. Nevertheless, I requested from Mayor LaGuardia a statement which would show the names, positions, and salaries for his entire Washington office set-up. You will find the statement beginning at page 272 and extending to page 281 of the hearings.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. As I understand, the money for the administration side of this comes from funds for O. E. M. Could not that money be spent as well for equipment from whatever appropriations we make for the Office of Civilian Defense? The amount would be smaller if the administrative expenditures were made more wisely and if unnecessary people were not hired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The expenditure would, of course, be less, as the gentleman points out. The gentleman will recall that something less than \$1,000,000 was made available to this agency through a lump-sum appropriation—I think last July—to O. E. M. to cover a number of different agencies working under the coordination of O. E. M. Personally, I hope that the lump-sum appropriation will not be repeated. I think we ought to consider the needs of each and every one of these agencies and appropriate specifically for each one of them.

If you will look at the break-down that has been furnished, you will find that, apparently, there is a total personnel of about 825, with 117 of them in an unpaid status. There is the Director's office, with 29; there is the Civilian Protection Division, with 129; there is the Operations Division, with 36; there is the Voluntary Participation Division, with 92; there is the Administrative Service Division, with 174; there is a Civilian Air Patrol Division, with 115; there is the "Know Your Government" Division, with 35. What in the world that division does I do not know. Then there is the Speakers' Division of 13; and finally there is a division with 202 persons assigned to regions 1 to 9 throughout the country.

Under the Volunteer Participation Division, among other things, you will find a group devoting itself to youth activities, another to group activities, and a third to physical fitness. What those groups have to do with the fundamental question of civilian defense I do not know.

Some of you may have seen an editorial appearing in the Post this morning bearing on this question. I am not going to read it all, but under leave to extend I shall insert the editorial as a part of my remarks. It is entitled "Crying Needs" and reads, in part, as follows:

Without disrespect to either Dr. Landis or Mrs. Roosevelt, we should like to point out that after nearly 2 months of war, the civilian-defense program in this country has not got beyond its embryonic stage. However, the appointment of Mr. Melvyn Douglas as coordinator of artistic activities and of Miss Mayris Chaney as directress of children's activities in physical fitness, seems to indicate that the true nature of the dangers which threaten our great cities is at last being realized by those in charge of the Office of Civilian Defense. Belated as they are, these appointments represent a valuable beginning. Meanwhile there are a half dozen other executive jobs of at least equal importance which must be filled, and filled at once, if our civilian population is to have any reasonable feeling of security. We suggest, therefore, the immediate appointment of the following.

Then the editorial goes on to suggest the appointment of a directress of flower arrangement, with particular reference to the influence of flowers upon the Japanese; a thoroughly experienced director or directress of hobby culture; a director of bluebird song composition; a director of quiz programs; and a directress of book discussion and current events panels. The editorial follows:

CRYING NEEDS

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(a) A directress of flower arrangement. Well-organized and well-trained flower arrangement units would be the means of saving countless lives if and when the Japanese should keep their threat to "invade and occupy the United States as far as Washington." The Japanese susceptibility to flowers, especially cherry blooms, is well known. Thus the sight of tastefully arranged flowers might so stir the finer feelings of the Japanese soldiers that they would refrain from using our women and children for bayonet practice.

(b) A thoroughly experienced director or directress of hobby culture. In the event of air raids the thing which must be guarded against above all others is civilian panic. For taking one's mind from one's danger during an air raid there is nothing like a good, absorbing hobby such as, for example, the collecting of rare postage stamps or of Italian primitives or of Ming pottery.

(c) A director of bluebird song composition. Scientific tests have shown that no other word in the language is so efficacious in its effect on morale as the word "bluebird." Think of the effect on the defenders of Singapore if General Wavell had only

written "There'll be bluebirds galore near the Straits of Johore."

(d) A director of quiz programs. Cleverly devised questions, such as, "What's the caliber of a Japanese shotgun?" would stimulate us to the acquisition of useful information about the enemy, and thus supplement the work of the Army and naval intelligence—which, at this writing, appears in some need of being supplemented.

(e) A directress of book discussion and current events panels. The present leadership of the United States in world affairs is due to the fact that, thanks to our indefatigable journalists, we have the best informed public opinion in the world. It is essential that this world leadership be maintained. Groups should be organized at once for the reading and discussion of such books as *Inside Everything*, *I Was a Nazi Field Marshal*, and so on.

This list, of course, does not even begin to cover the wide field of activity which properly comes within the scope of any well-conceived and far-sighted program of civilian defense. We should remember that in this great total and global war we are fighting not merely in defense of our lives and our homes but also in defense of a grand tradition of western culture that stretches unbroken from Homer to Hollywood.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. CLASON. The gentleman has spoken of the fact that on page 272 and the following pages, Mayor LaGuardia set out a list of the people who are now working in connection with the Office of Civilian Defense. Do I understand these same people will stay on the pay roll and be paid out of the money that will be appropriated under this bill?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Not out of the money appropriated today. That comes out of a lump-sum appropriation made to O. E. M. last July, from which this activity received something less than \$1,000,000. This appropriation is for equipment.

Mr. CLASON. If some of the activities listed here are stricken from the bill by amendments so that they could not be part of civilian defense, would they go on in connection with some other office?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If they were struck off, it should be reflected in substantial savings in the lump-sum allocation to the agency through O. E. M.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I am very glad that the gentleman has called attention to some of the frivolous appointments that have been made. In the testimony on the bill to give insurance to those who lose their property by bombing, which has been before the Committee on Banking and Currency, of which I happen to be a member, Mr. Jesse Jones testified that he did not expect any bombing here. I think the reason for this frivolous way of handling this business of civilian defense is due to the fact that they are all in the mood for another Pearl Harbor disaster in the United States.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. One very good way to prepare for another one is to neglect civilian defense.

Mr. Chairman, there has been some suggestion that some of the personnel on

the rolls of this agency have such backgrounds in a subversive sense as to be improper persons to be carried on the Government pay roll. The list referred to, furnished by Mayor LaGuardia, was accordingly turned over to the Dies committee with a request for comment on any of the names included in the list.

I do not know whether a complete job has been done as yet by that committee, but I have received from the Dies committee the names of several of those included in the list with comments in respect to each. The comments giving in column 1 the organization or organizations said by the Dies committee to be Communist-front organizations; in col-

umn 2 the association of the individual with the organization or organizations; and in column 3 the authority for the statement by the Dies committee.

Among the names which have been given me in this connection are those of Justine Wise Polier, a consultant, at \$22.22 a day; Mary Dublin, already referred to, principal civilian participation adviser, at \$5,600 a year; Norman Cornwin, a consultant, at \$10.55 a day; George Saunders, a consultant, without compensation. Furthermore, aside from the list furnished, the record indicates that Joseph P. Lash, already referred to, has been serving without compensation since September 7, receiving traveling expenses

only as a member of the Youth Activities Section; and that Paul Kellogg, also referred to, has been serving as a consultant without compensation until December 22, and that he is now paid on the basis of \$22.22 per day.

I am not going to take the time to read the comments received from the Dies committee, although I may mention in passing that the comment in respect to Joseph Lash requires three pages, and that that in respect to Paul Kellogg requires two pages. Under leave to extend my remarks, I shall insert at this point the material received from the Dies committee and allow it to speak for itself:

JUSTINE WISE POLIER

Communist-front organization	Association of the individual	Authority
American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.....	Signer of petition to discontinue Dies committee.....	Mimeographed sheet attached to letterhead, Jan. 17, 1940.
Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights.....	Sponsor.....	Program at conference, Feb. 12, 1940.
International Juridical Association.....	Member, national committee.....	"What is the I. J. A.?"
Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain.....	Member.....	Prospectus and Review, back cover.
National Lawyers Guild.....	Member, Committee on Labor Law and Social Legislation.....	News-letter, National Lawyers Guild, July 1937, p. 2.
League of Women Shoppers.....	Sponsor.....	Letterhead, Oct. 7, 1935.
Soviet Russia Today.....	Speaker at Dinner-Dance, Roger Smith Grill, New York City, Mar. 2, 1934.	New Masses, Feb. 27, 1934, p. 31.

MARY DUBLIN

Consumers Union.....	Speaker.....	Consumers Union Reports, June 1938, p. 17.
Consumers National Federation.....	Sponsor.....	The People vs. H. C. L., a pamphlet, Dec. 11-12, 1937, p. 2.
American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.....	Signer of letter opposing alien registration.....	Daily Worker, Nov. 23, 1939, p. 3, chs. 7-8.
Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America.....	Sponsor.....	Program leaflet, Call to Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America, June 7, 1940, p. 4.
Open Letter to American Liberals.....	Signer.....	Soviet Russia Today, March 1937, pp. 14-15.

NORMAN CORWIN

China Aid Council.....	Writer for broadcast.....	Daily Worker, Oct. 8, 1940, p. 7.
League of American Writers.....	Member.....	The Bulletin of the League of American Writers, p. 6.
Do.....	Member, national board.....	The Bulletin of the League of American Writers, p. 12.

GEORGE SAUNDERS

Communist Party.....	Defendant in Communist Party nominating petition case, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Daily Worker, Oct. 4, 1940, p. 4.
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JOSEPH P. LASH

All-Harlem Youth Conference.....	Speaker.....	Daily Worker, May 16, 1938, p. 5.
American Congress for Peace and Democracy.....	Endorser.....	Letterhead, Jan. 6-8, 1939.
American League Against War and Fascism.....	Member, editorial committee, Fight.....	Fight, January 1934, p. 2.
Do.....	"Occupied leading post".....	The Communist, April 1934, p. 331.
American League for Peace and Democracy.....	Speaker, anti-Nazi rally.....	Daily Worker, Mar. 17, 1938, p. 1.
Do.....	Member, national committee.....	Letterhead, July 12, 1939.
Do.....	Signer of letter.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 23, 1938, p. 2.
American Student Union.....	Executive secretary.....	Daily Worker, Jan. 4, 1938, p. 3.
Do.....	do.....	New Masses, Oct. 12, 1937, p. 14.
Do.....	National secretary, (sends letter to Hull appealing for freedom of McEachran and Neafus, members of Abraham Lincoln Brigade).	Daily Worker, Mar. 25, 1938, p. 2.
Do.....	Thanks Daily Worker for coverage of American Student Union convention.	Daily Worker, Jan. 6, 1939, p. 2.
Do.....	Executive secretary.....	Do.
Do.....	National secretary (issues appeal for support of Memorial Day Youth Peace parade).	Daily Worker, May 18, 1938, p. 2.
Do.....	Executive secretary.....	The Student Advocate, Oct. 1937, p. 2.
Do.....	Executive secretary, biography.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 14, 1936, p. 2.
Do.....	National secretary.....	Daily Worker, Jan. 1, 1938, p. 3.
Champion.....	Contributor.....	Champion, April-May 1937, p. 18.
China Aid Council.....	Sponsor.....	Letterhead, May 18, 1938.
Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts.....	Signer of statement.....	Daily Worker, Mar. 14, 1938, p. 1.
Committee for Boycott Against Japanese Aggression.....	Signer of appeal.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 25, 1938, p. 4.
Communist International.....	Book advertised.....	Communist International, Nov. 1936, back cover.
Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo.....	Representative individual.....	Booklet, "These Americans Say," p. 10.
Daily Worker.....	Contributor (letter).....	Daily Worker, Feb. 4, 1938, p. 6.
Delegate to World Youth Congress.....	American Student Union.....	Youth Demands a Peaceful World, Report of Second World Youth Congress, Aug. 16-23, 1938, p. 47.
Fight.....	Contributor.....	Fight, December, 1933, p. 7.
Do.....	Member, editorial board.....	Fight, December 1933, p. 2.
International Publishers.....	Author.....	Catalogue, p. 12.
Memorial Day Youth Parade.....	Speaker.....	Daily Worker, May 28, 1938, p. 2.
Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.....	do.....	Daily Worker, Mar. 29, 1938, p. 4.
Do.....	National sponsor.....	Letterhead, July 6, 1938.
National Student Peace strikes.....	Leader.....	Daily Worker, Aug. 31, 1937, p. 7.
Newark Peace Rally.....	Speaker.....	Daily Worker, Apr. 27, 1938, p. 2.
New Masses.....	Contributor.....	New Masses, Oct. 4, 1938, p. 24.

JOSEPH P. LASH—Continued

Communist-front organization	Association of the individual	Authority
New Masses—Continued.	Contributor—Continued.	
Do.....	do.....	New Masses, Jan. 25, 1938, p. 6.
Do.....	do.....	New Masses, Oct. 19, 1937, p. 6.
Do.....	do.....	New Masses, Sept. 6, 1938, p. 26.
Do.....	do.....	New Masses, June 20, 1939, p. 25.
Do.....	do.....	Daily Worker, Apr. 21, 1938, p. 2.
North American Committee To Aid Spain.....	Speaker.....	Daily Worker, Apr. 29, 1938, p. 1.
United May Day rally.....	do.....	Daily Worker, Jan. 11, 1938, p. 2.
Union of Concerted Peace Efforts.....	Signer of manifesto.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 3, 1938, p. 2.
Veterans of Abraham Lincoln Brigade conference.....	Speaker.....	Daily Worker, Aug. 31, 1937, p. 7.
Washington Battalion (Spain).....	Member.....	Workers Library Catalog, 1938, p. 12.
Workers Library Publishers.....	Author.....	Fight, September 1936, p. 28.
World Youth Congress.....	American delegate to Geneva.....	Youth Demands a Peaceful World, report of the Second World Youth Congress, Aug. 16-23, 1938, p. 47.
Do.....	Delegate from United States.....	Proceedings, Congress of Youth, July 1-5, 1939, p. 49.
American Youth Congress.....	Representative at large.....	Washington Post, Feb. 8, 1941, p. 15.
Do.....	Issued statement at Town Meeting of Youth, held in Turner's Arena, Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1941.	
Do.....	Member, administrative committee.....	Letterhead, about 1937.

PAUL KELLOGG

American Friends of Spanish Democracy.....	Member of committee.....	Letterhead, dated Feb. 21, 1938.
Do.....	Signer of letter to President.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 7, 1938, p. 4.
Do.....	Signer of petition to lift arms embargo.....	Daily Worker, Apr. 8, 1938, p. 4.
Do.....	Signer of letter to President.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 16, 1938, p. 2.
American Friends of Spanish Democracy, medical bureau.....	General committee, member.....	New Masses, Jan. 5, 1937, p. 31.
American Friends of Spanish Democracy.....	Endorses appeal to lift Spanish embargo.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 1, 1939, p. 2.
Appeal to lift Spanish embargo.....	Present at conference.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 4, 1939, p. 2.
Committee for Boycott Against Japanese Aggression.....	Signer of appeal.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 25, 1938, p. 4.
Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo.....	Representative, individual.....	Booklet, These Americans Say, p. 10.
Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights.....	Sponsor.....	Program of the conference, Feb. 12, 1940.
Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.....	Social workers committee.....	Letterhead, July 6, 1938.
Medical Bureau, American Friends of Spanish Democracy.....	Member, committee.....	Letterhead, Nov. 18, 1936.
Medical Aid Division of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign.....	National sponsor.....	Letterhead, New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16, 1939.
Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.....	Signs appeal.....	Daily Worker, Jan. 30, 1939, p. 2.
Medical Bureau, American Friends of Spanish Democracy.....	Sponsor.....	Daily Worker, Mar. 5, 1937, p. 2.
Meeting for Spain.....	Speaker, Paintsville.....	Daily Worker, May 6, 1937, p. 2.
National Emergency Conference.....	Sponsor.....	Letterhead, May 19, 1939.
North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Medical Bureau.....	do.....	New Masses, May 18, 1937, p. 25.
Union of Concerted Peace Efforts.....	Signer of manifesto.....	Daily Worker, Jan. 11, 1938, p. 2.
Washington Committee to Lift Spanish Embargo.....	Signer, open letter.....	New York Times, Jan. 31, 1938, p. 11.
American Civil Liberties Union.....	Signer of letter supporting Gerson.....	Daily Worker, Mar. 4, 1938, p. 1.
American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.....	Signer of petition to discontinue Dies committee.....	Mimeographed sheet attached to letterhead, Jan. 17, 1940.
Consumers National Federation.....	Sponsor.....	The People v. H. C. L., a pamphlet, p. 2, Dec. 11-12, 1937.
Social Workers Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.....	Speaker, program "Social Workers Return from Spain.".....	New Masses, Sept. 28, 1937, p. 30.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is this Joseph Lash the gentleman speaks of the young man who has been trying to get a commission in the United States Naval Reserve, and whom we understand the draft board in New York is about to get?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I assume it is the same individual.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say a word now about another item in this bill, the item of \$587,195 requested by the Federal Communications Commission. The purpose of this item has already been explained. It is principally for additional personnel for primary monitory stations, secondary stations, and for air-raid activities.

In the course of my remarks on the independent offices appropriation bill, I spoke at some length in respect to this agency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 minutes more.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Since that time the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] has introduced a resolution for an investigation of this agency. I have not personally read the resolution. I understand it contemplates an investigation of the agency and of the industry under the regulation of the agency.

As the members of the committee know, for several years I have introduced similar resolutions calling for such an investigation. I have one pending before the Committee on Rules at the present time, and I hope very much that the committee will see fit to report favorably a resolution which will bring about an investigation in the near future.

I suspect that the agency has feared for some time an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Committee in the other body. I call attention in this connection to a table inserted in the hearings at page 53, from which the interesting fact appears that the Commission has seen fit to employ no less than seven persons who formerly were on the rolls of this Senate committee.

The number includes a general counsel at \$9,000; an assistant general counsel at \$7,500; an assistant secretary at \$5,600; an attorney investigator at \$4,600; a social-science analyst—whatever that is—at \$3,800; and two secretaries, one at \$4,000 and one at \$2,100.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include a copy of the table at this point:

STATEMENT SHOWING PRESENT EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION WHO HAVE AT PREVIOUS TIMES SERVED ON SENATE COMMITTEES

[Name, title, salary, and service with Senate committee]

Henry M. Barry, secretary to Commissioner, \$4,000: Clerk to various Senate standing committees.

Edward M. Brecher, secretary to Commissioner, \$4,000: Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, editorial assistant.

Charles Eugene Clift, principal investigator, \$3,800: Senate Subcommittee on Education and Labor, investigation.

Allen W. Sayler, attorney-investigator, \$4,600: Senate subcommittee under Senate Resolution 266.

Edward Cooper, assistant secretary, \$5,600 (recently appointed by the Federal Communications Commission to the office of assistant secretary): Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mrs. Mary M. Donahue, secretary to General Counsel, \$2,100: Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Miss Elsa Gullander, social-science analyst, \$3,800 (appointment approved by Federal Communications Commission, but not yet filling the position): Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Lucien Hilmer, assistant general counsel, \$7,500: Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Telford Taylor, general counsel, \$9,000: Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The Commission furnished, at my request, a list showing the name, position, grade, and salary of all those now employed in its Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service. I shall not burden the RECORD with this list. I may say, however, that the list indicates a personnel in Washington of 225 and in the field of 31, or a total of 256. It includes 2 assistant editors, 12 editorial assistants, numerous translators and analysts, and many other positions. I confess that without further explanation I do not know what the duties of many of those

listed are. Your committee is advised that the needs of this unit under wartime conditions are now receiving careful study by the Bureau of the Budget. Further information in this connection will, no doubt, be available when the agency next appears before your committee.

Because of charges similar to those made in respect to the O. C. D., the list of the foreign broadcast monitoring service was also referred to the Dies committee, with a request for similar comment in respect to those included in the rolls of this Division.

Again, I do not know whether the Dies committee has done a complete job on the list or not; I have received, however,

from the Dies committee the names of a number of persons included in the list, who, according to the Dies committee, have had affiliations in the past with Communist front organizations.

Again I am not going to take the time to go into detail. I may mention in passing, however, that included among the names of those received from the Dies committee is that of Goodwin Watson, chief analyst, at \$5,600, whom the House dealt with in connection with the independent offices appropriation bill and whose case is now being considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee, because, despite the record made by the able gentleman from Alabama [Mr.

STARNES], there appear to be at least three members of the Federal Communications Commission who think he should be retained on its rolls. His record requires a page and a half of comment.

There are also the names of Peter Rhodes, foreign editor, at \$4,600; William E. Dodd, Jr., editorial assistant, at \$2,600, whose record requires three full pages; Charles E. Gould, editorial assistant, at \$2,600; Mary Johnson, translator, at \$1,800; and a number of other persons in minor positions. Again, under leave to extend my remarks, I shall include at this point the comments of the Dies committee and allow them to speak for themselves:

GOODWIN WATSON

Communist-front organization	Association of the individual	Authority
American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.....	Sponsor of Citizens Rally, Apr. 13, 1940.....	Leaflet, Citizens Rally, Carnegie Hall, New York City, Apr. 13, 1940, sponsored by American Committee.
Do.....	Signer of petition to discontinue Dies committee.....	Mimeographed sheet attached to letterhead Jan. 17, 1940.
American Congress for Peace and Democracy.....	Endorser.....	Letterhead Jan. 6-8, 1939.
American Student Union.....	Member, advisory board.....	Pamphlet, presenting the American Student Union, back cover.
Conference on Pan American Democracy.....	Sponsor.....	Letterhead Nov. 16, 1938.
Consumers Union.....	Member, board of directors.....	Letterhead Feb. 18, 1938.
Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo.....	Representative individual.....	Booklet, These Americans Say, p. 9.
Communist Party.....	Signer of the statement to the President defending the Communist Party.....	Daily Worker, Mar. 5, 1941, p. 2.
Descendants of the American Revolution.....	Member.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 13, 1939, p. 2.
Do.....	Sponsor.....	Pamphlet, Descendants of the American Revolution, back page.
League of American Writers.....	Writer, statement on anti-Semitism.....	We Hold These Truths, p. 103.
National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights.....	Signer of open letter on Dies committee.....	Daily Worker, May 13, 1940, pp. 1, 5.
Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.....	Psychologists' committee.....	Letterhead July 6, 1938.
Indorses American Youth Act.....	Daily Worker, Jan. 15, 1936, p. 1.
International Workers Order, junior section.....	Sponsor, plays for children contest.....	New Masses, Aug. 27, 1940, p. 21.
Open letter to President Roosevelt.....	Signer, protest against attack on right of Communist Party to use ballot.....	Daily Worker, July 23, 1940, p. 1, ch. 6.
Social Work Today.....	Speaker at forum.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 24, 1938, p. 3.
Work Camps for America.....	Speaker.....	Pamphlet, Do You Want to Discover Something New This Summer? issued by Work Camps for America, 1940.

PETER RHODES

International Coordinating Committee for Aid to Republican Spain (Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy affiliated with above organization).	Delegate.....	Daily Worker, May 13, 1938, p. 2.
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WILLIAM E. DODD, JR.

American Friends of Chinese People.....	Speaker.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 2, 1938, p. 8.
American Friends of the Chinese People.....	Speaker, mass meeting.....	Help China—a bandbill.
American Friends of Spanish Democracy.....	Signer of letter to President.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 16, 1938, p. 2.
Do.....	Signer of petition to lift arms embargo.....	Daily Worker, Apr. 8, 1938, p. 4.
American Friends of the Soviet Union.....	Chairman of meeting.....	Daily Worker, Mar. 15, 1938, p. 10.
American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression.....	Sponsor.....	What Can We Do to Stop America's Participation in Japanese Aggression?
American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.....	Signer of petition to discontinue Dies committee.....	Mimeographed sheet attached to letterhead Jan. 17, 1940.
American Relief Shop for Spain.....	Sponsor.....	Letterhead Sept. 3, 1938.
American League Against War and Fascism; American Friends of the Chinese People.....	Participant, mass meeting, China Today, U. S. Tomorrow? Oct. 1, 1937.....	New Masses, Oct. 5, 1937, p. 30.
Do.....	Participant, mammoth mass meeting.....	Do.
American League Against War and Fascism.....	Speaker, mass meeting in protest against Japanese aggression, Oct. 1, 1937.....	New Masses, Oct. 5, 1937, p. 9.
American League for Peace and Democracy.....	Speaker at Aid China Rally.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 8, 1938, p. 8.
Do.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 7, 1938, p. 2.
Boaz letter on Franco in reply to Sedgwick.....	Signer.....	Daily Worker, Mar. 8, 1938, p. 2.
Boycott Japanese Goods Conference.....	Endorser.....	Daily Worker, Jan. 11, 1938, p. 2.
Champion.....	Contributor.....	Champion, March 1938, p. 7.
China Aid Council.....	Sponsor.....	Letterhead May 18, 1938.
Do.....	Secretary.....	Letterhead, June 11, 1938.
Do.....	Chairman.....	Letterhead, May 18, 1938.
Committee for Boycott Against Japanese Aggression.....	Signer of appeal.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 25, 1938, p. 4.
Community Council for the Defense of American Democracy (anti-Nazi rally).....	Speaker.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 2, 1938, p. 2.
Consumers Union.....	Writer of testimonial letter.....	Consumers Union Reports, June 1936, p. 24.
Council Against Intolerance in America.....	Member.....	Circular, A Statement of Purpose and Program.
Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo.....	Issued individual statement.....	Booklet, These Americans Say, p. 5.
Conference on Pan-American Democracy.....	Signer of call.....	News You Don't Get, Nov. 15, 1938, p. 3.
Do.....	Sponsor.....	Letterhead, Nov. 16, 1938.
Conference to Lift the Embargo.....	Presided at banquet preceding conference.....	Laywers Committee on American Relations With Spain, prospectus and review, p. 2.
Film Audiences for Democracy.....	Member, advisory board.....	Film Survey June 1939, p. 4.
Films for Democracy.....	Films for Democracy, April 1939, p. 2.
In Defense of the Bill of Rights.....	Signer.....	In Defense of the Bill of Rights, a circular, p. 8.
Do.....	Do.
League of Women Shoppers.....	Attends party for "Boycott Japanese Goods" cause.....	Daily Worker, Jan. 24, 1938, p. 4.

WILLIAM E. DODD, JR.—continued

Communist front organization	Association of the individual	Authority
League of American Writers.....	Signer of call to the fourth congress, June 6-8, 1941, New York City.	New Masses, Apr. 22, 1941, p. 25.
Massachusetts Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts.....	Speaker.....	Daily Worker, June 10, 1938, p. 2.
Do.....	Speaker in Boston.....	Daily Worker, June 11, 1938, p. 2.
Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.....	Speaker.....	Daily Worker, Jan. 19, 1938, p. 2.
Medical Aid for China Rally.....	do.....	Daily Worker, Feb. 26, 1938, p. 2.
Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League.....	do.....	Daily Worker, Jan. 27, 1938, p. 4.
Open letter for closer cooperation with the Soviet Union.....	Signer.....	Soviet Russia Today, September 1939, p. 25.
Refugee Scholarship and Peace Campaign.....	Sponsor.....	Letterhead, Aug. 3, 1939.
Do.....	Board of sponsors.....	Do.
United Student Peace Committee, American Student Union.....	Speaker.....	Daily Worker, Apr. 28, 1938, p. 1.
Washington Book Shop.....	Member.....	Committee file.
Washington Committee to Lift Spanish Embargo.....	Signer of open letter.....	New York Times, Jan. 31, 1939, p. 11.
Washington Committee for Democratic Action.....	Member.....	Committee file.

CHARLES A. GAULD

American League for Peace and Democracy.....	Member.....	Hearings, p. 6406.
Marian Anderson Citizens Committee.....	do.....	Committee file.
Washington Bookshop Circular.....	Speaker.....	"Inside Brazil" discussion, Oct. 27, 1940.
Washington Committee for Democratic Action.....	Member.....	Committee file.

MARY JOHNSON

Sunday Worker.....	Contributor.....	Sunday Worker, Sept. 1, 1940, p. 6.
New Pioneer.....	Illustrator.....	New Pioneer, April 1936, p. 13.

I may say incidentally that the Commission reports that five employees in this unit have had their appointments terminated since July 12 last for other reasons, as a result of findings by investigators of the Civil Service Commission.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to speak briefly as to two other items if time permits, both of them under the Treasury Department.

The first item is an item of \$400,000, as recommended by the Budget, \$350,000, as recommended by your committee, for the so-called consolidated emergency fund in the office of the Secretary.

That item breaks down into a number of subitems, including \$47,000, or thereabouts, for the office of the Secretary, mostly for new space in connection with tax work and bond sales in the field; something over \$54,000 for the Chief Clerk; something over \$40,000 for the Superintendent of Buildings; about \$22,000 for the Division of Personnel, and over \$235,000 for the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Included in the amount recommended for the Bureau of Internal Revenue you will find, among other things, over \$80,000 for a group to deal with Federal, State, and local fiscal relations; about \$25,000 by way of increase for the office of the legislative counsel; about \$35,000 by way of increase for a group dealing with economic research; and \$80,000 for the Walt Disney film, to which the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has already referred, said to be designed to make the payment of income taxes attractive.

The committee has reduced the overall item by \$50,000. I think we could well take another \$150,000 or \$200,000 out of the item without hurting anybody, and I hope that some action along this line will be taken by the committee under the 5-minute rule.

The other item is the expenses of loans item, also under the Treasury Department, with respect to which you will see the recommendation that the limitation of \$9,800,000 for expenses of loans be increased \$17,450,000, to a total of \$27,250,000.

The new total requested is broken down into two items, the first amounting to about \$19,500,000 for administrative expenses for the public-debt service; the second, amounting to about \$7,600,000, for the expenses of the so-called Defense Savings staff.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The so-called Defense Savings set-up is engaged in the promotion of the sale of Defense Savings bonds and stamps.

I call your attention to the fact that if the increase to \$27,250,000 is approved by the Congress, it means the expenditure of something like \$40,000,000 in this connection during the next fiscal year.

There is at present a paid personnel of 202 on the rolls in this connection. This request is for an increase of 880, including 6 State administrators with salaries of \$5,600; 132 deputy State administrators, with salaries running from \$3,200 to \$5,600; and 50 promotional specialists with salaries of \$3,800. It contemplates a large field force in every State, and for that matter in every large city in the country. A typical State office is to include one administrator at \$5,600; one deputy administrator at \$4,600; two deputy administrators at \$3,800, and other minor personnel, bringing the total up to at least \$31,000 for each State office.

Those requesting the increase contemplate the expenditure of not less than \$100,000 for radio programs; another \$100,000 for motion pictures, and a third \$100,000 for miscellaneous outdoor advertising.

Mr. Chairman, the committee has reduced the increase requested by \$1, 250,000. In my opinion the reduction does not begin to be adequate. I should like to know for one thing what can be done through existing advertising agencies throughout the country without building this enormous Federal set-up. I believe more should be possible through the services of volunteers without resorting to the proposal which is before us now. I hope this item will be substan-

tially reduced when the bill is read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts yields back 1 minute.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Sixty-six Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 20]

Arends	Haines	O'Brien, N. Y.
Arnold	Hall	O'Day
Baldwin	Leonard W.	Osmer
Beam	Harris, Va.	Paddock
Bell	Hart	Ramsay
Bender	Jarman	Robertson,
Bolton	Jarrett	N. Dak.
Buckler, Minn.	Jensen	Romjue
Buckley, N. Y.	Johnson, Ill.	Sacks
Byrne	Johnson,	Satterfield
Byron	Lyndon B.	Sauthoff
Camp	Kee	Schaefer, Ill.
Cannon, Fla.	Kelley, Pa.	Scott
Celler	Kelly, Ill.	Secrest
Dewey	Kennedy,	Shanley
Dies	Martin J.	Shannon
Douglas	Kennedy,	Sheridan
Drewry	Michael J.	Short
Ellis	Kramer	Stratton
Fellows	Kunkel	Summers, Tex.
Fish	Lambertson	Sweeney
Fitzpatrick	McGranery	Thill
Flannagan	McGregor	Thomas, N. J.
Ford,	McKough	Treadway
Thomas F.	Maas	Vreeland
Gavagan	Magnuson	Walter
Gerlach	Mason	Wells
Gillette	Mitchell	Wolfenden, Pa.
Granger	Myers, Pa.	Worley

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942,

and for other purposes, finding itself without a quorum he had directed the roll to be called, when 350 Members answered to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

VOLUNTARY OR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to direct the attention of the Members to that portion of the bill found on page 21 wherein it is provided for undertaking to increase the expenses to be incurred for the Bureau of Public Debt from \$9,800,000 to \$26,000,000. This additional amount of appropriations, if used, would make it possible to expend monthly hereafter the amount of \$5,000,000 as against the sum now expended monthly of \$750,000.

THAT'S WHERE SOME OF YOUR MONEY GOES

The purpose for which this appropriation purports to be made is the setting up in each of the 48 States of this Union an organization for the purpose of undertaking to advance the sale of defense stamps and bonds. The typical set-up which I have here in detail shows that it is proposed to employ a principal administrator at the sum of \$5,600 a year, a deputy at the sum of \$4,600 a year, two others at least to the tune of \$3,800 a year apiece, and seven others holding positions of minor responsibility, making a total salary of \$31,000 per year for the average set-up. The minimum for administrators is \$4,600 and it runs to \$8,000 as shown by the sheets I have before me.

What do the people of this country think about it and about that proposition to set up such sales forces unnecessarily? The answer is to be found, once at least, in what the Concord Monitor has to say with respect to what has happened in New Hampshire. It says:

BEING FOUND OUT

There is righteous indignation in New Hampshire today.

Confirmation of reports that the politicians were going to make a dollar on the side from the patriotic subscriptions by the public to Victory bonds leaves the people of the Granite State resentful.

A political nobody is given the job of so-called bond sale administrator for New Hampshire at a salary of \$4,600 a year; he has hired an office and a staff of clerks, and he now expects to have an assortment of \$3,800-a-year assistants. It is presumed that the New Deal is carrying out this same program throughout all the States.

This procedure is an insult to the generosity of banks, and stores, and industries, and newspapers, and radio stations, and the public in both buying and selling bonds without compensation in order to help the Nation win the war.

The banks, without exception, have not only handled the sales of bonds at the expense of necessary clerical hire but they have contributed the cost of advertising in order to spur sales. Stores have done the same thing. Industries have arranged for pay-roll deductions and have encouraged bond purchases. The newspapers have carried reams of free publicity and free advertising of the bonds as a patriotic duty, besides arranging pay-roll deductions that their employees may systematically purchase bonds. Radio sta-

tions have plugged the sale of bonds at every opportunity, gratuitously. The public has bought bonds generously, and expected to buy more.

Into this spontaneous and patriotic co-operation all around there has been injected the stench of political pork, offensive enough in normal times, but smelling to high heaven at a moment when a whole people were becoming more and more intensively sacrificial in temperament. The shades of Carole Lombard mock the new \$4,600 bond-sale administrator and those of the Federal administration who have thus put party greed and political patronage ahead of the common welfare at a time of greatest national crisis.

Does someone dare ask, "What are a few thousands of dollars when billions are being raised and spent?" It isn't the dollars. It is the principle, and for purposes of war psychology that is of vast importance. Does anyone think the bond-sale administrator will increase bond sales? No; the reaction to his appointment without the knowledge or the assent of the State administration or of the people of New Hampshire will do irreparable damage to the bond-sale effort. It provides people with an indignant reason for withholding their Victory bond purchases. Why, they ask, should we buy bonds to support some political beggars? Why, the bankers will say, should we spend some of the assets of depositors to further bond sales if there is to be a bond-sale administrator paid by the Government to sell bonds?

Does not the Government realize that it can build, and in fact already had built, a great voluntary bond-sale organization within the State? If an even greater organization is needed, it could be built readily by the drafting of State notables who would assume the chore without expense to the Government and the people, and whose influence would mean a difference of millions of dollars in the volume of loans to the Government through bond sales.

Will the Federal administration never learn that the country is wholly behind it in the prosecution of the war effort if only it will stop doing such things? It is not necessary to appease the politicians, the farmers, organized labor, the veterans of past wars, to win acceptance of the sacrifices this country is in the process of making. The sooner this truth seeps into the emaciated skulls of parasitic politicians who occupy high places the sooner the war will be won.

Wars both make and break men. Wars are severe tests of individual character. Wars reveal the strength and the weaknesses of individuals. There are weaklings even among so enlightened a people as those who make up this great Nation. War is finding them out.

The letters and telegrams and telephone calls I have received and had since I addressed myself to this same matter a few days ago indicate that the people are thoroughly aroused to the situation that confronts them.

Now, it is probably superfluous for me to say "amen" to that which the distinguished ranking minority members of the Committee on Appropriations have so well said. Be that as it may, however, I am disturbed more than I like to admit by the situation which confronts us and by its ramifications. I propose to say what I think.

This program of payment for patriotism is more serious and far-reaching in its consequences than would at first appear. The truth is—and we all know it—that we already have had altogether too much of the so-called abundant life theory for some, based on sacrifices necessarily made by many.

I ask you, why should I pay somebody for selling me a savings stamp or bond, the purchase of which is my contribution to defense? Why should not the Government be the recipient of the full amount of my contribution? Why should my contribution be minimized by the percentage of profit which goes to the solicitor?

If the solicitors were compelled to put the profits, on their sales to you and to me, into the purchase of defense stamps and bonds, that would be one thing. But this is another. My sacrifices under this program are purchasable at a mercenary profit by somebody in the Government. That is not right. It is not fair. It is not patriotic.

We the people of the United States have been charged with being motivated by material and mercenary intent. It has been said that we measure our love of liberty and our freedom itself by the dollar standard. I say this is not true, but the attempt of the Treasury Department to carry out this program gives me the lie, for there can be no other construction given it than that it is an attempt to pay Peter for robbing Paul.

As such, it is a wicked program in its inception, unconscionable, unjust, uncalled for, and without authority. All the alibis and all the reasons which may be offered by the administration and by the Treasury Department cannot cloud nor begot the issue, nor successfully deny the charge or the fact that, in order to raise money for ourselves and our own defense, it has been thought wise to adopt a measure to provide for patriotism at a price. None of anybody's excuses or apologies will suffice to get by the fact that patriotism has been put up for sale. To me this is a gratuitous insult to the American people. Nobody but a gentleman could insult me, and no gentleman would, but when some solicitor for stamps and bonds comes around to me, and I know that he is going to get a percentage of that which I would otherwise be contributing in its entirety to the Government, that certainly is an insult to my intelligence.

When I consider the large amount of money that was raised voluntarily in the money-raising campaigns conducted during the first World War, I am not overawed by the statements I have read and heard with respect to the amount necessary to be raised these days. The size of the sum only makes more emphatic the fact that paid organizers should not be permitted to profit at the taxpayers' expense. From experience I am aware of the revulsion and the reaction of the contributor who knows that out of the amount he contributes the solicitor is to receive a certain percentage.

The services of the organized Y. M. C. A. and other religious groups, plus the Boy Scouts, the C. C. C., the N. Y. A., and other organized agencies, not to include the chambers of commerce and the Federation of Women's Clubs, State and local, the Rotary, Kiwanis, and other similarly organized and club-minded people all over this country, should be first organized and assembled, used and exhausted, before some new organization is set up and established at a price

per dollar for patriotism to be paid by the people.

I think it is reprehensible, this idea that somebody must be paid for soliciting money to sustain and maintain American principles and standards. It is the beginning of the end when Americans have to be paid to be patriotic.

BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

I am opposed to the program. I deny that the day has come when such patriotic services as could be volunteered and as are desired have to be bought and paid for. To me it is a sad commentary on what the New Deal program has done and accomplished in disrupting the social and economic status of this country. It has obviously satisfied some people that this is a good Government under which to live so long as they can live off it.

I pull no punches. The responsibility for this state of mind is to be directly charged to this administration. I do not like it. I adjure it. I am opposed to it. Call it what you may, I place the responsibility for it on this administration because in its desperation it has resorted to that means to accomplish an end which it could only have reached because of the program it has heretofore followed. This program is un-American in its inception and reflects what the New Deal administration has done to the spirits and, as the marines say, the muscle and guts of the American people.

If you read your history understandingly, you can but be forcibly impressed with the idea that the civilizations that have preceded us have gone down the same road we are following. Check the steps that have led to their decline. Be forewarned.

If we do not have the spirit or the incentive to win because of what we now have, and have had, and may have, and because of all those things in which we believe, it is a sad day. It spells the beginning of the disintegration of those things for which we stand when we have to be paid to serve ourselves and to preserve our liberty. There is a great deal more in this proposition than appears on its face, and it will spell disaster for us if this program is permitted to be adopted.

For the Treasury Department of the United States to establish the precedent and undertake to impress the idea upon the public that everybody should get a rake-off, that patriotic service should be rewarded by payment of a percentage of the amount of patriotism, as evidenced by the dollars collected, that to the victor belongs the spoils, is, as I said, reprehensible. No justification can be found for the policy adopted except in the fact that the Treasury Department does not have faith in the basic patriotism of the people, stripped of mercenary awards.

AMERICANS RESENT AND REJECT THE PLAN

This attitude should be resented and rejected 100 percent by every red-blooded American who puts his country first, his politics anywhere, and his partisan politics in safekeeping for the duration.

The end sought by the Treasury De-

partment does not justify the means undertaken to be employed.

I decline to submit or to be made a party to a program that insidiously undertakes to undermine the morale of and to make shylocks out of American citizens.

No citizen is entitled to a cut out of any other citizen's contribution to the cause, and no one should be permitted to get rich off the sacrificial savings of others. It is a betrayal of the public confidence to take pay for such work, and it puts everyone so employed in a very undesirable light and in a class with the Judas Iscariots who will sell anything and anybody for a dollar.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLUMLEY. I yield.

Mr. JOHNS. Does not the gentleman honestly believe that if the brokerage firms of this country should sell these bonds, and we paid them a nominal sum for doing so, we would be ahead instead of advertising in the newspapers?

Mr. PLUMLEY. I do not know; I have no basis on which to form a judgment as to the amount of bonds the brokerage houses of this country could sell if we were to adopt a policy of paying anybody for such service for defense, but I rely upon the newspapers in my district and of the country to instill patriotic ideas into the minds of the people. I favor the voluntary plan used in the first World War. I know the newspapers and the public are back of the program to have the services voluntary rather than to have anybody paid anything out of your pocket and mine to somebody for selling a stamp or a bond to you.

Mr. JOHNS. Does not the gentleman believe that in the end we are going to have to go to the American people and insist upon their buying these bonds, and if they do not buy them we will take the money away from them, anyway? Does not the gentleman believe we are coming to that?

Mr. PLUMLEY. I think we are going to take the money away from them anyway.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLUMLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. If the gentleman will permit an observation in reference to paying out cash to get bonds sold, it has been my experience that the people would not mind paying some automobile salesman or some tire salesman for going out and actually selling defense bonds, but they do not like to have fabulous salaries paid to Democratic politicians while the Republicans both sell and buy the bonds.

Mr. PLUMLEY. The gentleman may be right. I have had some experience myself in undertaking to raise money by the means that have been stated—that is, by hiring an organization to raise it. I have had many people decline and refuse to pay a cent so long as the agency was employed by me to collect the money, since the agency got a percentage of the money that they were expecting to be

able to turn over in toto to the institution.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLUMLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I have understood from the Treasury Department that there would be no high-pressure tactics used in selling these Defense bonds such as were used in the previous World War period, 1917 to 1919. Based upon the observations which the gentleman has made, if no high-pressure tactics are to be used by these State organizations, how many bonds does the gentleman think those hired salesmen will be able to place in the hands of the public unless they use these so-called high-pressure tactics?

Mr. PLUMLEY. Certainly no more than—if as many as—would have been sold by volunteer salesmen had they been employed rather than these high-pressure salesmen who, as you say, are said not to be expected to use high pressure, from which it should follow, perhaps, that they therefore will not sell many.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I do not think they will sell enough to warrant the payment of the \$26,000,000 involved in this item.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I do not think so, either.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

(Mr. DITTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, my attention has just been called to a press dispatch which I believe will be of interest to the membership of the House as a whole. I understand that at the President's press conference this morning some question was asked with reference to the recent radio address by the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and during the course of the colloquy that followed a question was asked with reference to the election of Members of the Congress. I understand that the President's reply in effect was: "In wartime we want Congressmen, regardless of party, who are backing up the Government of the United States and who have a record of backing up the Government of the United States regardless of party."

I am sure that all of us are glad to know that we are enjoying the President's blessing and benediction, because I feel confident that every man here in the House is backing up the Government of the United States and that the record of every man here in the House is one by which he has backed up the Government of the United States. Undoubtedly, if there were any apprehension in the minds of any of you, and I use the phrase of the President "regardless of party," that apprehension is now removed, for you come within the favored class and the designation that he has made with reference to qualification for service in wartime.

Mr. Chairman, I want to pay my respects to the gentleman from Pennsyl-

vania [Mr. FADDIS]. I want to appropriate the word that he used with reference to the Office of Civilian Defense when he warned the House this morning that he hoped we would not be boondoggling our way through this program the way we boondoggled our way through some of the other programs undertaken in the last 8 years. No; we cannot boondoggle, and we cannot make a pantomime of the defense program. I know many of you were amused as the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], pointed out to you the flippancy with which a large part of this program is being handled, but I say it is not a laughing matter and that the time of pantomime and fantasy and playing at this thing of war making has long since passed.

We are engaged in a serious business, and the sooner we know it the better. We are asked to appropriate billions of dollars. I call your attention to the carelessness with which some of the justifications are made as they are presented to us by the agencies of Government requesting these billions. When the distinguished mayor of New York was before the committee attempting to justify the request for a hundred million dollars for the Office of Civilian Defense, he submitted this justification that I now hold before you.

A part of this justification listed the medical supplies that are to be distributed. They are all-inclusive. They run from safety pins to stretchers, from razor blades to basins, paper cups, rubber gloves, matches, soap, nail brushes, pencils and pads, and so forth. Well, maybe we should distribute in each local community all of those items, but my attention was directed to the matter of safety-razor blades particularly. I know it is a small item, the cost is insignificant. When I asked the mayor about the safety-razor blades, at first he did not know that we were buying them. I pointed out that the cost listed here in the justification was 68 cents for a dozen razor blades. Go down the street. You know what you can buy them for. At retail they can be bought for a fraction of that amount. Imagine what they could be bought for in the wholesale quantities the Government intends to use. When I asked what the justification for that item was, and it is small in itself, the bland, unconcerned answer that came to me was, "That is the last purchase price paid by the Army." It might just as well have been said that \$1.50 or \$10 a dozen was the last purchase price paid by the Army. We are to take anything and everything for granted, irrespective of value and cost.

Apparently the inquiry must have struck home. I find that my able friend, the gentleman from Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, at the close of the mayor's testimony made this kindly suggestion:

If it meets with your approval, Mr. Mayor, you might include at this point any state-

ment you care to make justifying the prices that have been referred to.

A more gracious invitation could not have been tendered. So the Office of Civilian Defense comes back with this excuse. It says that 68 cents was not the right price, that they find that instead of 68 cents a dozen, for 12 razor blades, there were some changes in the requirement in this item which were not enumerated in the list presented to our committee. The total price of 68 cents is correct, but O. C. D. now claims that the cost is not for a dozen blades but for eight 5-blade packages at 8½ cents a package. Why was not this explanation available at the time the justification was presented? The point I make is that when these justifications are prepared they are supposed to be accurate, they are supposed to be self-sustaining, they are supposed to be complete. It should not be necessary for the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to hold out an invitation to anyone to correct the record. Maybe we are not paying 68 cents a dozen for razor blades, but I say every executive agency of the Government as it comes to the Congress is chargeable with the responsibility to give a justification that needs neither explanation nor excuse as we examine it. How can appropriations be made intelligently and honestly if loose practices of this kind prevail?

What is true of razor blades may be true of all the other items in this line-up of articles costing a million dollars. It may be true with reference to hose, it may be true with reference to fire equipment, it may be true of any one of the hundred-odd articles going to O. C. D. If you cannot justify one, if explanation and excuse is necessary with one, then it is all the more likely that some explanation may be in order with others. The carelessness acknowledged here casts suspicion on other items. I submit, Mr. Chairman, the spending agencies of the Government have assumed entirely too much of an attitude of take-it-or-leave-it, as these enormous appropriations are requested. We are asked to take too much, I am afraid, on the simple say-so of the executive departments. It is a dangerous condition; a condition that should be guarded against, and the responsibility for guarding against it is in large part on the shoulders of the agencies which ladle out the funds.

The present bill carries very substantial increases for the Treasury Department, a large part of which is to be used in carrying on the sale of securities for the war program. Promotional work is to be carried on to advance the sale of bonds. Specialists of all kinds are to be engaged, directors and deputy directors with extensive clerical staffs are to be employed as the means of persuading the American people to subscribe for Government bonds. The radio, the movies, billboards, placards, posters are to have a part. Almost 900 additional employees

are to be added to the pay roll for the program.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that some comparison of costs in connection with the Liberty Loan bonds with these costs today may throw some light on this subject.

During the World War No. 1 period most of the money for the conduct of the war was raised through the sale of Liberty bonds to the public. In all nearly twenty-one and a half billion dollars was raised in the period from the outbreak of the war in April 1917 through June 30, 1919, by the sale of five different Liberty bond issues. In addition more than a billion dollars was raised in the same period through the sale of War Savings stamps. Short-term certificates of indebtedness were used greatly for temporary borrowing but most of them were issued in anticipation of loans or taxes.

The First Liberty Bond Act of April 24, 1917, limited the necessary expenses in connection with the borrowing to one-tenth of 1 percent of the amount of bonds and one-tenth of 1 percent of the amount of certificates of indebtedness sold. The Second Liberty Bond Act of September 24, 1917, changed that provision to one-fifth of 1 percent of the amount of bonds and savings stamps but retained the one-tenth of 1 percent for certificates of indebtedness. The one-fifth and one-tenth limitations prevailed thereafter.

The Liberty bonds were sold in five issues and five sales campaigns rather than in a continuous process. The Treasury announced the loan programs and invited subscriptions. In each case the loans were oversubscribed. The first Liberty bonds originally bore 3½ percent interest, the second 4 percent, the third and fourth 4¼ percent, and the fifth or Victory bonds 4¾ percent and some 3¾ percent.

Under the general direction of the Treasury the 12 Federal Reserve banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, served as centers of the war loan organization in their respective districts, throughout which were organized Liberty Loan committees composed of volunteers who operated in their respective localities in behalf of the victory campaign. These volunteer workers did a great deal of work to put over the Liberty Loan drives. In the Treasury Department the War Loan Organization was set up to exercise general supervision over all of the activities directed toward the sale of Liberty bonds and War Savings certificates. A bureau of publicity had charge of the extensive advertising and publicity programs. The speaker's bureau furnished speakers to go throughout the country to arouse interest in the loans. The speakers were paid their traveling expenses but apparently no other fee.

The whole picture of the extent, cost, and so forth, of the Liberty Loan programs is shown very well in the following table which was submitted by the Treasury in the House hearings on the first deficiency appropriation bill for 1941, page 264:

Five Liberty Loans (original issues by number of pieces of each denomination, and total amount)

Denomination	First loan, June 15, 1917	Second loan, Nov. 15, 1917	Third loan, May 9, 1918	Fourth loan, Oct. 24, 1918	Victory loan May 20, 1919
\$50.....	3,646,083	7,770,074	14,289,273	17,782,378	8,466,766
\$100.....	2,360,924	4,674,418	7,693,669	11,276,017	6,213,767
\$500.....	367,014	721,551	864,713	1,227,549	859,026
\$1,000.....	1,123,552	1,661,849	1,464,893	2,523,531	1,808,135
\$5,000.....	8,772	55,703	47,536	99,829	72,086
\$10,000.....	8,994	62,918	45,589	113,001	77,353
\$50,000.....	746	668	598	652	497
\$100,000.....	929	872	711	1,488	542
Total pieces.....	7,517,014	14,938,073	24,406,982	33,024,445	17,498,172
Total amount.....	\$1,989,455,550	\$3,807,865,000	\$4,175,650,050	\$6,964,581,100	\$4,495,373,000
Estimated number of subscriptions.....	4,000,000	9,400,000	18,308,325	22,777,680	11,803,895
	Apr. 24 to Sept. 23, 1917	Sept. 24, 1917, to Apr. 3, 1918	Apr. 4 to Sept. 30, 1918	Oct. 1, 1918, to Mar. 31, 1919	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1919
Expenses ¹	\$3,061,825	\$6,306,963	\$10,722,415	\$13,767,817	\$11,999,891

¹ Including certificates of indebtedness and excluding war-savings certificates.

War Savings Securities, 1917-21

CASH RECEIPTS

War Savings Stamps, 1918-21.....	\$1,062,148,062
Thrift stamps.....	137,084,815
Treasury Savings stamps.....	500,200
Treasury Savings certificates, 1922-24.....	423,949,723

Total cash receipts..... 1,623,682,800

EXPENSES

Series 1918 (Sept. 24, 1917-Dec. 31, 1918).....	\$4,653,231
Series 1919 (calendar year 1919).....	3,536,752
Series 1920 (calendar year 1920).....	1,178,058
Series 1921 (calendar year 1921).....	446,688
Advance to Post Office Department during period.....	175,000

¹ Includes Treasury Savings certificates through 1921—less than \$35,000,000.

These tables show that for the five Liberty Loan programs 97,384,686 pieces were issued and that there were 66,289,900 subscriptions. The total amount of bonds issued was \$21,432,924,700, and the total expenses incurred in selling them, including certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of the loans, were \$45,848,911. The expense of selling \$1,623,682,800 of war-savings securities in the period 1917-21 came to \$9,989,729.

Thus it can be seen that the cost of selling the Liberty bonds including the certificates of indebtedness, amounted to 0.2139 percent of the proceeds of the loans. This means that it cost about \$2,139 to raise \$1,000,000, or \$2,139,000 to raise \$1,000,000,000. It does not appear from the table how much of the expenses were for the bond issues alone, but another source (Combined Statements, Receipts, and Disbursements for the United States, 1917, 1918, and 1919) shows that expenses of the loans alone came to \$38,612,102.10. That constituted 0.1802 percent of the proceeds. This meant a cost of \$1,802 to raise \$1,000,000, or \$1,802,000 to raise \$1,000,000,000.

The expenses of selling \$1,623,682,800 of war-savings stamps in the period 1917-21 were \$9,939,729, or 0.6153 percent of the proceeds. This meant it cost \$6,153 per \$1,000,000, or \$6,153,000 per \$1,000,000,000.

The present problem of financing the cost of the war is more difficult than that of World War I. In the first place, the cost of the war is going to be many

times greater. Then the Federal Government had a debt of only \$1,225,145,568 on June 30, 1916, and \$2,975,618,585 on June 30, 1917 after the first Liberty Loan had been floated. But the gross public debt on June 30, 1939 was \$40,445,417,318; on June 30, 1940, it was \$42,971,043,956; on June 30, 1941, it was \$48,978,919,410, and on December 31, 1941, it was \$57,938,123,097.

In his 1943 Budget message the President stated that during the fiscal year 1942 it is estimated that the public debt will increase about \$21,650,803,162 from borrowing and the debt will increase nearly \$40,000,000,000 in 1943 even with an additional \$7,000,000,000 of new taxes levied. Thus it can be seen that the Treasury has an imposing task in borrowing the many billions required to finance the conduct of the war in the coming years.

The Treasury is issuing and selling regular Treasury bonds, Defense Savings bonds, as well as Treasury bills, notes, and tax notes. Most of the regular bonds, notes, and so forth, are taken by the banks and other financial institutions. The Defense Savings bonds and stamps are taken mostly by the general public and the Treasury is trying to push their sale in order to reduce consumer purchasing power and bank deposits and thus help curb inflation.

The Defense Savings bond program is somewhat similar to the Liberty Bond program of the last war. The Treasury introduced the savings or baby bond program in 1935. From March 1, 1935 to May 1, 1941 about \$4,000,000,000 of such baby or savings bonds were sold. Under authority granted in the Public Debt Act of February 19, 1941, a new series of Defense Savings bonds, largely the same as the savings or baby bonds, were placed on sale beginning May 1, 1941. By January 23, 1942, Defense Savings bond sales cash receipts totaled \$3,362,708,429.

The Defense Savings bonds are of three types. The E series, starting at \$25 face value, are sold on a discount basis and if held to maturity yield approximately 2.9 percent per year, compounded semiannually. The F and G series are primarily for larger investors. The F series are issued on a discount basis and yield 2.53 percent. The G

series are current income bonds and pay 2½ percent, payable semiannually. The Defense Savings stamps, from 10 cents up, bear no interest but can be turned into savings bonds. The sale of Defense Savings bonds is a continuous process as opposed to the sale of Liberty bonds in 1917-19 in five issues or campaigns.

When the Treasury started selling the savings bonds in 1935 a Division of Savings Bonds was set up in the Bureau of the Public Debt and charged with the function of promoting the sale of the savings bonds. It prepared publicity material and conducted a widespread program using the mails mainly. When the new Defense Savings bonds were developed a Defense Savings staff was established in the office of the secretary and the new unit took over the function of conducting an intensive publicity program for the promotion of the sale of the new series. The old division maintained a plate file of about 7,000,000 active and prospective purchasers. Approximately 30,000,000 pieces of mail were distributed during the fiscal year 1941. The Defense Savings staff has continued but expanded the publicity program, using posters, advertising, and radio time. The Defense Savings bonds are now sold not only by the Treasury but by 16,000 or more post offices and 11,000 or more banks, building and loan associations, and the like. The Defense Savings stamps are sold also in stores and many other places.

It is obvious that this method of selling Government bonds is quite expensive and, of course, much more expensive than selling regular bonds to banks and financial institutions. However, the Treasury defends the sale as a desirable fiscal practice and as a curb on inflation. But the Treasury tries to minimize the cost of selling defense bonds and has so scrambled its accounts that it is difficult to tell just what the administrative costs are.

The statutes still provide for an indefinite appropriation for the necessary expenses in connection with the sale of Government securities which is limited to one-fifth of 1 percent for bonds and savings stamps and one-tenth of 1 percent for certificates of indebtedness. For the past several years Congress has placed a specific limitation upon the amount of money which can be spent for the sale of Government bonds and securities. This limitation appears in the item "Expenses of loans, act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended," under the Bureau of Public Debt in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act. All expenses in connection with the sale of current Government securities are supposed to be paid out of that item. The amount of this limitation has gone up pretty steadily in recent years. In 1939 the limitation was \$3,500,000 in 1940 it was \$3,595,000, and in 1941 it was \$5,926,985. The Treasury Department Appropriation Act for 1942 set the limitation at \$4,292,000; this was increased to \$9,800,000 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941. Now the Treasury asks that the limitation be raised to \$27,250,000 for 1942.

The steady increases are due mainly to the expansion of the savings or baby-bond program and now the Defense Savings bond program, as well as the general in-

crease in borrowing. Unfortunately there is no single item in the over-all limitation on expenses of loans which shows just what is the total cost of selling the savings bonds. The expense is spread through several subitems and the Treasury does not ordinarily collect those so as to give a clear and exact picture of the Defense Savings bond program. But on occasion they have supplied some fairly good information.

From figures given in the House hearings on the Treasury Department appropriation bill for 1939 it seems that the Treasury planned to spend between 60 and 65 percent of the total expenses for loans available for the sale of savings bonds. On that basis the cost of selling savings bonds in 1939 was apparently between three-tenths percent and thirty-three one-hundredths percent of the proceeds. This was more than half again as much as the cost of selling Liberty bonds.

Later the Treasury Department reported—House Hearings, Treasury Department Appropriation Bill for 1942, page 690—that the total cost of the savings bond program for the fiscal year 1940 was \$3,132,493. Of that amount, \$2,712,252 was chargeable to the "Expenses of loans" items. In 1940 the appropriation for "Expenses of loans" was \$3,595,000, and expenditures were \$3,582,027. Therefore the savings bond program took 75.7 percent of the expenditures for expenses of loans in 1940. Cash receipts from savings bond sales in 1940 came to \$1,106,578,769. Since the expense of selling the bonds was \$2,712,252, it was 0.245 percent of the proceeds. This was a reduction from the 1939 figure due to a considerable increase in the sales of the bonds, but was still considerably above the World War Liberty bond figure of 0.18 percent, or 0.214 percent of the cost of the sale if certificates of indebtedness are included.

The present Defense Savings bond program is substantially like the savings bond program which was in operation from 1935 to May 1941. Generally it might be thought that the cost of selling the present Defense bonds would be about the same as selling the former savings bonds. However, conditions have changed somewhat. At first the promotional program was fairly extensive and expensive. Recently, particularly since December 7, 1941, the sale of Defense bonds has increased very rapidly, and that should bring down the unit cost. Expensive promotional programs should not be so necessary now that we are in the war.

But due to the rapidly changing situation both as to sale of bonds and administrative expenditures, it is difficult to be very precise about figuring the present cost of sale. The original Treasury Department request of \$4,292,000 for expenses of loans for 1942 was raised to \$9,800,000 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and now the request is to raise the limit to \$27,250,000. Everything points to the fact that the Defense Savings bond program will take at the very least 75 percent of the "Expenses of loans" item in 1942. If anything, the 1940 figure of 75 percent has been increased. It seems reasonable to assume that if all or most of the \$17,450,000

deficiency is granted, at least \$20,000,000 will be spent in fiscal 1942 to sell the Defense Savings bonds. Quite likely more than \$20,000,000 will be spent.

In the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1942, \$1,913,808,056 worth of Defense Savings bonds were sold. In the month of January 1942, through January 27, some \$907,885,651 of Defense Savings bonds were sold. If this rate continues, then about \$8,000,000,000 worth will be sold in the fiscal year 1942. And it seems not unlikely that perhaps total sales will reach \$10,000,000,000. If \$20,000,000 is spent to sell the \$8,000,000,000, then the cost will be 0.25 percent, and if \$10,000,000,000 are sold, then the cost will be 0.2 percent. Of course, the administrative expenses quite likely may exceed the \$20,000,000 figure and in such case the unit cost of selling the Defense Savings bonds will be higher. In any case the cost of selling the Defense Savings bonds now is considerably more than the comparable cost of selling Liberty bonds in 1917-19.

Of course, the Defense Savings bond program is only part of the Treasury's borrowing operations. In this fiscal year, through January 27, 1942, total public-debt receipts amounted to \$15,277,099,607. The Defense Savings bonds sold amounted to only \$2,821,693,707 while regular Treasury bonds came to \$3,616,178,250. The other large items were the following temporary borrowing measure: Treasury bills, \$3,857,051,000; Treasury notes, \$502,866,000; and Treasury notes—tax series—\$2,572,741,450. Even if \$10,000,000,000 of Defense Savings bonds are sold this fiscal year, they will probably provide at the best not quite one-half of the estimated permanent borrowing of \$21,000,000,000 in 1942. And with \$40,000,000,000 borrowing slated for 1943 Defense bond sales will have to increase greatly to figure very prominently in the debt picture.

In conclusion it may be said that the Defense Savings bond program is a very expensive way of raising money. Such program is more expensive than the Liberty Loan programs of 1917-19. The Treasury keeps within the one-fifth of 1 percent limitation of cost because it sells billions of regular Treasury bonds at a fraction of the cost of Defense Savings bonds. Probably as the sales increase the unit cost will go down some, but the administrative set-up and procedure is so extensive that the program will always be rather costly.

The American people have responded to the demands which have been made upon them to prosecute the war to a speedy and successful conclusion. They have not objected to the appropriation of funds for the Army and the Navy, even though the demands are soaring higher and higher. They are willing to tighten their belts, to forego many of the comforts and conveniences which they had come to consider as necessities, to shoulder a tremendously increased tax load, so that ships and planes and guns for the defense of our way of life may be made available. Except for a very limited number, and their motives are subject to considerable suspicion, there has been no disposition to hamstring the defense pro-

gram by captious criticism or penny pinching, where justifications for expenditures have been established. Every real American is determined, and grimly determined, to win the war. To do that means that the price must be paid.

But that willingness to pay the price does not mean a willingness to pay a premium, whether that premium be the result of mismanagement or incompetency. Above all, they refuse to pay a premium for a management which attempts to capitalize the war effort for political profiteering. We have heard much criticism, and rightly so, of unconscionable profits growing out of war contracts. Nothing but condemnation should be the position of such profiteers. They deserve not only censure, which at most would be all too mild, but penalty and punishment as well.

Let it be remembered, however, that profiteering need not be confined to money profits. Political profiteering—using the war effort for patronage purposes—using the war effort for political entrenchment—using the war effort for furthering party privilege and power—is just as reprehensible, if not more so, than profiteering in dollars and cents. We have heard much of parasites here in Washington in the last few weeks. I am not nearly as much concerned about the social parasites as I am about the political parasites—the parasites that are a part of the political profiteering.

To say the least, the social parasites pay their own way, whereas the political parasites have their way paid for them. Every unnecessary job, every unnecessary function, every overexpanded agency, every political plum and sinecure comes within the classification of a political parasite. I believe it is high time that some rationing be done in political plums. If there must be curtailment of sugar for the housewives, why not a curtailment of sweet morsels for the political householders? If we are to save on automobiles why not some saving on political hacks? Let us eliminate political profiteering just as vigorously as we set ourselves to the task of eliminating money profiteering.

With painstaking persistence many Federal agencies, not connected with the defense program, have bent every effort to wrap themselves in a uniform of some kind—to get in under the wire of defense appropriations. "Necessary for national defense" has become a set phrase in the writing of justifications for appropriations. Apparently a substantial part of the efforts of some of the agencies is directed to finding the most plausible excuse for dipping into the defense program so that the burdensome bureaucracies which have been built up may be not only maintained but expanded. National defense has become a shield and buckler for every Federal pay-roller. Of course, there are agencies other than the War and Navy Departments which reflect the increased activities of the Government due to the war. They should be adequately staffed and efficiently maintained so that a complete coordination of effort can be had. But the diligent search by some agencies to find ways and means of retaining large

and well-paid personnel, no longer necessary, by putting on the cloak of national defense, provides no encouragement to those who seek to reduce Federal expenditures. The fact of the matter is, such efforts tend to cast suspicion on other meritorious and justifiable activities. If, as Sherman said, "War is hell," the idea of holding on to a political heaven had better be surrendered.

Everyone realizes that a wider degree of latitude, a larger amount of discretion must be lodged in the executive branch of the Government, and especially in those who direct our military activities, in time of war, than would be wise or necessary in peacetime. The delegation of authority is inevitable if the war is to be won, as it will be. This means that the care and scrutiny which would otherwise be possible cannot be exercised to the same extent today as they could be were we not at war. That is just common sense. But it does mean something else. It means that a corresponding degree of increased responsibility rests on the executive branch of the Government to exercise the highest degree of good faith, the utmost care and caution—a stewardship above suspicion—in the expenditure and use of public funds. At some time the American people will demand, and rightly so, an exact accounting of the trusteeship which the war has made necessary.

We have been urged repeatedly to do nothing which will undermine the confidence of the people in their Government or which might be construed by the enemy as an evidence of disunity. I am just as zealous as anyone in preserving confidence and in giving no comfort to the enemy. But I contend that the greatest contribution to confidence can be made by the executive branch of the Government itself by putting its own house in order, by removing the false-face of defense from nonessential activities, by cutting to the bone the costs of government, by imposing on itself the same sense of sacrifice and privation which it has sought to impress upon the people, and by the adoption of policies which will inspire all of us with faith and courage and devotion.

MR. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

"UPON WHAT MEAT DOTH THIS, OUR CAESAR (FLYNN), FEED, THAT HE IS GROWN SO GREAT?"

MR. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, when, on February 2, speaking over a Nationwide hook-up, Edward J. Flynn, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, charged that the Republican leadership was "not as much interested in winning the war as it is in controlling the House of Representatives," he asked for it. There should be not the slightest hesitation or delay in handing him one.

When he said that the employment of Clarence Budington Kelland as publicity director of the Republican Party was a regrettable effort by "peanut politicians" to "destroy and disunite our people," he

not only made a false statement, he not only challenged the right to a free press and free speech, but questioned the loyalty of more than 17,000,000 Republicans.

If Flynn thinks that he can suppress free speech, bring about unity, by attempting to deprive millions of Americans of the right to participate in their Government by questioning their support of the Army, the Navy, and the air force, by denying their right to choose their own Representatives, he does not understand the temper of our people.

From his published statements, apparently Flynn is of the opinion that it is entirely proper for Republicans to be drafted to fight the war, to be taxed to pay the expenses of the war, but that none other than his brand of New Dealer should have anything to say about how the war is to be fought or the taxpayers' money spent.

Now comes the President's official political representative and falsely charges his political opponents with being disloyal, unpatriotic, and demands that all be Hitlerized under a one-party system. Flynn's conceit, his presumption, and his audacity in demanding that more than 17,000,000 voters be disfranchised shows what progress has been made toward overthrowing our Constitution and free government.

Flynn's demand is no isolated one. Day in and day out, from columnists and radio commentators, in the press, and emanating from the White House itself comes the smear campaign. Through insinuation, innuendo, and sometimes more directly and unveiled comes the charge that all those who are not willing to fall down and worship the Chief Executive are lacking not only in discernment but in patriotism.

Listen to this from a film short shown and heard in a Washington theater. Said one McCrary:

I believe that we must score military victories soon; victories even more direct and decisive than the Japanese scored at Pearl Harbor. Otherwise I believe there is real danger that the President may suffer the same kind of political defeat in the congressional elections next fall that President Wilson suffered 5 days before the armistice in the congressional elections of 1918. For political unity, we need military victories. The only victory we are in a position to achieve before next September must be victories against the nation that struck at us first, and that nation is Japan.

Is this war in which we are now engaged being fought to preserve the political ascendancy, the political power, of the President of the United States? Or is it being fought for the preservation of our country? According to the unrebuked utterances of Flynn and McCrary, made here in Washington, we are fighting this war and we must win a victory so that the President may not suffer a political defeat in the congressional elections of 1942.

MR. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

MR. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

MR. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It happened that I was at the Trans-Lux the other night and heard that very state-

ment made. I will say this for the general American public: That a sort of wave of derision rose over that theater at such a statement by that particular party.

MR. HOFFMAN. While the President's chairman of the Democratic National Committee is repudiating the support of loyal Republicans, men who believe sincerely in a constitutional form of government, and asking that none of that political faith be returned to Congress, the President's secretary, Mr. McIntyre, is advising members of the Communist Party of the President's appreciation of their support.

On page 3 of the Daily Worker of today, we learn that the Ohio Communist Party yesterday, at Cleveland, adopted a resolution pledging themselves to do "everything to win the war." Of course, they forgot to mention the fact that if they worked on Sundays or holidays they wanted double pay, and if they worked more than 40 hours per week in their so-called patriotic efforts they wanted pay and a half.

To their pledge of support, Mr. McIntyre, for the President, replied that—

The President wishes me to convey to you and to those who joined with you his deepest appreciation of the patriotic support which you so generously pledged.

Just how does the President expect unity when his national political chairman would deny to Republicans, whose loyalty has been proven, whose support of our constitutional government is unquestioned, any part in our Government, ask for their defeat at the polls, and bar them from becoming duly elected representatives of their people; and a day or two thereafter he expresses thanks for the support of the Communists, whose party platform denies the existence of a Deity and demands the overthrow of our Government by force?

Are we spending billions of dollars for the implements of war; giving other billions to foreign nations, \$500,000,000 to China, to maintain the New Dealers in office? Are we drafting our young men by the million and sending them, as the President said, to every continent and to all seven seas to fight and die to make secure the political power of the President of the United States?

That is the purport of the statement made by McCrary. That is the inference to be drawn from the statement of Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn, for he tells us that a campaign by Republican candidates for office next November is an attempt by "peanut politicians" to "destroy and disunite our people."

Let me repeat—such statement is not only untrue and foolish, but challenges the right of every citizen to be represented in Congress by the person of his choice. It is the utterance of a would-be dictator-maker.

Let it be said once for all that my opposition to the New Deal policies has been as consistent, as bitter, as determined, as that of anyone, for I believe that the inevitable result of those domestic policies, if successful, will be to destroy our constitutional form of government.

Nevertheless, this country being in war; the President being the Commander in Chief of all our armed forces; he being entitled to the credit for any victories which may come to us, being responsible for any disasters which may occur because of his lack of foresight and preparation, I have supported, since the 7th of December—and I shall continue so long as I am here in Congress to support—just as determinedly, just as consistently, any and all efforts which he, the officers and the men of our fighting forces, may undertake, until it has been demonstrated beyond all doubt that he is endangering the existence of our Republic.

"Dust thou art; unto dust thou shalt return" is as true today as when Adam first drew breath. Since his day, millions of people have been born and all have died, and there is no reason to believe that Franklin Delano Roosevelt will not go the way of all flesh. Being mortal, there is no reason to assume that he cannot err or that all those who differ with him, no matter how numerous, are wrong.

This war is but the roof of our national structure, which protects us from the bombers, the shells, which would otherwise destroy us. Our people and the domestic policies which cement and hold them together are the foundation which supports our war efforts. A good roof and the walls which sustain it will protect us from summer's heat and winter's cold; from the rains, the sleet, and the snow. But come wind and hurricane, storm and cyclone, unless there be sound foundation and adequate support and unity of the whole, all goes with the wind.

However well trained the Army, the Navy, the Air Corps; however big the ships, how numerous the bombers, the fighting planes, the guns and the tanks—unless behind them there is a united people geared to efficient production, serving day and night, all our equipment is but as a slate roof on a tar-paper shack.

Long, long ago we were told that a house built upon shifting sands would not endure. A war policy the foundation stones of which are unfairness, injustice, special privileges, selfishness, avarice, extravagance, waste, inefficiency, confusion, and greed for power is sure to fall.

To succeed, our war structure must rest upon national unity, confidence, loyalty and patriotism, unselfishness and charity for those who disagree, equal justice, equal opportunity for all, an abiding faith in our form of government, and a willingness to sacrifice and exert ourselves to the utmost.

None of these foundation stones last named can be formed or fashioned by the President or his New Deal associates by denying to their political opponents their constitutional right to participate in the Government's activities, or by a demand of his representative, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Edward J. Flynn, that all Republican candidates for public office be defeated.

It may not be significant that the President is to address the Nation with another of his heretofore political fire-

side chats on the 23d of February. That is the day chosen by the Democratic National Committee for its Nation-wide program of partisan banquets, designed to replenish the war chest of the Democratic National Committee. We all know that, whatever may be the intent, the effect of an address by the President on that day is to give added publicity to this political effort, to increase the attendance and, consequently, the amount of money which will flow into the campaign fund.

Inasmuch as the President is asking for unity, it might be just as well if he would select some other, some earlier, date for his report on the progress of the war, and thus divorce his report to the Nation from his political effort.

I am not one of those who believe that the President of the United States and his New Deal advisers, his communistic appointees, are all-wise, that they are infallible; and, therefore, because it is axiomatic that the success of our foreign policy, of the carrying on of the war, depends upon the soundness of our domestic program, I shall insist upon the right to criticize—not carpingly, but constructively—the domestic policies of the administration which I believe tend to hinder, delay, and add to the cost in treasure and in lives of the carrying on of the war.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I will take just 2 minutes to answer the gentleman—and others who have this afternoon made similar references.

Mr. Chairman, no man ever accomplishes anything really worth while but some noble woman has a part in it. No man has ever attained and occupied permanently and creditably position and power in public life but what some good woman—it may have been mother or it may have been wife—was the secret of his success.

One of the most beautiful passages in American literature is that beginning:

I have seen a mighty ship move majestically up the harbor seemingly of its own power. But I knew that over on the other side linked to the great vessel with bonds of steel was a little toiling tug with a heart of fire, dragging it slowly but steadily and serenely up the stream against the ebb and flow of the tide. So, many men who have attained greatness and fame have reached their high station through the encouragement and devotion and sacrifice of the loyal women by their side.

I ask you to look about you, or search through the annals of time, and mark the men who have served acceptably their country and their times who have not done so through the influence and cooperation and support of a good woman.

President Roosevelt is no exception to the rule. We have but to go back to those dark days when in the prime of exceptional physical and mental endowments, he was stricken under circumstances which seemed to close definitely and irrevocably for all time to come all hope of future service, when a dauntless wife with a courage and a resourcefulness that must excite the admiration of all assumed heroically the problems and burdens of business and political affairs, public and private, with the pressing

problem of recovery and out of that seemingly hopeless and irretrievable tragedy wrought a rehabilitation and a career for her husband and herself without parallel in American history.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 more minute.

From that hopeless chamber to which all friends agreed that fate had chained him for life, supported with her never failing ministrations of body and spirit, the path leads upward through two notable administrations as Governor of the Empire State to election, reelection, and a third epoch-making election to the Presidency of the United States, the greatest elective office ever conceived by the brain of man. With her beside him he has achieved the impossible. With her beside him he has trod heights hitherto untouched by human feet.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I must take one more minute.

Mr. Chairman, no other woman has ever had so large a part in our national life, and with her daily utterances through press, radio, and personal contacts; visiting the most remote sections of the country; promoting with indefatigable energy a thousand causes, it is inevitable that there should be instances in which some minor statement or incidental activity or method of procedure would not meet with the approval of every self-constituted critic abroad in the land. That is her glory. And when the history of our generation is written this lovable woman will stand out as one of the remarkable figures in this remarkable age, through all the years to come, a symbol of service and sacrifice; an inspiration to American womanhood.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, when the amendment is offered to strike the item of \$80,000 from the bill, the item to pay for the Walt Disney movie script supposed to teach people to pay their income taxes, I shall support it. This is the most unnecessary, the most outrageous and scandalous piece of money wasting I know of, especially at a time when our armed forces are daily facing death and many of our businessmen are confronted with financial ruin. Every one in official Washington should be compelled to spend at least 1 day each month at hard manual labor to see how hard it is for the taxpayers to make a dollar. War is serious business.

Another thing I am opposed to is the employment at the expense of the taxpayers of night-club dancers, movie actors, and perfume peddlers to teach a lot of tommyrot in the name of civilian defense.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY].

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I was very much interested in the remarks made earlier today by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. O'BRIEN]. If I understood him correctly, he seemed to mildly criticize this House

for its failure to act more promptly on the President's request for \$300,000,000 of Federal funds for aiding the States in solving their present temporary emergency unemployment problem, caused by the change-over of our huge peacetime automobile production and other peacetime industrial production efforts to an all-out war production effort. Nobody questions the urgent need, nor the advisability for this bill and particularly for its training provision features.

As a matter of fact, were it not for the political selfishness or political avariciousness of Washington bureaucracy, it is entirely probable that this House would have long since given its legislative approval to this matter and we could today by a simple amendment add the \$300,000,000 to this present deficiency appropriation bill under consideration which could conceivably be acted upon by the Senate tomorrow, signed by the President, and made available to the presently unemployed in our State of Michigan and every other State by the early part of next week.

Mr. Chairman, it must be apparent to anyone that the real reason, and in fact the only reason, for the failure of this House to act more promptly in this matter is the fact that this entire proposal, as it was submitted to the Congress, has an Ethiopian hidden in the woodpile. Frequently in previous instances, as in the present, we find hidden in legislative proposals, and occasionally in appropriation measures, provisions which if enacted into law permit Federal bureaucracy to step into the States and usurp not only purely State functions but also assume control over the administration of States' funds, which have been levied on the taxpayers of the State, by the State, for its own use and for the relief of its own citizens.

In this instance, the delay on this bill is chargeable directly and solely to the insistence of Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, that henceforth the Federal Unemployment Service should assume control over the State unemployment bureaus and assume control over the State unemployment compensation funds. It was this proviso, written into the original legislative proposal submitted to the Congress, which caused a flood of protest to descend on the Congress from the various States which justly reject the proposal that henceforth the State unemployment bureaus should be Federalized.

Likewise it is unfortunate for us in our State of Michigan that our Governor was the first, and I believe has been the only Governor, to endorse Mr. McNutt's proposal. This has been conducive of some delay, but I am pleased to say that I understand he has now withdrawn his endorsement and I sincerely hope that Mr. McNutt will follow suit and withdraw his insistence on this Federalization program. If that is done, the Ways and Means Committee, which now has the matter under consideration, should be able to, and most probably will, report a bill containing the necessary legislative authorization for an appropriation which should follow speedily.

In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, this Congress should be congratulated rather than criticized for its watchfulness. This Congress must continue to be on its guard at all times against such flagrant attempts as this to take advantage of a purely present temporary emergency being used as an excuse for a further and permanent encroachment on States' rights, on States' functions, and on States' funds. Michigan today can only blame Mr. Paul V. McNutt, or someone to whom he is responsible, for causing this present delay in providing relief for its presently unemployed citizens.

(Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT].

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, civilian defense is necessary to the Nation's safety. It is so essential that I look with alarm and disgust on the "boondoggling" manner in which this important activity is being handled from Washington headquarters while loyal Americans back home work without pay to enlist public cooperation and support for this necessary movement.

I supported the bill authorizing \$100,000,000 appropriation for this Agency only a few short weeks ago. At that time this House manifested its disappointment at the haphazard and extravagant administration of civilian defense by its part-time boss, who, we were then assured, would within the week resign as mayor of New York or as Director of this Agency if only Congress would not put civilian defense under the Army. He has not yet made good his promise to get in or get out. Congress, however, fell for this assurance and passed the bill authorizing \$100,000,000 without strings attached, to be spent by civilian defense. I voted for this authorization.

Now civilian defense comes before us with a request for the \$100,000,000. That is a lot of money. It behooves us as Representatives of hard-pressed taxpayers to examine the manner in which this money is being spent.

I need not enumerate all of the pinks, downright Reds, and political hacks employed in civilian defense. That has been done by other Members. However, I was aghast when I noticed that Mayris Chaney, dancer friend of the First Lady, has just been appointed to a \$4,600-per-year job as director of children's activities in the Physical Fitness Division of Civilian Defense. Mr. Chairman, if this relatively unknown dancer is worth \$4,600 per year, Sally Rand, strip-tease artist from my own section down in the Ozark Hills, near Flemington, Mo., ought to be employed at once because she would, on this scale, be worth at least \$25,000 per year to civilian defense. So far as has yet been made public, the only qualification this charming dancer has for her position is that she has named one of her dances the Eleanor Glide. Mr. Chairman, if that is the prime requisite for such an important job as the salary would indicate it to be, I promise you that I will persuade Sally Rand to name six of her ostrich fans, Captain Jimmie, Cap-

tain Elliott, Lieutenant John, Ensign Franklin, Sistie, and Buzzie, respectively.

Now, seriously speaking sir, if it is necessary to hire someone to look after children's activities in the Office of Civilian Defense, I know of hundreds of school teachers in my congressional district who have college degrees, experience in child management, and supervised recreation who earn less than \$1,000 per year and who are better qualified for this work and who would be glad to contribute their services to national defense for much more modest compensation than the scales of pay which will play quick havoc with this \$100,000,000 appropriation.

Too, permit me to suggest that while toe dancing has its attributes, that the American boy's first love is baseball. Mickey Owen, catcher for "dem bums," the Brooklyn Dodgers, is also a farmer and honored substantial citizen of my home county of Greene. He sets a better example and might, if patriotic sacrifice required it, provide better instruction for American youth than this torrid terpsichorean, who is the latest addition to this new bureau which is collecting thespians faster than a rabbit hound catches cockleburs streaking across the back forty.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud to have supported this administration and our Commander in Chief in every matter pertaining to successful prosecution of this war. I intend to continue that course and see this thing through to victory. However, I would not be doing my duty to those citizens who hired me to represent them here if I did not point out occasional abuses of trust and insist that they be corrected. Eleven hundred married farmers with a net income of \$1,600 per year will have to pay income taxes this year to pay the salary of this one dancer alone. I will support this \$100,000,000 appropriation, Mr. Chairman, if it is shown that we will be guaranteed a full-time Director for this important Office of Civilian Defense and if assured that the money we give this agency, and wrung from the sweat and tears of thousands of hard working patriotic Americans, will be spent sensibly and with due regard for efficient prosecution of this war and protection of American lives and property. We must not entrust our national safety to those unproved in loyalty to American principles or unqualified to direct a serious effort in which our very lives and fortunes are at stake, individually and as a Nation.

(Mr. BENNETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. McLEAN].

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Chairman, a mistake has been made and this bill affords an opportunity to correct it. Therefore, it is my purpose at the appropriate time to present an amendment providing that the so-called Civil Service Retirement Act shall not apply to the President, Members of the Senate, or Members of Congress. The act does not mention the President, Members of the Senate or House of Representatives. It attempts to include them by designation as "officers of the

executive or legislative branch of the United States Government." The impression is abroad that by its provision Congress has voted itself a pension, and since the enactment of the bill it has been stated that it is intended to cover Senators and Members of Congress into the civil-service retirement system.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McLEAN. No. It is said that the program is being misrepresented as a pension. It really is not a pension because it requires contributions from those participating, and only those who elect to participate can obtain its benefits. Whether it is a pension, an annuity, or retirement pay, it has no place in our scheme of government.

The purpose of the legislation was to clarify and expand the provisions of law affecting the long-established civil-service retirement system of the Federal Government, a system providing for the enforced retirement of superannuated employees in the interest of efficiency. Heretofore it has not included Members of Congress.

There is no justification for providing a retirement fund for Members of Congress. Unlike other systems of government, our scheme does not contemplate that chosen representatives of the people should or need be career men. They are chosen by their neighbors for a specified term to record their wishes in the legislative branch of the Government, and, that having been done, their return to their ordinary habit of life is contemplated. It is assumed that they have law practices or business or some other calling back home which supported them before they entered Congress and will continue to do so after they leave Washington official life. It so happens that many Representatives are elected for a number of successive terms, but the fact that a man may spend the greater part of his life in legislative halls does not change his status. Each election is a new adventure. If he renders significant service or perhaps makes any great contribution to his country, it will in all probability be recognized by the favor he will receive through continued elections or advancement by vote of the people to positions of honor and responsibility. Such recompense and personal satisfaction should be the desire—and to attain it should be the purpose—of anyone who enjoys the privilege of serving in the Congress. In public life there are greater opportunities and higher purposes to be served than providing for one's personal security.

There is a principle of law which prohibits a person from holding more than one office where the offices are incompatible. The rule applies where one would be required to vote or pass upon or otherwise authorize benefits to himself. The duties of a sitting Member of Congress are certainly incompatible with the position he occupies as a prospective recipient of the perquisites of a retired Member.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] made a very cogent statement when he said:

It puts us to a disadvantage in years to come in the consideration of all retirement legislation.

In other words the judgment of Congress will be coupled with an interest.

We should not put ourselves or our successors in that position.

It is unfortunate that the matter was pressed and adopted at this particular time. The people are demanding reduction in nondefense expenditures. They are looking to the Congress for economy wherever economy is possible, having in mind the necessarily large expenditures for the war emergencies, the resulting taxation and the fear of inflation. They are anxious about post-war adjustments. The appropriations being made are staggering. We are appropriating billions upon billions without regard for our ability to pay. So far as these appropriations are for war purposes there is no complaint, and the people have confidence that the expenditures are being properly made. They should also be encouraged to believe every effort is being made to reduce expenditures not for war purposes. To convey the impression that under such circumstances Members of Congress are providing for their own security at Government expense does violence to the hope for any such confidence.

The purpose of a retirement system is to encourage or to compel the retirement of superannuated employees so that younger people can replace them in the interest of efficiency. Therefore, it lends no support to the proposal to include Senators and Congressmen to argue that other Government employees are provided for, including employees of the Library of Congress, postmasters, Government clerks, judges, and the like, for the very simple reason that there is nothing comparable between elected Members of Congress and such officers and employees. Their's is a vocation. Their employment is for life or during good behavior. It may be necessary in the interest of efficiency to enforce their retirement so that younger people can replace them.

Members of Congress are elected representatives sent here to speak for those whom they represent. They are but the mouthpiece for the time being of their neighbors. Their employment, if you choose to call it such, is temporary and for a definite period. It has none of the elements which make necessary or desirable the enforced retirement of superannuated employees.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to speak to my people in the Eighth District of Michigan and throughout the State in connection with a certain part of this bill. I refer particularly to certain pages in the hearings beginning on page 224 and running to about page 250. In the fiscal year beginning next July 1 consumers will have about \$2 purchasing power for each \$1 of civilian goods and services. I am convinced that we will have, after paying much higher war taxes and after purchasing considerable of the Defense, offense, or victory bonds, about fifteen to twenty billions to act as an inflationary gap. With this inflationary force running wild, let me assure you that the Price Administrator will not be successful in preventing price advances

and the operation of inflationary forces. This is a matter about which we should be greatly concerned. Just passing the Price Control Act of 1942 will not suffice. We, the people, shall have to go much further than that, or suffer the consequences. I see only one remedy for this situation, and that is for us to step up our purchases of Defense bonds. We proceed on the basis of one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen billion dollars' production program for military and civilian goods, or, let us say, about fifty-five billion for the former and sixty billion for the latter. Civilians would thus have about \$55,000,000,000 to spend for taxes, savings, and investment in addition to consumer goods of fifty-five to sixty billion.

Mr. Chairman, I have referred to pages 224 to 245 of the hearings. I find on page 224 that Mr. Graves, of the Treasury, points out that we sold during the month of January about a billion dollars' worth of bonds, but that in the months to come we cannot expect such high purchases.

Then on page 227 of the hearings we find that since May 1 the issue price of bonds sold has amounted to about two and one-half billion dollars, with 748 million of those having been sold for the Treasury by the banks.

Referring further to page 243 we find that the State of Michigan ranks eighth in the total sales on the basis of issue price, and on page 244 we find that the State of Michigan ranks seventh in that table.

Mr. Chairman, dangers in the Far East are very great. Serious occurrences are happening there. What is happening there is no flash in the pan as far as I am concerned. When Japan gains her foothold we will have a time dislodging her. Losing our foothold in the Far East will force us to operate over immense distances. We must face this fact. To me what is occurring in the Philippines, Malaya, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies and Burma is no far-away struggle separating us from the World War we have assumed. When we lose that far eastern foothold it will be most difficult to regain it. The countries now threatened hold, locked in their treasure warehouses, resources of vast importance to Japan and to us. I shall not now enumerate them.

Singapore and the Dutch East Indies are a vast defensive screen protecting two important British dominions. When that screen is successfully punctured, and if those two members of the commonwealth fall, we can look for very grave days here on the continent.

Our troops have been sent to Ulster, but Australia wonders why we sent them there instead of to the Dutch East Indies.

Keeping the Burma Road open in China is perhaps as important a step as we can possibly take. To me it is time for our people in Michigan and throughout the country to begin immediately purchasing no less than \$2,000,000,000 of defense bonds per month, and not wait for the \$26,000,000 to be spent, as carried in this bill, in order to hire Treasury employees to be scattered through-

out the States to induce us to buy those bonds. It is time for us to forget some of the luxuries and proceed with the business of the day, which is winning this war.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the Clerk may read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Civilian Defense: To enable the Director of Civilian Defense, under such regulations as the President may prescribe (which regulations may provide exemption from the requirements of sec. 3709 of the Revised Statutes) to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes", approved January 27, 1942 (Public No. 415), fiscal year 1942, \$100,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses, including printing and binding and personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: On page 4, at the end of line 9, insert "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any person in the Office of Civilian Defense unless such person is directly employed in the administration of such act of January 27, 1942."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, as has already been indicated in the general debate, no portion of the money appropriated in this paragraph can be used for any other purpose than to supply personnel necessary for the purchase of these supplies, but in order to emphasize that fact and be certain there shall be no misunderstanding of the purport of the provision this amendment is offered by the committee.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I notice in the hearings on the bill on page 275 that a break-down is given of the personnel, both as to name and position, and also as to salary, under the program of civilian protection. Am I to assume from the statement of the chairman that if his amendment is adopted, no part of these funds will be available for the employment of persons, we will say, who are grouped under the heading of "Physical fitness," in which I notice one Mayris Chaney is listed as Assistant Director of Physical Fitness, and there are other positions along that line? Do I understand that the amendment offered by the chairman will prevent the expenditure of these funds for the employment of persons cataloged under that category?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The bill before us provides against the expenditure of funds for the purpose indicated by the gentleman. Under the original text, as well as under the amendment, no money can be spent for any personnel except personnel required in the purchase of this material and its administration.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. And the chairman's interpretation is that that

applies to this group under the heading of "Physical fitness"?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The only criterion here is whether or not they are engaged in the purchase of this material and the administration of this act.

No other condition applies.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. I am looking here at the volunteer participation. Would any of the funds contained in this bill be used, under the gentleman's amendment, for dancers, street shows, and all that kind of stuff?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. None of the funds provided by the bill as originally written can be used for that purpose; and the amendment merely emphasizes the inhibition. Under neither the bill nor the amendment could money be expended for the purpose indicated by the gentleman.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. For the instruction directly or indirectly of physical fitness, of dancers, fan dancers, entertainment, shows—none of the money could be used for those purposes?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Under neither the language of the bill nor the provisions of the committee amendment could any of this appropriation be used for that purpose.

I ask for a vote, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 4, after line 9, and the committee amendment, insert a new proviso, as follows: "Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this or any other act shall be used by the Office of Civilian Defense to pay any salary or other expense of promoting—"

Mr. CANNON of Missouri (interrupting the reading of the amendment). I ask to be recognized at this point.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be read.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, under the rules, when it becomes evident that an amendment is not in order, it is not necessary for the Committee to listen to the remainder of the amendment. I therefore make the point of order at this time that the amendment is not in order because it provides for the control of funds not in this bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment will appear clearly in order under the Holman rule before the discussion, which I hope the Chair will permit me to make, is ended.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I am perfectly willing to yield to the gentleman to make a statement. I will withhold the point of order if the gentleman wishes to debate it.

Mr. TABER. I wish to discuss the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. SMITH of Virginia). The Chair thinks the gentleman from Missouri is right in what he says, but the Chair would like to have the amendment read for information.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I have no objection to the amendment being read for amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 4, after line 9 and the committee amendment, insert a new proviso, as follows: "Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this or any other act shall be used by the Office of Civilian Defense to pay any salary or other expense of promoting, managing, advertising, creating, directing, or participating in dancing, moving pictures, theatricals, or other entertainment devices."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment including the language "this or any other act" is clearly subject to a point of order. It is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I should like to be heard upon the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman from New York on a point of order.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is clearly in order under the Holman rule. It appears from pages 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, and 280 of the hearings that certain of these people are upon the pay roll of the Office of Civilian Defense and that their activity is of the type described in the amendment. It appears from a press release given out by the Office of Civilian Defense on Tuesday that Mr. Landis, executive officer of the Office of Civilian Defense, had set up six divisions and amongst them are divisions relating to this particular activity. I have that press release here which I shall be pleased to submit to the Chair. I have another statement issued by the Office of Civilian Defense which was given out on Wednesday to the effect that a dancer, Mayris Chaney, was on the pay roll. There are all sorts of other articles that bear out this same proposition. There was an article in the Washington Post this morning going into this situation in great detail.

There is an article in the Baltimore Sun of Thursday going into this activity and indicating that participants in these activities are drawing from \$5,600 to \$8,000. It clearly appears from these press releases of the Office of Civilian Defense and from the items that have been placed in the hearings that these funds are there. There will be a saving of large sums of money in the salaries of these people who will not be permitted to be paid if my amendment is agreed to. Under all of those circumstances, this is within the provisions of the Holman rule and we are entitled to vote upon the amendment. If the Chair desires, I will present the documents I have here. I have called attention to certain pages in the hearings which are available.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] desire to be heard?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has quoted at length from many sources of information, newspapers, records, and press releases, but has cited neither the amendment nor the bill when the Holman rule applies, as any Member of the House who has been here for any length of time should know, that the amendment must show on its face a

reduction of the number or salaries of officers employed under the bill. If the gentleman will consult page 56 of Procedure he will find there more than a page of citations holding that the amendment must show on its face a retrenchment in the amount or in the number or salaries of persons for which provision is made under the bill.

This amendment does not show that. It makes no such intimation. Therefore it does not touch the Holman rule in any degree whatever. The Holman rule cannot possibly apply. There is not the slightest connection between this amendment and the Holman rule. It necessarily follows, then, that in view of the fact that the amendment proposes to control sums and legislation outside of the pending bill, it is legislation and is out of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. SMITH of Virginia). The Chair is ready to rule.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] contains language that "No funds appropriated in this or any other act shall be used," and so forth. The words "any other act," of course, brings it clearly within the realm of legislation.

The gentleman from New York seeks to avert that rule by referring to the Holman rule, which provides that the usual rule shall not apply where the amendment would serve to retrench expenditures.

The Chair has given consideration to the precedents of the House. Section 1542 of volume VII of Cannon's Precedents provides:

In considering the Holman rule the Chair may not speculate or surmise as to whether a particular provision might or might not operate to retrench expenditures.

Legislation proposed on an appropriation bill must indicate by its terms an unqualified reduction of expenditures to fall within the exception to the rule.

In section 1525 of the same volume the syllabus reads as follows:

To bring an amendment within the Holman rule, "reductions of amounts of money" must apply to amounts covered by the bill.

After careful consideration of the matter, the Chair is of the opinion that under the terms of this amendment and the circumstances surrounding it, it does not clearly come within the provisions of the Holman rule, and the Chair is therefore constrained to sustain the point of order.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: Page 4, line 9, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for any article which, in the form it is to be purchased, is the output of any manufacturer whose average daily pay roll for the calendar year 1941 was in excess of 250 persons."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all

debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, 10 minutes to be consumed by the gentleman from Illinois and the balance on this side.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, there are other amendments to this section. I understand the gentleman from California has an amendment to offer.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. My request relates only to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman should make it 20 minutes, because I may want to answer the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, at the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, Mark Twain, the great Missouri humorist, once observed that much had been said about the weather but very little had been done about it. In similar vein one might observe now that much has been said about the little businessman in America but little has been done about him—or for him.

Mr. Chairman, the time has come for the Congress to take up the cudgels in behalf of the little businessman, and it can be done so through the instrumentality of the amendment which I have just offered providing in substance that the \$100,000,000 to be expended for the Office of Civilian Defense must be expended for materials in the form of which when purchased by the O. C. D. must come from a manufacturer employing presently less than a daily average of 250 people on his pay roll. I have examined the statistical abstract, and I find that out of the 166,000 manufacturing plants in the country 97 percent have a pay roll of less than 250 persons, so that the amendment will apply to 97 percent of the manufacturing enterprises of the country.

It is high time that we do something about it. We had hopes that when the War Production Board was set up there would perhaps be a contract-distribution service that would do something about it; but let me read you what Senator MURRAY said yesterday in the Senate. He is chairman of the committee for small businessmen.

But, to our surprise, we find that at the very moment when an effective voice for small business could have been found, the Division of Contract Distribution has been abolished and its functions lodged in a branch of the Production Division of the War Production Board, exactly where it was when the war program started. Thus, after three fruitless moves, small business is not only no better off than when the defense program started, but much worse off because its resources have now been largely drained away during a 2-year waiting period.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am sympathetic with the gentleman's thought that we should do what we can to help the small businessmen, but does not the gentleman believe that we are now very late in getting very much needed equipment to defend our cities in case they are raided, and that the Government ought to get this equipment where it can get it and get it the quickest? If it is a question of relieving the small businessman, relieve him some other way, but let us not use this very necessary vehicle, under which we are buying necessary defense equipment, as a small businessman's relief measure.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Two arguments and two answers can be made to that observation. The first is, if we do not do it on this type of equipment, we shall never do it, because this is only indirectly related to national defense. All of this equipment is for noncombatant purposes.

Second. There are small plants all through the country that can manufacture every item of equipment the O. C. D. has specified in the hearings on this bill. Let us look and see what we are going to buy.

No. 1, about \$30,000,000 worth of gas masks. There will be no delay in securing masks and parts from small factories. If you go to all the stamping companies in the United States, the small fellows, and have them stamp out the canisters and fill them with decontamination materials, if you go to the small manufacturers and get the rubber tubing and other accessories and incidentals necessary, there will be no delay in that program.

Five million for first-aid items and for hospitals, including cots and stretchers. Every small manufacturer can do it as well, if not as cheaply, as the big manufacturers, and expedite action and get that material to O. C. D.

No. 3, \$180,000 worth of arm bands. This can be done as well in a small plant and as expeditiously and with as much dispatch as in the biggest plant in America.

One million five hundred thousand dollars worth of gas-proof capes. Any little textile manufacturer who has rubber available under a priority certificate can do it as well as Goodrich or Goodyear.

One million seven hundred thousand dollars worth of helmets. They can be stamped out in a machine shop just as quickly as they can under the heavy hammers of General Motors or the International Harvester Co.

Three million four hundred thousand dollars worth of gas-proof clothes. Any textile manufacturer with less than 250 men on the pay roll can do that job as well as the largest textile manufacturer in the United States.

Finally, \$57,000,000 worth of fire-fighting equipment, hand pumps, trailer pumps to be put on small trailers and to be hooked on behind an automobile, and similar equipment. These can be manufactured in hundreds of small plants everywhere in the United States. There-

fore, the observation of the gentleman from Virginia will not hold water as to the speed with which this can be delivered or the effectiveness and efficiency with which it can be delivered. It may be that some of these small plants cannot deliver this material to the Government as cheaply as some of the big plants but they can produce it at a reasonable price and we should not ask more than that.

Yesterday I took a constituent of mine to the War Department in the hope that he might secure some defense work. The officers were courteous, they were sympathetic, they were kindly, they were anxious to do something, but over and over again they pointed out this or that difficulty with the result that the manufacturer in question still has no defense work and faces a shut-down of his plant.

I had hopes when we wrote into the statutory law a provision that Government agencies could negotiate with distressed communities and distressed industries that something could be done for these small businessmen. But the situation is this: If a community is distressed, defense agencies will accept a bid and then will give to the bidder in a community that is certified as a distressed area a 15-percent preferential, just as they give a 5-point preference credit to one who has a military rating when he takes a civil-service examination.

The result is what? The distressed communities and the distressed industries of the country are receiving no real help.

The Department of Commerce stated to Senator MURRAY's committee that there are 375,000 small businesses right now that are in the very teeth of bankruptcy and are making a frantic appeal to the Government of the United States for the privilege of remaining in business.

If I thought for a moment that was going to interdict or slow up the delivery of this material to O. C. D., I would have a different notion about offering the amendment, but here is one place where there is \$100,000,000 which we can spread among the little businesses of the country for the type of material that is required and has been certified by O. C. D. without in any way restricting or slowing up the civilian protection program one iota.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLE of New York. As I understand the gentleman's amendment, it applies to the finished product as it is delivered to the O. C. D.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right.

Mr. COLE of New York. The gentleman's reference to the fire-engine equipment is quite appropriate with regard to the pumps and the minor parts that go to make up the apparatus. I am sure the gentleman knows there are only 6 or 8 fire engine companies in the country, all of whom would employ over 250 men.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The point I seek to make is that each one of these pieces of pumping equipment that is quite standard you could manufacture in al-

most any factory of any consequence in the country. They would be factories that now do not have work but could manufacture such equipment even though they have not done so before because it is standard equipment.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. CLASON. I would like to point out that in the hearings of the Military Affairs Committee Mayor LaGuardia said that the gas masks were to be made in 20 different plants, 5 of which had already been provided and the other 5 were indicated as being in different parts of the country. At that time 5,000,000 masks were under consideration. He apparently figures that with a great supply of masks they would not have to increase the number of these plants, but they would all be made by small plants.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I want to wind up this discourse because I believe the problem is quite clear to the Congress. Day after day Members have been standing in this well making frantic appeals for small business concerns. They have been washed out because the contract distribution division has neither the authority nor the power to do anything for them. So after all these fruitless attempts, the small businessmen are still waiting and hoping for such aid as will permit them to live. Let us do something about it now or let us forever after hold our peace.

Of the vast number of small manufacturing enterprises in this country ranging between 167,000 and 180,000 in number and employing about 60 percent of the persons employed in industry, only 10,000 are today used in the defense program. It is estimated that at least 45,000 more of such plants can be used. They cannot secure essential articles and materials with which to carry on their businesses because of priority restrictions. Those restrictions were imposed by authority of Congress. The fate of small business enterprises therefore becomes the solicitude and the concern of Congress. While 75 percent of all defense contracts have gone to the 56 largest industries of the land, the small enterprises ask only to share in the business of defense and remain alive. They are patriotic. They are anxious to assist the war effort.

They have appealed to Congress for aid and all they have received thus far is a series of investigations. They have appealed to Congress for assistance and have received assurances but no action. Meanwhile the specter of insolvency comes closer and closer through no fault of their own.

They do not ask for business as usual. They do not ask for preferred treatment. They ask only for the right to share in a modest way in the things which the Government purchases and for the right to exist. Here is a chance to aid them. The O. C. D. is the creature of Congress. It can purchase nothing except as it is authorized by Congress. It has no funds at its disposal except as they are provided by Congress. Congress can here and now render aid with this amendment. The arguments advanced

against this amendment are interesting but not persuasive. It is a question of the will and the determination of Congress to prevent small enterprise from becoming the casualties of war and if Congress fails in this responsibility, the small business enterprisers of the land will know where to place the blame.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, may I ask that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] be recognized for 5 minutes and that the remaining 5 minutes be reserved for the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SABATH addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I am in heartiest sympathy with the purpose of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] to assist small business, and I am ready and willing to cooperate at any time with him on any measure that will achieve that purpose, but this amendment will not do it. As a matter of fact it will prevent it, because no factory employing as small a number as 250 employees can handle these contracts for pumps and gas masks. We require many thousands of these pumps. Their manufacture is a specialized industry, and requires special factories, and no plant with small equipment or small personnel, can produce them in the time required. We must have, according to the evidence before the committee, thousands of pumps and a minimum of 50,000,000 gas masks, and small companies of the type specified in the amendment cannot produce them within the time allowed. The essential factor in this program is speed. There may be an attack on New York City, or on Miami, or on any port between, tonight, or on Portland or San Diego, or any port between. Submarines have appeared in numbers on the Atlantic coast, and enemy planes have been registered above the coastal cities of California. These attacks, if made at all, will probably come within the first year. Later than that we shall be prepared to ward off any attack before it arrives in striking distance of our shores. If we are to have this equipment we should have it at once.

We must buy it where we can get it, and manufacture it where it can be manufactured, and it cannot be produced in either quality or quantity in small establishments of this character. In other words, Mr. Chairman, the result of this amendment, although I am sure that there is no such intention on the part of the author of it, would be merely to sabotage the civilian defense program.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. With pleasure.

Mr. DITTER. The gentleman expresses sympathy with the gentleman from Illinois. May I remind the chairman of the committee that a few months ago he found it necessary to resort to a point of order to kill a motion of much

the same kind in the interest of the small businessman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I trust the gentleman will endeavor to throw some light on the proposition before us.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I think we are all in sympathy with the gentleman's statement here, but I know as a former man in a factory, as a manager, that it would require tools and jigs and dies and patterns to manufacture these fire engines, and you cannot get them in 5 minutes. Every different manufacturer would have to supply himself with tools and jigs and patterns and drawings, and you cannot do it inside of a year, and, secondly, for that portion which refers to fire equipment, it is entirely out of order. I hope that this money will be distributed insofar as possible to the small businessmen, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the rest of us so much desire.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is correct in his conclusions, both as to gas masks and fire equipment.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly.

Mr. HOOK. Does not the gentleman think that this amendment would hamper the whole situation because of the fact that there are a number of factories now manufacturing these articles that employ over 250 men, and this amendment would put those factories out of business?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It would undoubtedly have that effect. There could be no other result. Mr. Chairman, we ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DIRKSEN) there were—ayes 35, noes 75.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LELAND M. FORD: On page 4, line 9, strike out the period and insert "Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated herein may be used for the employment of persons, the rent of facilities, or the purchase of equipment and supplies to promote, produce, or carry on instruction or to direct instructions in physical fitness by dancers, fan dancing, street shows, theatrical performances, or other public entertainments."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this is merely a repetition of an amendment previously adopted. It is simply a duplication.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. I offered this for a purpose that is more specific. We do not know the use that all this money has been spent for.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri withdraws the point of order. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment because I think it is a little more specific in that it will insure that none of the funds herein appropriated will be used as they were used before. I offer as evidence as to the use of these funds, page 272, the volunteer participation. We find people in there volunteering, for several pages, for jobs of \$8,000, \$6,000 a year, \$22 a day, which corresponds to about \$8,000 a year. That includes singers, dancers, and a lot of functions that I do not think are necessary. These are wartimes and I do not think that this country has to be sold by song and dance on the necessities of a need program. I do not think there is any question about the necessities of the war program. But if a competent person—and when I say "competent" I mean a competent person—will go out among our people, he can sell these ideas and organize these districts and get them going.

Now, we find that we have nothing for material. We have no arm bands. We have no gas masks. Then what did they do with the money? They spent it in this other direction. I do not think that is a proper expenditure of the money. I think it is a political and social pay-off. I do not think there is any question about that. It is not a program that would inspire confidence. Now, as a matter of fact, here are some of the inspirations that grew from this:

The Washington Post today suggests a new department, "A directress of flower arrangements," for the Japanese in case they take Washington, because the Japs like flowers. "A thoroughly experienced director or directress of hobby culture." That is for hobbies.

"A director of bluebird song composition."

"A director of quiz programs."

"A directress of book discussion and current-event panels."

That may sound rather facetious, but, as a matter of fact, I think some of the subjects suggested there are just as sound as some that we already had. I think our colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS] gave one of the most able talks that we could possibly have heard today. He outlined thoroughly that this program is not one to inspire confidence in our people. On the other hand, it is a program that would break the confidence of our people not only in this department but in all other departments when we need that confidence so badly.

I am not going into the manner of the types of people who are put into these positions, because it was covered so thoroughly earlier today. Mr. Cowley, Mr. Lash, Mr. Landis, Mr. Douglas were all overhauled this morning. I am not going into detail; but I do ask you to adopt this amendment, because it is specific, and see if we cannot inspire a little confidence in our people as to how this money is being handled.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. As I understand, your amendment would bar dancers and actors, but would it bar broken-down dancers and broken-down actors, so long as they did not dance or act on the job?

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Well, I do not know how broken down they would have to be. As a matter of fact, I do not think you could beat some of them when you come to their break-down of Americanism. I did not include that, but a lot of them have broken down their Americanism very thoroughly. They lean a great deal toward communism and Europeanism. I cannot say as to their physical fitness.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto conclude in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we are actually in a war. Evidently there are some who do not realize it yet, some who still have the complacency that existed before Pearl Harbor; some who can pick out of any program, I do not care what it is, things that they can ridicule. The program of the administration before Pearl Harbor was ridiculed, ridiculed in the same way that the program of the Office of Civilian Defense has been ridiculed here today. Some day you will get a shock, the same as you got on December 7, at Pearl Harbor, unless that ridiculing is stopped once and for all. Yes, you can talk about dancers in this program, and you can talk about all the others, actors or anybody else, but you must remember that the ridicule which the Washington Post or any other newspaper or any other person brings out is taken up by the Axis agents.

There is a definite move throughout this Nation today by the Axis to place ammunition in the hands of unsuspecting people with which they will break down the civilian morale so that the men at the front lines will not be supported by the folks back home. The real thing we need back of the war program in this country is confidence in the Nation's legislative body, confidence in those who administer the program; and it is about time that some of those who are continuously ridiculing, continuously referring to fan dancers, should realize that they, before Pearl Harbor, were continuously ridiculing the President of the United States.

The President of the United States has proven that he was absolutely right. The President of the United States has administered the war program to the point where he has the confidence of the people of the United States of America, and it is about time that Members of Congress and others quit ridiculing this program so we may have the confidence of the people of the United States.

Let me say in closing that it may not be right to put some dancers on the program, but if any of you men wore the uniform of the country in the last war—I did—you will know how I feel when I say that I welcomed the chance to have a little recreation in the camps when the dancers were brought there and when programs went on. One of the men, Mr. Chairman, who put on such programs that helped entertain the soldiers and provide recreation in the camps in the last war, was one of our own beloved Members, the late distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Connery. He was one of those who appeared in the camps and helped put on programs and shows in the camp. This is no time to ridicule the program of the administration.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOOK. I yield.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Does the gentleman believe it inspires confidence in our people to find that those whom we think are volunteers in this program volunteer for \$22 a day, \$8,000 a year, \$6,000 a year for these purposes?

Mr. HOOK. Does the gentleman believe it inspires confidence in the Nation for him to keep continuously ridiculing the program, referring to isolated articles that may be picked out as shining shafts for his argument but which may be isolated occurrences?

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Will the gentleman answer my question?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, unfortunately the debate to which we have listened as seriously as it has been presented, is entirely beside the point, because the money for the purposes to which the gentleman referred and the money to which this amendment is directed is money that has already been appropriated to the Office of Emergency Management and by them delegated to Civilian Defense. In other words, there is not a word in the proposed amendment that would apply to this bill, because the text of the bill itself precludes the spending of money for any purpose except the purchase and administering of this equipment; and in order to make it emphatic the House has just adopted, unanimously, a committee amendment further emphasizing that limitation and preventing the use of money for any such purpose. There would therefore be no purpose in adopting such an amendment. It could have no effect even if it were adopted.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my friend the gentleman from Virginia, Judge WOODRUM.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. As the gentleman says, it has been repeatedly stated today, not only by the chairman in charge of the bill but by the distinguished gentleman from New York, that none of the funds of this \$100,000,000 can be used for any of the purposes which have been criticized here today.

The administrative funds of the Office of Civilian Defense on which they are

now operating and out of which they are now paying these salaries were allocated by the Office for Emergency Management. This Office must shortly come before the Appropriations Committee for their funds for the next fiscal year, and at that time I believe the House can be definitely assured the Appropriations Committee will go into the matter very carefully, look into all these charges; and when that bill comes here amendments regulating those appropriations will be in order and it will be entirely appropriate to limit them. But even the adoption of this amendment would be a gesture, an idle gesture, for it would not put a limitation on this fund which cannot be reached through this bill anyway.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman from Virginia has accurately stated the situation and has indicated clearly the remedy. Very shortly we shall have before us a bill which will carry appropriations for this agency; but no such appropriation is carried in this bill. This amendment cannot affect the matters discussed by the proponents of the amendment.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Would it not be a good thing for this House to express itself on this general policy?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It has already expressed itself just as emphatically as it could when it adopted the committee amendment.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my friend from California.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. I agree with what the gentleman says, but if none of these funds are to be used for the purposes indicated, why object to the amendment? It makes it specific and insures and provides additional safeguards that the funds will be used only for this specific purpose.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, it is important that in drafting legislation that we do not confuse the text with the irrelevant and meaningless verbiage.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LELAND M. FORD].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LELAND M. FORD) there were—ayes 75, noes 64.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman's request comes too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is overruled.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. LELAND M. FORD to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 88, noes 80.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and ex-

tend my own remarks on the bill now under consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Consolidated emergency fund: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia, in connection with the performance by the bureaus and offices of the Treasury Department herein-after named of additional or increased functions and activities arising out of the war emergency, fiscal year 1942, \$350,000, from which sum transfers not to exceed the amounts specified may be made to said bureaus and offices as follows: Office of the Secretary, \$41,396; Office of the Chief Clerk, for contingent expenses, \$37,500, for personal services, \$15,000; Superintendent of Treasury Buildings, \$36,680; Division of Personnel, \$18,934; and Bureau of Internal Revenue, \$200,490.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: Page 20, line 13, strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$172,000."

Page 20, line 19, strike out "\$18,934" and insert "\$15,934."

Page 20, line 19, strike out "\$200,490" and insert "\$25,490."

Insert at the end of line 19 the following: "Provided, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for producing moving pictures."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this is one of the two items under the Treasury Department to which I referred in my remarks on the floor earlier in the day. It is the so-called consolidated emergency fund and as recommended by your committee calls for an appropriation of \$350,000.

Included in this sum of \$350,000 there is \$18,934 by way of increase for the Division of Personnel. There is already in that Division a personnel of 60. This request would call for 33 additional persons, or an increase of 50 percent in this activity. Almost every agency in the Government nowadays seems to be increasing its personnel division. The Budget has pointed out recently that there has been an over-all increase throughout the Government of 100 percent in this respect during the past 2 years, although those on the rolls have only increased by about 50 percent. This amendment would serve to reduce this item by \$3,000.

It would further eliminate \$80,600 for a unit to deal with Federal, State, and local fiscal relations which, in my judgment is not in any way justified by the record. It would reduce by \$4,400 the additional amount requested for the Legislative Counsel's office which seeks to expand by 133 percent. It would also wipe out \$80,000 requested for the Walt Disney moving-picture film already referred to.

I think the film is unjustified as a matter of policy and I think it is particularly unjustified in view of the fact that the Department went ahead with the production of the picture without any authority in advance from the Congress.

The amendment which I have offered all told would effect a reduction of \$178,000. I hope the committee will adopt it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts is a businessman of acumen and experience, yet he violates two of the fundamental principles of business—first, by proposing to eliminate advertising; and, second, by objecting to contracting for that advertising at less than the established rate.

Mr. Chairman, every big business today considers advertising as essential and indispensable. Motion-picture publicity is the most effective form of advertising, and we secure it here at vastly less than its actual cost.

The cost of making this picture would, at normal rates, be \$150,000. Mr. Disney, acknowledged to be the foremost man in his profession, has donated his services free of charge. There is no expense here except the expense of making the film. The making of the picture, which would normally cost \$150,000, we get for \$80,000.

In addition, the firms which distribute the pictures are also donating their services. Beyond that, 12,000 theaters in the United States exhibit the pictures gratis. At normal rates the cost would amount to \$500,000. Between 65,000,000 and 80,000,000 people visit the picture shows every week. In other words, Mr. Chairman, every week more than half the men, women, and children in the United States visit the picture shows and will see these pictures, and come under the influence of the lesson they carry.

Those who have seen the picture without exception pronounce it one of the finest agencies for its purpose that could be used. It relates to the filing of income-tax returns. It is estimated that 7,000,000 new income taxpayers will file returns this year who have never filed returns before, and this picture will exercise a very salutary influence upon them especially.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Is it not a fact that through this medium we will reach more taxpayers than we could reach through the press or the radio, which are also giving time for this program?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; and at the same time reach them through the medium which is acknowledged to be the most effective medium that can be brought to bear on public opinion.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that the spending of \$80,000 of the taxpayers' money that ought to go for bombers will

make the taxpayers hate to pay their income tax?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Quite the contrary. No one can see this picture without approving it, and I regret that the gentleman refused to accompany the committee to pass upon it. Could it have been that he was afraid he would be convinced? "What is truth?" asked jesting Pilate, and would not stay for an answer."

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The question was taken; and the Chairman being in doubt, the Committee divided; and there were—ayes 78, noes 63. So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended," contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased from \$9,800,000 to \$23,000,000: *Provided*, That such appropriation shall be available during the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 for payment of all necessary expenses connected with public-debt issues or with any refunding operations, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DITTER: On page 21, line 15, strike out "\$26,000,000" and insert "\$20,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

INVESTIGATION OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report (Rept. No. 1756) back favorably without amendment a resolution (S. Con. Res. 24) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the report of the select committee of the Senate authorized and directed to make a complete study and investigation of the national defense program as a House document.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 5,000 additional copies of the report (Rept. No. 480, pt. 5, current session) of the select committee of the Senate authorized and directed to make a complete study and investigation of the operation of the national defense program, of which 2,000 copies shall be for the use of the select committee, 1,000 for the use of the Senate document room, and

2,000 copies for the use of the House document room.

The resolution was agreed to.

ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR BY JAPANESE ARMED FORCES

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report (Rept. No. 1757) back favorably without amendment a resolution (S. Con. Res. 25) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the Report of the Commission Appointed by the President of the United States To Investigate the Facts Relating to the Attack Made by the Japanese Armed Forces Upon Pearl Harbor in the Territory of Hawaii, on December 7, 1941, as a House document.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 37,500 additional copies of Senate Document No. 159, Report of the Commission Appointed by the President of the United States To Investigate and Report the Facts Relating to the Attack Made by Japanese Armed Forces Upon Pearl Harbor, in the Territory of Hawaii, on December 7, 1941, of which 8,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 for the use of the Senate document room, 24,500 copies for the use of the House, and 3,000 copies for the use of the House document room.

The resolution was agreed to.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report (Rept. No. 1758) back favorably without amendment a resolution (H. Con. Res. 63), authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 1634, current session, of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House relative to the progress of the national defense program.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That 2,000 additional copies of House Report No. 1634, current session, as submitted to the House of Representatives pursuant to the resolution (H. Res. 162, current Congress), directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to conduct thorough studies and investigations of the progress of the national defense program with a view to determining whether such program is being carried forward efficiently, expeditiously, and economically, be printed for the use of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. All of these resolutions, I assume, have the approval of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], the Republican member of the committee?

Mr. BULWINKLE. They have; yes.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on two subjects and to include therein correspondence between myself and the Secretary of the Navy.

1899





House of Representatives

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We praise Thee, O God, that Thy will is the way of love and mercy. Beneath Thy hand we would humble ourselves and say: "Holy, holy, holy." Thou art unto us a wise influence which lifts us beyond the clutch of weakness and indecision; bless us with a deep sense of Thy overwhelming presence. Take out of our hearts all bitterness and drive into the land of forgetfulness all resentment and evil, and blessed shall be the memories of the Bethels where Thou didst meet us.

We renew our prayer, dear Lord, for our sons who have left their homes with their happiness and opportunities and joined the ranks of our country's defenders; wilt Thou watch as temptations beset them. Grant that the virtues of godly parents may be emulated by them and their voice of prayer go up between the rising and the setting sun. Comfort with great peace all vacant firesides, trusting in Thee when they are afraid; bless and guide them even to the brink where time ceases to be. In our Saviour's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 6, 1942, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On February 6, 1942:

H. R. 5480. An act to provide pay for officers in accordance with the rank and grade in which they were inducted and served in the land forces;

H. R. 6333. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6353. An act to provide for the adjustment of tobacco, wheat, and cotton-marketing quotas and acreage allotments in certain cases where farm land is acquired by the United States for defense purposes;

H. R. 6392. An act to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 257. Joint resolution to amend section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code to simplify the procedure in connection with amortization of certain facilities.

On February 7, 1942:

H. R. 5249. An act to amend section 7 of the Natural Gas Act;

H. R. 6460. An act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and additional appropriations therefor

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 276. Joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to render financial aid to China, and for other purposes.

THE LATE HONORABLE CLYDE HOWARD TAVENNER

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce with profound regret and sorrow the passing on last Friday, February 6, of Hon. Clyde Howard Tavenner, who was a Member of this House during the sixty-third and sixty-fourth Congresses, from the Fourteenth District of Illinois. I first met Mr. Tavenner 40 years ago when I was a judge in Chicago and he was beginning his journalistic career in Cook County. That meeting developed into a close and abiding friendship and association that persisted to his end.

Of the Members of this House with whom Mr. Tavenner served only Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. Speaker RAYBURN, Mr. SUMNERS of Texas, Mr. TREADWAY, Mr. VINSON of Georgia, Mr. STEAGALL, Mr. TINKHAM, Mr. BLAND, Mr. CROSSER, and Mr. SABATH are still Members.

Mr. Tavenner was one of the leaders of the House against the entrance of the country into the first World War. In 1916, he made two speeches in Congress, The World-wide War Trust and The Navy League Unmasked, for the distribution of which Henry Ford contributed considerable money.

As I understand Mr. Tavenner was born in Illinois, February 4, 1882, and at an early age began writing for a country newspaper, later becoming a writer for city dailies in Illinois, the District of Columbia, and California. Before his election to this House he, in 1908, began to write a daily article, and for several years he syndicated a daily Washington letter to 100 daily papers and a weekly letter to 2,600 weeklies. This profitable activity was necessarily discontinued when our friend entered Congress.

He was made director of publicity for the Democratic National Committee in 1910 and 1912 under Secretary of State Hull.

As a Member of the House, Mr. Tavenner was one of the original and persistent advocates of Philippine independence, and after his retirement from Congress he entered the employ of the Philippine Government as an adviser and director of publicity.

In 1919 he visited Siberia, Japan, and the Philippines and wrote a series of articles on Philippine independence. In 1923 he left the service of the Philippine Government to found the magazine, the Philippine Republic, published in Washington, and served as editor.

In 1931-32, Mr. Tavenner, as a member of a mission from the Philippine Islands, visited Europe, the Near East, and the Far East.

As a very active Member he was a confidant of then Speaker Clark, the late Speaker Rainey, and the late Senator La Follette.

During the last several years this deceased was in ill health and led a sheltered life. His last official connection with the House was 2 years ago, when I was glad to avail myself, as chairman of the Committee on Rules, of his services as a legislative analyst.

Mr. Tavenner made a splendid and enduring record during his short term of 4 years in this House. He was a scholarly gentleman, a worthy author, a fluent, convincing writer on broad and penetrating governmental affairs.

I do very much regret the passing of this good and close friend. The funeral services were held in Washington this morning and I, therefore, felt constrained to postpone a scheduled meeting of the Committee on Rules to enable some of the members and members of the clerical staff of that committee, including myself, to attend these impressive services.

I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to extend my remarks on the life and activities of this splendid former public servant and benefactor.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Great Falls Tribune and also include a statement I made before the Committee on Reciprocity Information with reference to tungsten.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MANSFIELD] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on two subjects, the recent Retirement Act passed by the Congress and commerce through the Soo Locks at Soo, Mich.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

RETIREMENT OF ELECTED OFFICIALS

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, the press of the country has leveled a great deal of criticism with reference to the recent action of this Congress in passing the Retirement Act to include elected officials within the provisions of the act. I mean pensions for Members of Congress and even the President of the United States. I join in that criticism. I think it is justified. I believe it was a serious mistake to present legislation of that character at this time when we are asking the people of the country to conserve, to save, to buy Defense bonds, to practice self-denial, and sacrifice in order that we may provide the armed forces of the United States with the sinews of war. Bills have been introduced to repeal that provision of the law in both Houses of the Congress. I hope it will be presented soon for action. If it is, I want to be one of the first to vote to repeal that section of the law.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. Yes; I yield.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. I notice that most of the criticism of that law has been given since the bill was signed.

Mr. DONDERO. Because the American people were shocked to learn that the Congress would pass it and the President sign it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I received your telegram dated February 7, which reads:

Hon. ROBERT F. RICH:

Important for you to be here Monday to vote on first deficiency appropriation bill.

Speaker RAYBURN,

Majority Leader MCCORMACK, and
Majority Whip BOLAND.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that I was glad to receive your telegram as this is the first telegram I have ever received from you, and I realize it is very important that we be here today. I am going to do everything I can to stop this boondoggling that is going on. I am going to do everything I can to prohibit the spending of \$80,000 for a Donald Duck picture to try to make the people of this country think it is a pleasure to spend their money for Donald Duck pictures when they pay their taxes when they need so badly airplanes and tanks for General MacArthur to defend the Philippines. Stop this foolishness and get a little real sense. Stop waste and get more airplanes, if we are to win the war you are in.

Mr. Speaker, I promise you that I will vote for economy right down the line, as I have in the past, to stop a lot of this ridiculous spending. Oh, Mr. Speaker,

you and the majority party should stop the waste and extravagance that is going on, stop the fool dancing propaganda with high-salaried employees, the enormous profits made by shipbuilders and great commissions by those who give out Government contracts. A penny saved is a penny earned; 10 pennies make a dime; 10 dimes make a dollar. Let us save a few dollars in this bill. Let us try to create some confidence in your spending. Where are you going to get the money? How will you pay this enormous debt you are building? I say it is time to stop squandering.

[Here the gavel fell.]

THE A. V. G. IN BURMA

Mr. PLAUCHÉ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PLAUCHÉ. Mr. Speaker, with the possible exception of the brave and heroic fight of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his men, nothing has thrilled the American people more than the exploits of that brave little band of American flyers known as the A. V. G. who are defending the Burma Road and keeping the China lifeline open under the able leadership of Gen. Claire L. Chennault, a native of the State of Louisiana.

These men are demonstrating that our American flyers are not only the equal of but superior to any flyers in the world.

Even though these men form no part of the United States Army they are, nevertheless, fighting for America and I propose that our Government recognize their valuable and heroic service by extending to these men, their families and dependents all benefits received by our armed forces under existing laws. At the proper time, I shall introduce a bill to carry out this suggestion.

THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM H. BOYCE

Mr. TRAYNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TRAYNOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I report the death of a former Member of the House of Representatives, Justice William H. Boyce, of Dover, Del., at the age of 86. He served with honor and distinction one term in this House from 1923 to 1925. Judge Boyce lived an illustrious career, serving as a public official, an attorney, State judge, and finally a United States Congressman, serving on the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. With the passing of Judge Boyce the Nation has lost a noted jurist and the State of Delaware a highly honored citizen.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. TRAYNOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HILL of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to in-

clude an article from the Reclamation Era entitled "Grand Coulee Dam."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an article from the Progressive of Madison, Wis., written by the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE].

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an editorial from the New York Herald Tribune entitled "Who's Who Among Parasites."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

ANOTHER SOO LOCK NECESSARY

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I again take the floor to assert that the House of Representatives has no business of greater importance nor urgency before it than to take up and pass by unanimous consent the bill (S. 2132) authorizing immediate construction of a new lock at St. Marys Falls Canal, Mich., commonly called the Soo. Last January I urged the necessity of passing this authorization bill, which has already passed in the other body without opposition. The present Soo locks are the busiest in the world. Eighty million gross tons of iron ore were shipped from the Lake Superior area last year. Were a bomb to destroy or seriously damage the present locks at the Soo, this Nation would have suffered a catastrophe—a major disaster. Our railroads do not have the rolling stock to carry this ore. Immediate construction of another lock at the Soo is a necessary measure in the winning of this war, and I violently disagree with those members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee responsible for placing this meritorious measure in an omnibus bill containing measures of questionable merit. I consider it reprehensible that this bill, which is so necessary and which involves an expenditure of about \$8,000,-

pointed, have completed not less than 3 years of service as a warrant officer and shall, on the same date, be eligible for appointment in the rank of lieutenant, lieutenant (junior grade), or ensign, be not more than 40, 35, or 32 years of age, respectively: *Provided*, That the foregoing age limitations shall not apply until 1 year subsequent to the date of approval of this act.

SEC. 3. No candidate shall be appointed who is not recommended by a commanding officer under whom he has served as a commissioned warrant or warrant officer nor unless he shall have established his mental, moral, physical, and professional qualifications, in accordance with standards to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, before, and shall have been recommended by a board of medical examiners and a naval examining board: *Provided*, That any candidate who shall have twice failed to establish his qualifications for an appointment pursuant to this act shall thereafter be ineligible for further consideration for such appointment to any of the ranks provided herein.

SEC. 4. Each officer upon appointment shall take rank after the junior officer of the same rank in the line or appropriate staff corps on the date of appointment and each officer appointed to a staff corps shall be commissioned in the grade in which the said junior officer is then serving.

SEC. 5. Each officer appointed pursuant to this act to the grade of lieutenant in the line of the Navy shall be carried as an extra number in that grade only and, while in such grade, shall become eligible for consideration for promotion to the next higher grade by a line selection board when the officer next senior to him becomes eligible.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may revoke the commission of any officer on the active list appointed pursuant to this act who, at the date of revocation, has had less than 7 years of continuous commissioned service in the Navy, including service as a commissioned warrant officer, and any officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the naval service.

SEC. 7. Except as herein otherwise provided, officers appointed under the authority of this act shall be governed by the provisions of existing laws and of laws hereafter enacted relating to line and staff officers of the Navy, as may be appropriate.

SEC. 8. The provisions of this act, except as may be necessary to adapt the same thereto, shall apply to the Marine Corps in like manner and to the same extent and with the same relative conditions in all respects as are provided for the Regular Navy.

SEC. 9. All existing laws or parts of existing laws authorizing the permanent appointment of commissioned warrant and warrant officers to the grade or rank of ensign or above in the line and staff corps of the Regular Navy, and all other laws or parts of laws insofar as they are inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 10, strike out the word "age."
Page 3, line 23, strike out the period, insert a colon, and the following:

Provided, That no officer appointed pursuant to this act shall suffer any reduction in pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled had he not been so appointed.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT TO NEUTRALITY ACT OF 1939 (H. DOC. NO. 617)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I recommend that the Neutrality Act of 1939 be amended to provide that section 7 shall not be operative when the United States is at war.

Section 7 now in effect prevents essential financial transactions between persons within the United States and our cobelligerents. In my opinion there was never any intention that this section should operate during our belligerency. I hope that the Congress will act promptly in this matter to legalize transactions essential in the effective prosecution of the war.

There is attached a draft resolution designed to accomplish the purpose of this recommendation.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 9, 1942.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Resolved, etc., That section 7 of the Neutrality Act of 1939 (Public Res. No. 54, 76th Cong.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(e) This section shall not be operative when the United States is at war."

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF PANAMA CANAL

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read, and with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Annual Report of the Governor of the Panama Canal for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 9, 1942.

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Ninety-second Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 9, 1942.

JUVENILE COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (H. DOC. NO. 612)

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a communication from the judge of the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, together with a report covering the work of the juvenile court during the fiscal year 1940-41.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 9, 1942.

VETO MESSAGE—REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN PROPAGANDA AGENCIES (H. DOC. NO. 611)

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 6269, "To amend the act entitled 'An act to require the registration of certain persons employed by agencies to disseminate propaganda in the United States, and for other purposes,' approved June 8, 1938, as amended."

This bill was drafted in peacetime to protect a nation at peace. It was properly designed to force the disclosure of the activities of foreign agents who may abuse the hospitality of our country or weaken our national unit by fostering discord and distrust.

The bill, however, obviously was not drafted with a view to the situation created by the Axis assault upon our country and our entry into the war in fighting partnership with 25 united nations and in active cooperation with other nations whose defense we deem vital to our own defense.

To achieve victory we must be certain that there is a minimum of interference with the strengthening and perfecting of joint action. Active collaboration of a military or economic nature with friendly countries requires the fullest and most constant exchange of representatives between us.

Just as we are anxious to see nothing interfere with the functioning of our representatives in friendly countries, so we must do everything we can to facilitate their functioning with us in the common cause. It is far from clear that the requirements of this legislation would not in many instances be unnecessary, inappropriate, and onerous in respect to the representatives of friendly nations who are constantly coming to and from the United States to cooperate with us.

I recommend that this bill be adjusted to meet these changed conditions resulting from our entry into the war. Such adjustment might be achieved by granting broad discretionary powers to the Attorney General during the emergency, to enable him to administer the bill so as to meet these new conditions.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 9, 1942.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the President's message be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL,
FISCAL YEAR 1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6548, the first deficiency appropriation bill, fiscal year 1942.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6548, with Mr. SMITH of Virginia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be again read for the information of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] before the Committee rose.

There being no objection, the Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DITTER: On page 21, line 15, strike out "\$26,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$20,000,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment now before the Committee is the amendment that was offered immediately preceding the motion of the chairman, on Friday, that the Committee rise. So that we may reorient ourselves, you will remember that the Committee adopted two amendments. The first amendment adopted was the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LELAND M. FORD], with reference to certain activities that since then have had considerable display advertising in the press of the country. Then you will remember the next amendment that was adopted was an amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], which, too, has had a considerable amount of attention by the press of the country. Both amendments were offered for the purpose of eliminating needless expenditures and to bring the efforts of the Treasury Department within the realm of reason.

The amendment now before the Committee has the same purpose in mind. That is, that the \$26,000,000 is to be reduced to \$20,000,000 for promotional purposes. It is my understanding that the Secretary of the Treasury appeared before the committee in connection with the China relief appropriations today, and that during the course of the hearing some effort was made to try to justify the \$26,000,000 that had previously been presented. I want to refer to the figures as they were submitted today by the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to promotional expenses for the sale of bonds.

According to the statement of the Secretary we have been able to market, thus far, \$3,597,756,000 in bonds this year. When the question was asked the Secretary what the costs were for promoting that program he was unable to tell

us. I understand that they hope during the next few months, during the rest of the calendar year, those sales will be brought up to \$5,000,000,000.

We must bear in mind that since the 7th of December a promotional appeal, greater than any effort which might be made by either moving pictures or the radio or any other effort on the part of the Treasury Department, was set in motion. Pearl Harbor was the spark which fired the devotion of America. Pearl Harbor provided the best possible incentive to the American people to buy bonds. I submit to the Committee today that if they were able to market what the Secretary of the Treasury says has been marketed and what they contemplate marketing during the next few months of the year, then certainly this additional promotional expense on the basis that they are presently requesting it, can be reduced without injury. Bravery rather than ballyhoo will be the appeal.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I hope the gentleman will not press me. I only have a few minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman can get some additional time.

Mr. DITTER. I cannot refrain from yielding to the gentleman.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am sorry the gentleman did not hear the statement of the Secretary this morning, because I think he would have been impressed by the statement he made, and I would like to correct the gentleman if he has inadvertently made an incorrect statement. The bond sales through January were \$3,000,000,000 plus.

Mr. DITTER. That is right.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Then he hoped to have an additional four or five billion by June.

Mr. DITTER. That is right. Now, if I have not made that clear—I thought that is what I had definitely stated to the Committee, that the sales up through January were \$3,597,756,000 and that during the rest of the calendar year they hoped to do it on a \$5,000,000,000 basis.

Mr. SNYDER. An additional \$5,000,000,000?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. An additional \$5,000,000,000.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DITTER. Yes; \$5,000,000,000 additional. I want that word "additional" in there. But the point I make is that \$5,000,000,000 additional does not justify the increase in cost such as is presently requested. It amounts, in round figures, to \$4,000,000 a month for promotional expenses—for a part of the promotional expenses.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. DITTER. I hope the gentleman will use his own time.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have an additional 2 min-

utes, because we can develop the facts here.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I know the gentleman in his traditional desire to be fair wants to give the House all the facts.

Mr. DITTER. I want to give all the facts, certainly.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I know the gentleman wants to do that. Will not the gentleman point out that in this \$26,000,000, from which he now tries to cut \$6,000,000, \$13,000,000 is for the actual printing and registering of the bonds that are to be sold; and, further, if the gentleman will permit, not 1 penny of these funds is paid for radio or for newspaper advertisements or for speeches, or for any of that type high-pressure advertising which went on during the Liberty bond sales?

Mr. DITTER. Again, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman took the words out of my mouth. I intended to develop during the few minutes still remaining to me the very things he has given to the House. Far be it from me to attempt either to conceal or withhold from the House any information at hand, but in answer to the gentleman I should like to point out that with the method that is presently being pursued in accounting it is difficult to determine how these funds are to be used. Maybe there will not be any for radio, maybe there will not be any for the motion pictures. Dear knows, you have got enough in here now for them. But this fund will provide for additional jobs—eight-hundred-and-eighty-odd new positions.

The point I make is that with the incentive that comes from the patriotism, the great devotion, the loyalty of the American people I question very much whether we need the artificial means on the scale that are presently being resorted to.

My challenge to the leadership is that they put on a program which will take out the Walt Disney appeals, take out the Donald Ducks, and create in the hearts of the American people a real confidence. I believe the promotional program can be carried on as it was carried on during the first World War. I believe there will be volunteers who will surge forward and do the work. I believe the campaign for the bonds that must be sold for the financing of the war can be carried on more successfully without an overdose of artificial stimulation.

All of us are eager that the Government needs—the needs to win the war—shall be provided for by the whole-souled support of our people. I repeat what I have said on other occasions, every dollar that is necessary to prosecute speedily and successfully the war in which we are engaged should be appropriated by the Congress. I believe that is the spirit of the American people.

I believe the American people are ready to respond to the requests which have been made to invest in the bonds—to show their devotion to and to evidence their faith in the future of America. I

believe ample provision can be made for promotional work with the funds provided for by the amendment now before you. To appropriate more than is necessary would hinder rather than help the program. To appropriate a greater sum than is required, to be either extravagant or wasteful, would tend to discourage rather than encourage the support which we seek. We would be defeating our own purposes.

I believe we must appeal to the people by the sincerity of our motives, on a substantial, matter-of-fact basis, with facts and figures, by the presentation of a crystal-clear picture of the serious, sobering task which confronts us. I have a faith in the practical common sense of our people—their ability to think through things—just as I have a faith in their loyalty and devotion. If a stimulant is necessary, let it be the stimulant which would be provided by a complete confidence—a confidence created by competency—a confidence that the ghost of a W. P. A. will not attempt to take unto itself the flesh and blood of a defense program—a confidence that the only measure of selecting those who are to direct our efforts will be the measure of their ability—that favoritism will have no place, that the energy and resourcefulness of America will be given the opportunity to do the job which they are capable of doing. That stimulant and the results of it could not be beaten.

I ask favorable action on the pending amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto do close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, let us consider, first, the purpose of this appropriation. This appropriation is to pay all the expenses of printing and registering these bonds and accounting for them, in order that we may put them on the market. Sixteen million dollars is provided in the bill, and out of this \$16,000,000 the gentleman proposes to cut \$6,000,000. As the Secretary of the Treasury testified before the committee this morning, we cannot print the bonds, we actually cannot have bonds ready for sale if we do not have this money. The additional money is essential.

I think the gentleman fails to consider the effect of his amendment. The original appropriation for this purpose was \$9,800,000. It was thought at the time that was ample as it provided for 10,000,000 pieces of bonds and stamps for the fiscal year 1942. But a great deal has happened since that time. We are now at war. The necessity for raising additional revenue has increased. The sale of bonds must be expanded proportionately. The number of pieces now estimated for the fiscal year 1942 is 105,000,000.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman also point out the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury made mention of the fact this morning in our committee meeting that it was very desirable that these bonds be sold as largely as possible to the average American citizen; that he would have no difficulty in taking these bonds and putting them in the banks if they wanted them, but that was not desirable, and the effort was being made to advertise them and to put them before the average American citizen in order to spread this loan out among all the people and not concentrate it in the banks?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman mentions a phase of the feature of the sales campaign which the Secretary particularly emphasized.

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman know of any individual, with few exceptions, in this country that is better known and better able to bring the message home to the average American citizen than is Donald Duck?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That does not enter into this particular item, but it is one of the important items of the bill and is reported by the Department to be accelerating the sale of the bonds throughout the country.

Mr. DITTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. I think the gentleman wants to be fair, and I think as he tells about the matter of the bonds he certainly wants to point out to the House that this provision will enable the employment of some eight-hundred-and-eighty-odd new men; is that correct?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the committee cut \$1,250,000 for that purpose out of this appropriation and reports it here below the Budget estimate, below the amount the Treasury thought necessary. We have already obligated \$10,537,000 to the end of January, and that is \$737,000 over the present fund.

Furthermore, we figured that by the end of the fiscal year, June, we will have to spend \$28,894,000, whereas even if this \$16,000,000 additional is appropriated we will have only \$26,000,000—a sum which may not be enough. This is the most economical amount than can possibly be provided for this purpose.

Mr. DITTER. Will the gentleman answer the question?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The thing which the Secretary emphasized particularly before the committee this morning was that whereas in the last war we sold bonds largely through the banks, thereby inducing excessive inflation, we now propose to sell them direct to the people in order to ward off dangerous inflation. He made the statement this morning that Mr. Leon Henderson, Price Administra-

tor, had told him that had it not been for the \$1,000,000,000 of these bonds sold last January to the people he would have been unable to have controlled a ruinous upsurge of inflation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for 1 additional minute in which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER] may ask his question.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

Mr. DITTER. My only purpose in requesting the gentleman to yield further was to have him answer the question I asked before. In other words, the gentleman slighted the inquiry I addressed to him as to whether or not this did not provide for 880 new jobs and 50 promotional specialists. I am wondering whether the gentleman would inform the House. I know he wants to be fair.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In answer to that may I say that when we cut the amount in the committee we made it impossible to add all of the proposed new personnel.

Mr. DITTER. The gentleman means we will not have them?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The committee reduced the estimate by \$1,250,000, thereby rendering it impossible to add all of this 880 new personnel. May I say further it was testified this morning that 95 percent of this sale force is voluntary? Their services are given gratis. It would be impossible to conceive of a more economical set-up for the distribution of these bonds to the American public.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DITTER) there were—ayes 71, noes 93.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. DITTER and Mr. CANNON of Missouri.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 92, noes 115.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Check forgery insurance fund (revolving fund): to carry out the purposes of an act to authorize the Treasurer of the United States to make settlements with payees of lost or stolen checks, which have been paid on forged endorsements, in advance of reclamation, and for other purposes, approved November 21, 1941 (Public Law 310), \$50,000, which amount shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in the special deposit account authorized to be established by said act entitled the "Check Forgery Insurance Fund" (revolving fund), and shall be available for expenditure for the purposes of the act by the Treasurer of the United

States at the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to speak on this bill. Of course, I am supporting it. I am going to speak on a resolution I introduced this morning to investigate the claimed sugar shortage.

The purpose of this resolution is an objective inquiry.

It is not aimed to get anybody or smear anybody or blame anybody.

It is aimed to get at the truth about this so-called sugar shortage.

Charges have been leveled by responsible individuals that dollar-a-year men in the Chemical Division of the War Production Board are delaying, and otherwise hamstringing, the production of industrial alcohol from corn and other grains of which we have a tremendous surplus. Certain facts have been brought out which bear the closest examination.

Leon Henderson, the Price Administrator, states that as much as possible of our industrial alcohol production should be from our surplus wheat and corn instead of from sugar.

Obviously the more alcohol we can get from corn and wheat the less we will have to get from sugar, and the less we get from sugar the less of a sugar shortage we will have. And it is highly important that we in the United States do not have any shortages that are not honest-to-God shortages. We had a supposed oil shortage, and it is important that we—the richest nation in the world—do not encourage hoarding of any commodity by shouting "Wolf! Wolf!" once too often.

The distillers of the country have offered to meet the war needs for industrial alcohol by making it from corn, wheat, and other surplus products.

The Alcohol Section of the Chemical Division of the War Production Board—and that section is headed by two former officials of private industrial alcohol corporations equipped to make alcohol from sugar—have been very reluctant to encourage the making of 190-proof alcohol from corn and other surplus grains.

They claim that they issued an order on January 10 instructing all liquor distillers—that is, all large liquor distillers—to ease all production of whisky and produce only 190-proof alcohol in the future. They offer this as evidence that they are trying to produce and are producing alcohol for industrial purposes, from corn and other surplus products.

But I would call the attention of the House to the fact that their acts speak louder than their words. This order was to have taken effect on January 15. But the date of its effectiveness was postponed to February 1, and only the other day it was again postponed.

Why? Why this monkeying around when the Nation needs sugar and the big distillers are offering their facilities.

Oh, yes; it has been said—and correctly—that we are making alcohol from corn and wheat now, but that is neither here nor there. The amount we are making from corn and wheat now—and estimates on this vary—is but a small percentage of what we could make if certain powerful interests in and out of the

Government were in favor of doing just that thing.

I am seeking this investigation to clarify this whole situation. The Nation and the people who consume sugar, and who may have difficulty getting sugar, are entitled to it. They are entitled to the truth. The industrial alcohol distillers—those who make it from sugar—appear to be in the saddle. It is time that the farmers and the vast agricultural interests, with their vast surpluses, had a look-in on this alcohol situation.

We need from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 gallons for the making of smokeless powder.

Now it so happens that a vast surplus of grain is filling up storehouses all over and all granaries on farms, and these storehouses will be needed for the new crop which will begin to come in this spring.

The Commodity Credit Corporation reports that there is a surplus of 5,000,000 bushels of corn and wheat, belonging to the Government, on the west coast alone, and that in the Western States there are 158,000,000 bushels of additional wheat on which the Government holds a mortgage. We know that the Government owns staggering surplus supplies of wheat and corn.

Now, 158,000,000 bushels of wheat, according to Government scientists, will make about 325,000,000 gallons of 190-proof alcohol. Now, that is more than the whole complete needs of the Government.

The basis of the alleged sugar shortage is that the Government needs highest alcohol for making smokeless powder. That alcohol can be made from surplus wheat and corn. The total wheat and corn surplus in the United States is about 1,500,000,000 bushels.

But the Chemical Division of the War Production Board has many claimed reasons why it is impractical to use that surplus to the maximum.

Meanwhile, the so-called sugar shortage is made more pronounced by the fact that 1,200,000 tons of sugar is being commandeered for the making of alcohol for the making, in turn, of smokeless powder.

It is said that liquor-distilling industries are ready and willing to make high-proof alcohol from corn and wheat and other surplus grains.

The farmers are praying this will be done. The people who consume sugar, and who are having their supply rationed, hope it will be done.

But the fact remains that, except in a small way, it is not being done. And it is precisely the thing that should be done, whether the makers-of-alcohol-from-sugar boys like it or not.

The facts should be told. Only in that manner can we aid the war effort. Only in that manner can we prevent certain forces of selfishness from serving their private interests.

We have large distilling facilities. In addition to the big liquor distillers, we have the wine industry of California. They have been operating only about 3 months a year. That is the schedule they are on now. And, what is more important, most of them are Government-controlled distilleries, because they

are farm cooperatives and the Government holds the mortgage on them.

I understand the California distilleries have offered to make alcohol from surplus grains. Has that offer been accepted by the Chemical Division of the War Production Board?

No.

Here is a letter—and I quote a paragraph—from one of the chiefs in the Chemical Division, turning them down. Let me quote:

At the moment it is not practical to depend on the fruit distilleries in California to produce 190-proof ethyl alcohol for our needs. It may be that later we will have to change our conclusions.

Now it so happens there are fine and up-to-date wine distilleries out there. They claim to have a capacity of 75,000,000 gallons a year. Some of their officials claim their total capacity would be higher than that. But that 75,000,000 gallons is worth considering. That capacity should be used to the maximum.

Now, add this to the fact that the liquor-distilling industry claims to be able to produce 90,000,000 gallons of high-test alcohol beginning now—immediately. In addition to that, they report that their thousands of small distilleries all over the country can produce 110,000,000 more gallons of high-test alcohol. That makes a total of 200,000,000 gallons which, added to the 75,000,000 gallons from the wine industry, would meet the Government's total needs.

Now, these thousands of little distilleries would not be able to make over 140-proof alcohol, and we cannot give them the copper to raise the proof to the required 190. But we can do this: That 140-proof alcohol can be redistilled in short order by the big industrial-alcohol plants of the country, the ones that are now tying up 1,200,000 tons of sugar, and this process would not require any change in equipment of the little distillers and it would release a vast supply of sugar.

Above that the synthetic-alcohol industry is now producing 50,000,000 gallons of alcohol every year from petroleum. That will continue and should continue.

Now, there are all sorts of objections to the practicality of running the liquor distilling and wine industries at full capacity to make industrial alcohol. But the truth is it can be done; and if the farmers of America are ever to be able to dispose of even a part of the one and one-half billion bushels of surplus grains, we must bring the situation out into the open. The facts should be made available to the Nation as a whole.

We have nothing to lose. We have everything to gain. The investigation I propose would be of benefit to everybody—to the farmers, to the consumers of sugar, to those who are seeking to make the maximum quantity of smokeless powder—in fact, to everybody except those selfish and powerful interests which would like to continue the status quo of limiting to sugar the making of 190-proof ethyl alcohol.

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Just for information, can the distillers, with their present set-up, use wheat and corn to distill alcohol?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Many of them can—both the large and the small distillers—except those whose plants are fitted for the use of sugar only. These could easily be converted into plants that use wheat and corn. The small distillers may distill industrial alcohol up to a content of 140 proof, but they can turn this product over to the distillers who use sugar to make this industrial alcohol, and then the latter can redistill up to 190 proof.

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. My question was pointed to the inquiry as to why the distillers opposed making alcohol from these products.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I tried to point that out in my earlier remarks here. Apparently there is some kind of a hold on this business by the distillers using sugar—that is, those distillers who use sugar as a means of producing industrial alcohol. I want to say right now, because I have talked to Mr. Henderson about this very subject, that he wants to use corn and wheat to produce industrial alcohol. He realizes the tremendous surplus of grain that there is and he wants to use it, yet the fact is we are producing from all the corn and wheat, although we have 1,500,000,000 bushels, less than 10 percent of the actual production of industrial alcohol from grain. The balance is made from sugar, where later on there may be an actual shortage.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, for many months the farmers of this country, who have been called upon to produce additional quantities of dairy, pork, beef, and poultry products, have requested the Selective Service Board at Washington to issue specific instructions to the local draft boards so that farm labor may be given deferment in connection with the draft. Up to the present time those in charge of our defense program have refused to consider agriculture as an essential industry. Thousands of boys who are needed on the farms to help in providing the additional production of agricultural products are being taken into the Army. Calls have repeatedly been made on General Hershey to give the local boards specific instructions to the effect that agriculture is an essential industry and that the farm boys should be given deferment so they may continue in the operation of the farms to produce additional supplies for national defense.

If you have read the New York Times of this morning, you will have noted that General Hershey has acted in the case of the movie industry. He has sent specific instructions to the draft boards in California to grant deferment to actors, directors, writers, producers, sound engineers, and other technicians, because, he states, these activities are essential in many instances to the national health, safety, and interest.

It seems to me it is going rather far afield when General Hershey declares the movie industry to be an essential industry and gives specific instructions to the local draft boards in California to give deferment to these professional people but then refuses to give specific instructions in the agricultural areas so that the young men needed on the farms to produce food for the Nation and for the world may not be given deferment. It is time that we here in Congress take some notice of all these extraneous activities that are going on in the name of national defense.

General Hershey issued his ruling at the request of Mr. Lowell Mellett, who is the coordinator of Government films and the liaison officer between the Federal Government and the motion-picture industry. He is a Government official. He made the request for this action to General Hershey on February 4 and the order came out so that it was in time to be published in the morning paper. It shows that it took him only 4 days to get results for the actors and others in the movie industry, whereas millions of farmers in this country are asking for action for the farmers and have been working for such action from General Hershey for the past 6 months without any results.

Mr. CULKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CULKIN. Does the gentleman think it is another case of glamour?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Undoubtedly. There may not be as much glamour in milking a cow as seeing a fan dancer, or some of these others who are engaged in movie activities, but when it comes to the safety and the welfare of the Nation and the success of the war, there is nothing that will compare with the need for an abundance of products from the farms.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. The gentleman is a well-informed Member of this Congress and a student of affairs and of people. Can the gentleman think of anything that a fan dancer and a night-club entertainer could bring to a child that would be of benefit to the child?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No. The best thing a child can get, I will say to my friend, is good, wholesome dairy cows' milk and no synthetic product.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I call upon General Hershey to immediately issue instructions to all draft boards to give deferment to farm labor as an essential occupation in the conduct of the war and for the safety and the health of the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, the farm-labor situation is becoming desperate in farming areas. Farm boys are being drafted into the Army. Regular farm labor is going into defense production work due to the attraction of high wages. In many instances farmers are unable to secure labor at any price to carry on their farm work. The result for many engaged in dairy, pork, beef, and poultry production will be to go out of the farming business, and that is what they are doing today. An abundance of agricultural production is necessary to win this war, and General Hershey and others in charge of the defense program should take immediate action to aid in providing an adequate supply of farm labor.

Mr. Chairman, under permission granted in the House, I am including with my remarks the article which appeared today in the New York Times, which gives in detail the instructions sent by General Hershey to the draft boards in California to give deferments from the draft to actors and others in the movie industry. The article follows:

[From the New York Times]

DRAFT DEFERMENT FOR ESSENTIAL MEN IN MOVIES GRANTED—HERSHEY FINDS INDUSTRY AID TO MORALE OF CIVILIANS AND WAR PRODUCTION—“NEGLECTIBLE NUMBER” SEEN—RULING COVERS ACTORS, WRITERS, DIRECTORS, PRODUCERS, CAMERAMEN, AND OTHERS

The motion-picture industry is “an activity essential in certain instances to the national health, safety, and interest, and in other instances to war production,” according to a ruling by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, which was revealed yesterday through the war activities committee of the industry.

In accordance with this ruling, instructions have been sent to selective-service officials in California to grant deferment to “actors, directors, writers, producers, cameramen, sound engineers, and other technicians” who cannot be replaced because of “the shortage of persons of their qualifications and skill” and whose removal “would cause a serious loss of effectiveness.”

NO BLANKET REQUESTS

George J. Shaefer, chairman of the war activities committee, declared that the industry “would not think of asking for blanket deferments,” but that the ruling would give it the right to “apply for the retention of indispensable individuals from time to time.” “In my opinion,” he added, “deferment will be sought only for a negligible number of persons engaged in motion-picture production.”

William A. Brady, veteran theatrical producer, who at one time made silent films, attacked General Hershey's ruling. Mr. Brady said:

“I don't think either screen people or theater people can be termed ‘essential.’ They weren't in the first World War, nor have they been in England during the progress of this war.”

General Hershey's ruling was made in response to a written request by Lowell Mellett, coordinator of Government films and the liaison officer between the Federal Government and the motion-picture industry. Mr. Mellett declared that the motion-picture industry was “essential to the national war effort” and should be protected against disruption through the calling of essential men into the armed services.

General Hershey, in a reply to Mr. Mellett, dated February 4, promised to inform the

agencies of selective service that "the continuance of motion-picture production is in certain respects essential to the national health, safety, and interest, and in other phases essential to war production."

Complying with this determination of policy, L. Col. C. S. Dargusch, Deputy Director of Selective Service, wrote to the California State director of selective service as follows:

"Mr. Lowell Mellett, coordinator of Government films, has certified to the Director of Selective Service that the motion-picture industry is an activity coming within the provision of 622.21-622.24, inclusive, Selective Service regulations. Mr. Mellett states:

"As a civilian activity, I believe the industry is essential to the national health, safety, and interest, through the maintenance of the national morale. As a war activity, I believe the industry is essential to the production of training and instruction film for the armed services as well as educational and informational films for the civilian population.

"In performing these functions the industry requires the services of actors, directors, writers, producers, cameramen, sound engineers, and other technicians. In each category there are, or will be from time to time, men who cannot be replaced because of the shortage of persons of their qualifications and skill and whose removal would cause a serious loss of effectiveness (sec. 622.21-622.24, Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.)"

"In view of such certification, the Director of Selective Service finds that the motion-picture industry is an activity essential in certain instances to the national health, safety, and interest, and in other instances to war production. The responsibility of making and presenting claims for deferment is upon the motion-picture industry, and the determination of necessary men is one for the local boards and appeals agencies."

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

The Office of Civilian Defense was created for the purpose of cooperating with the local authorities to protect the civilian population against enemy action and to organize and help train civilian volunteers for this purpose. I am opposed, and have so expressed myself, to the diversion of any money appropriated for this purpose to other purposes, particularly such items as entertainment of the civilian population, which the recent debate in the House of Representatives disclosed is anticipated by the Office of Civilian Defense.

The United Service Organizations, which is separate and apart from civilian defense, is doing a fine, necessary, and commendable job in providing recreational facilities and entertainment for the men in our armed forces. Many patriotic citizens, including a number of screen stars, are contributing of their time and talent to that worthy cause.

Encouragement and support of the recreational facilities for service men, as carried on by the United Service Organizations, is one thing. The effort to have the Office of Civilian Defense go beyond the field for which it was created and attempt to afford recreational and amusement facilities for the civilian population is another thing. It is not necessary, and has no place in an organization charged with the responsibility of organizing the civilian population for defense purposes.

Congress cannot and should not attempt to administer the details of any department or organization created by it, and if any such unit is to effectively function, it must be given some administrative and discretionary authority. When, however, any agency or bureau created or supported by congressional appropriation appears to be going beyond the authority for which it was created or abuses the authority delegated to it, Congress should not hesitate to pass some limitations on the authority previously granted or exercised.

I hope the amendment to this appropriation bill, limiting the use of the money appropriated for civilian defense to that purpose, will not be stricken from the bill.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SASSCER. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Chairman, I wish to congratulate my distinguished colleague from Maryland, Congressman SASSCER, on the views expressed by him. I agree with him because I am against taking money raised by the sale of defense bonds, for anything but giving defense protection, either through the armed forces or through civilian defense, when the sons of America fathers and mothers are giving their life's blood for the Nation.

We cannot, at this crucial time in our history, ask parents who are sacrificing their sons, and men and women who are skimping for defense, to buy defense bonds when the money will go to some nonsensical program. It is a crime to devote that money to anything else or for any purpose other than defense, and so-called social services are not defense these days. The time has come to concentrate on the war and place all our resources and efforts behind our armed forces. I do not favor giving the care of our children to actresses. This thing is absolutely ridiculous.

And while I am on the subject of money, I wish to state that I am against pensions for Congressmen. I did not vote for it and I am ready to vote for its repeal, and will gladly sign the petition to bring it to the floor of the House.

Mr. SASSCER. I am glad my able colleague from Maryland approves of my remarks. I, too, am in complete accord with his statement and position in opposition to the provision included in the last retirement bill extending its benefits to include Senators and Members of the House within its scope. I did not vote for nor have I ever advocated pensions for Members of the Senate or House.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto be limited to 23 minutes.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman anticipate that every man now on his feet will be recognized for 5 minutes, except the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD], who desires 3 minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has a list of the Members who desire recognition.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, show people do not go around telling their troubles like some other folks that I know. Sometimes they have most of their liquid wealth invested in their wardrobe, but still they smile and give a good performance. Sometimes their relatives or friends are in ill health or have hit upon hard times, and it is up to the performer to take care of them, but they still smile and give a good performance.

Show people often have a keener and more penetrating insight into political matters than they publicly talk about. I think that they can see through much of the burlesque performance which has been put on in this House in recent days, and know that the people appreciate their efforts to help in this emergency.

I want Mr. Douglas and the other actors who have heeded the call of their Government for help to know that their personal sacrifices do not go unremembered. When the score is finally totaled I am sure that as great a percentage of show people will have died for our country as any other class of people, and those who do not join the armed forces will, I am sure, make just as liberal a contribution to the general cause by keeping civilian morale high and investing their time and money for the benefit of everyone.

I am somewhat amazed by some of the statements made during the last few days concerning actors and actresses who are assisting in the work of the Office of Civilian Defense and other national defense activities. I do not know Mr. Douglas or the other people who have been named, but think that some of the statements made may reflect unjustly upon people in show business as a whole.

I want the people in the amusement world to know that they have many friends in the House who appreciate what they are doing in this time of emergency to help us all.

Show people are kind-hearted and generous in their contribution of time, effort, and money. They should be encouraged to continue their efforts to keep our national morale high.

When I was younger I had a short whirl at show business. My talents were not such that there was any large demand that I remain before the footlights, but when I retired to other fields of activity I retained my liking for the people who devote their lives to entertainment.

I have met thousands of actors and actresses and believe that there are no more unselfish people in the Nation. They are always ready to give of their time and talents to help any worthy cause, and I defy any Member of this House to show me another class of people who have boosted our war effort more unselfishly.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I was very much interested in the excellent statement made by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR], concerning the situation with reference to sugar. His remarks are well taken and spring from a great degree of research and keen knowledge. There are a great many sugar refineries in Brooklyn, from which I come. I believe the sugar interests of this country have combined together to do all in their power to prevent the increase of our supply of and our capacity to produce sugar, and do so for their own selfish interests. We read recently with reference to the situation that arose concerning Peruvian sugar, and the efforts of the refined sugar combine to prevent the adequate flow of sugar supplied from Peru into this country. Why should sugar be withheld from us now, under these trying conditions? Let sugar come in from whatever source. Of course, the refiners want a reduced supply in order to get a better price. The Department of Agriculture informs me, and I shall put the figures into the RECORD, that there is an ample supply of sugar in this country at this very time, but due to the improvident statements made by Mr. Henderson, aided and abetted by the First Lady of the land, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, over the radio, the housewives of the Nation were frightened and immediately made inordinate purchases of sugar, which may now result in a necessary rationing. There is needless panic buying due to these scare statements. There would have been no need whatsoever for that rationing, because there would have been no hoarding if those statements had not been made, and I remind Members, and they undoubtedly recall the statement made by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ickes, about a year ago, about a shortage of petroleum. Immediately the price of petroleum went up, and it has not come down since then, and yet there is an ample supply of petroleum. The same situation could have been avoided with respect to sugar if the O. P. A. and others well intentioned but incautious, had been more circumspect in their utterances.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am very glad to hear the gentleman make the statement that he has, but I do not believe there is as much hoarding going on among the housewives of the country as has been advertised. I do not think that accounts for the shortage—that is, the claimed shortage.

Mr. CELLER. Actually there is no shortage. Hoarding and calamity purchases have caused the so-called shortage. I have made an investigation in my own district among the retailers in that district, and I say to the gentleman that there is a vast amount of hoarding, and I will say that my own wife, who is a very prudent housewife, laid in a supply, and I wager that the gentleman's own wife has done the same thing, and that the wife of almost every Member in the

sound of my voice has also done likewise. They have bought large amounts of sugar. They cannot help themselves. They are worried about their children and about the future supply, and it is natural to hoard, when they hear these very improvident statements coming from Washington. Those statements should not have been made, and I say advisedly that they abet the interests of the refineries of sugar in this country. There is plenty of sugar in the Caribbean islands, and we could change those quotas readily and easily, even if there was a shortage, but there is no actual shortage, and it is only because those statements that have been made that caused an inefficient and uneconomical use of sugar. When you have hoarding, then you are bound to have an uneconomical use of sugar.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. CELLER. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Would not the gentleman be in favor of the Speaker of the House appointing a committee of five to impartially investigate this so-called claimed shortage and the added use of corn, wheat, and other grains of which there is a surplus from which to make industrial alcohol?

Mr. CELLER. I would be only too happy to do so, and I would vote as often as I possibly could for a remedy of that sort.

I asked the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, to give me the present data on sugar, and it informs me as follows:

In response to your inquiry for information about sugar, we are sending you at once the statistical data readily available. The data include consumption of sugar in 1939 as reported by the Department of Commerce, and a release reporting sugar statistics for the first 11 months of 1941. Some of the significant data in this release are summarized as follows:

Total deliveries of sugar, 11 months,	Tons
1941-----	7,360,080
Stocks of sugar on hand Nov. 30-----	2,027,125

A similar release will be issued a little later, showing the position at the beginning of 1942.

Capacity to produce sugar is about as follows:

	Tons
United States beet sugar-----	1,900,000
Mainland cane sugar-----	525,000
Puerto Rico-----	1,200,000
Hawaii-----	1,000,000
Cuba ¹ -----	3,000,000
Dominican Republic ¹ -----	500,000

¹ Approximately the average of recent years. Probably not all available to the United States.

It is discernible that 7,360,080 tons of sugar were delivered during a period of 11 months in 1941. The 1942 capacity to produce and supply sugar will be 7,625,000 tons. You will note also that there was on hand November 30, 2,027,125 tons. Subtract from the 2,027,125 tons the deliveries for December 1941 and you would still have on hand January 1, 1942, over 1,000,000 tons, which, added to the capacity aforesaid of 7,625,000 tons, would give you more than an ample supply for 1942.

Sugar from the Caribbean area can easily be stepped up, and shipments to

the United States can readily be made in vast quantities in order to offset even any impending shortage due to panic buying and hoarding caused by statements of persons holding policy-making positions. The bars which now limit importation from Puerto Rico and the Caribbean Sea islands should be lifted. Sugar acreage can be easily expanded in Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Dominican Republic, and Cuba so as to give us more sugar.

I believe rationing and the issuance of sugar cards should be postponed until we can definitely know all the facts concerning our own capacity to produce and our available importations.

Furthermore, vast quantities of sugar and molasses now used for the manufacture of industrial alcohol could be diverted for household use. Alcohol could be readily made from surplus corn, wheat, oats, and other cereals. I am informed that there are far more than 1,000,000,000 bushels of such surplus corn and grain and other cereals which could be diverted for the manufacture of alcohol for defense purposes. Substitution of such grain and cereal for sugar would undoubtedly ease the sugar strain. Furthermore, vast quantities of raisins and grapes in California and other western States could easily be used in the manufacture of alcohol and thus further alleviate the sugar shortage.

Beet-sugar producers could easily expand their acreage so as to produce more sugar. What is the Commodity Credit Corporation going to do with its 350,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat and its 100,000,000 bushels of surplus corn? That corn and wheat should be allotted by the Commodity Credit Corporation for the manufacture of alcohol to alleviate still further the alleged sugar shortage.

According to the reports, the War Production Board is preparing a sugar-rationing order for wholesalers, and they may slash to the extent of 50 percent the supply of sugar to producers of soft drinks, candy, and confectionery items, this 50-percent reduction to candy and soft drink manufacturers to be based on the 1941 sales by the producers.

To my mind, it seems outrageous to go through all this rationing with sugar cards and reduction of supplies to manufacturers of candy and soft drinks in the light of our huge capacity to produce and the vast stores open for us in this country, in South America, Central America, and the Caribbean islands. There is much bungling in this matter, and it is well for us in Congress to point out the ineptitude and the indiscretion of certain people who contributed their improvident utterances to the so-called sugar shortage.

There is talk of sending sugar to Russia and even to the British Empire. Russia may be denied access to the sugar-producing regions of the Ukraine occupied by the Germans, and the British Empire might lose some of its shipments from Java, but with our gigantic source of supply we can still ship sugar to Russia and Great Britain and have enough for ourselves.

I do not mind rationing and sugar cards if it is necessary, but it seems absurd when such rationing and sugar stamps could have been and still can be avoided.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Chairman, the debate of last Friday and again today on this appropriation bill, is made important not so much from the standpoint of the amount of money that we are trying to take out of this over-padded bill for the building up of so-called morale, but because it is symptomatic of a great evil. One of the greatest evils of the present day, if you please, and I measure my words when I say it, is the impression that has gotten abroad among the people of the United States that the bureaus of the Government are spending money like drunken sailors for all sorts of frills and furbelows imaginable, and that the Congress of the United States is being blindly submissive to such shameful extravagance. It just happens that today we are talking about actors and dancers. Of course we want their services, I say to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS], and their services are appreciated, but the vicious feature of it is that we are being asked to pay them large salaries for their services. Not only that but we are being asked to pay the expenses of a great organization which will be set up as a vehicle for the display of their artistic talents. With all of the earnestness and sincerity of which I am capable I say to you that the greatest morale builder available to the Congress today is to cut out all the appropriations for the whipped cream, for the frills, for the furbelows. Let us make sure that every dollar appropriated by this bill is used to provide tools and equipment for safeguarding the lives and the property of our fellow citizens against the hazards and the perils of enemy action.

The tendency of spending the taxpayers' hard-earned money on useless, and sometimes absurd, projects is increasing all along the line. I have previously called the attention of the House to ridiculous projects, such as had the approval of the administration before we were plunged into the cauldron of this great war. Here was a project on September 11, 1941, approved by the President, in my home city of New York, at a cost of \$1,216,521. It was to initiate, supervise, and conduct art activities. Well, I thought, now that we had gotten into the war, such extraneous activities would be curbed. But I say to you with a tinge of sadness and deep regret that instead of these inane and useless projects being curbed they are increasing.

Let me illustrate my point by directing your attention to the fact that on last Wednesday, February 4, the President of the United States approved this project at a cost of \$174,634, which would buy approximately three medium tanks:

Complete a comprehensive review of the literature pertaining to the cooperative movements in form of a series of abstracts of selected publications; and prepare a cooperative encyclopedia covering the theory, history, and practice of cooperation in the form of an encyclopedia, consisting of abstracts and digests of selected publications collected and prepared for the review of literature.

Now, that project is limited to the metropolitan area of the city of New York.

That amount and that project might well be multiplied by 100 to give us a picture for the country over.

I submit to you that we are confronted by an ever-increasing spirit of resentment, justifiable resentment, on the part of the people we represent in the Congress against the spending of their hard-earned money for projects which are not essential. If we will be honest and frank with ourselves we can survey the appropriations that come before this House, and the appropriations that are for projects of this sort can and must be eliminated. They are the sort of things that would be scandalous, would be shameful, would be amazing even in the lush days of peace. But in these crucial days when we must husband our resources, when our people are being called upon to invest their savings in Defense bonds and stamps and in every other way to take a hitch in their belts in order that our all-out war effort may go full speed ahead, I maintain that we are charged with the positive duty and responsibility of decisively voting down all appropriations for frills, furbelows, and high jinks.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I asked for these 3 minutes only because it is understood that a full House has been summoned in session today to undo that which was done last Friday. I think we should not fail to recognize that there has been a most favorable response from the Nation relating to the action taken last Friday.

Civilian defense is important to every citizen and they do not want to see this money wasted in the manner portrayed in that debate. I should feel very sorry indeed if the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LELAND M. FORD] fails to remain in the bill. This was a perfected amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. That amendment should have been approved by the American people through the press. It is not an indictment against the moving-picture people who were so ably defended by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS]. They are important, as has been recognized by the deferment recently granted them. But the Nation has responded favorably to the sentiment expressed last Friday. Editorials in many important newspapers—and I read many of them yesterday—approved the vote in no uncertain language. A prominent banker in my district writes me this morning that people coming into his bank are expressing their disgust of those boondoggling activities in the O. C. D. They declare they will buy no more Defense bonds until assured such foolishness ceases. We must now be especially watchful of our expenditures.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. In just a moment. I hope they will not defeat the amendment which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] offered. The moving picture by Walt Disney may be satisfactory, but we must not use these methods. They ordered that picture without authority and now ask permit to make payment.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Will the gentleman yield.

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I have a letter this morning from the heart of Maryland which suggests as a slogan, "Billions for defense but not one buck for Donald Duck." I think we should act on that slogan.

Mr. GIFFORD. Other departments of our Government have greatly overdone the moving-picture racket. It has been used, in my opinion, to greatly deceive the public by greatly overdrawn results of some Government activities. I have no time to refer to many of them as I would like to, but we should curtail this method of misleading the public as is done in many cases.

I regretted to read from the remarks of a member of this committee that the Treasury accounts are so scrambled that there is no way to tell what it costs to sell these savings bonds. However, I can well understand that. Many other departments could probably have been called upon to act if we had cut that appropriation as offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER]. They would probably have found a way around it. The methods are probably so scrambled that it would be useless to investigate. We could never find the actual cost. Do not let us undo what we did last Friday. If we do, we make a mistake. The public approves and needs reassurance.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MEYER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, much has been said pro and con recently about our beloved President's wife. I am sure I speak for all the citizens of America and particularly for all the Members of the House when I say that we love both the President and his wife from the bottom of our hearts. Yet I am constrained to say this to the President's wife, just as did The Warrior to Lucasta, upon going to the wars, when he took leave of his lady love:

I could not love thee, Dear, so much,
Loved I not Honor more.

I rose with reluctance to discuss the pending deficiency appropriation measure because what I must say is not pleasant, but good conscience compels me to speak.

It is unfortunate that we, the Members of Congress, are placed on the horns of an unpleasant dilemma. We must either vote for this measure or face the unhappy prospect of being recalcitrant in our duty to our country. I realize that probably there are included in some of the items presented certain allocations which are, strictly speaking, not essential. However, they are so interwoven into the warp and woof of the major and essential items that any disturbance may cause dangerous delay and disruption. I, for one, believe that any delay, no matter how slight, may be disastrous, if not fatal, to the very existence of our Nation.

We can hope, however, that what we have to say here may shock some people in high places out of their complacency. Gentlemen, business as usual in this country is but a memory for the duration of our life and death struggle with the enemies of all we hold near and dear.

Government as usual must also be forgotten from now until victory—complete and final—is achieved.

It is only fair to say to those who are administering Government agencies, bureaus, and departments that first things must come first. The enemy is literally at our door. His submarines are sporting in schools off of our coasts. His planes have exhibited an ability to attack our territory. I do not wish to appear unduly pessimistic but I predict that by spring his planes will attack our continental cities. We must strip ourselves for action. Our peacetime pursuits must be relegated to the background. We must go all out for war. With every dollar, every resource, and every fiber we must enlist in our country's desperate cause. Today our cause is desperate. We must reconcile ourselves to a Spartan existence. And while strengthening our physical forces, we must renew our spiritual vigor. We must renew our faith. We must return to our faith in God and his infinite wisdom.

Every penny we spend for civilian defense is a penny well spent. We must protect the lives and property of our civilians. We must spend for physical defense of our vulnerable coastal cities and our great industrial areas where the materials and sinews of war must be forged. For this reason, I am constrained at this time to cast my vote for the pending amendment prohibiting the use of these funds for aesthetic diversions. Gas masks must be stressed before we give attention to boondoggling. I understand that our need for gas masks is acute. Great Britain has been well ahead of us in production of her gas masks. We have been informed that she has supplied them to every man, woman, and child. Cannot England supply the United States—her ally—with gas masks, even as we have supplied England with planes and tanks? It would indeed cement the attachment of our people to the people of England were American citizens to carry such an important protective aid—stamped with the legend "Made in England."

I conclude with the admonition to those responsible for administering expenditure of public funds and responsible for requesting appropriation of public funds: "Billions for defense but not one cent for frivolity."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired; all time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for collecting the revenue from customs, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$471,000, and the limitation under said head on the amount which may be expended for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby increased from \$87,500 to \$140,055.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it seems difficult for some people to realize that there exists such a thing as a sound public sentiment which does not like its sense of reasonableness to be outraged by the foolishness that goes on in the Government, much of

it written into the pending bill. For the duration of the emergency, political animosities, for that matter all animosities, should be discouraged. No party group has a monopoly on patriotism. We all want to render good service to our Government, and for the time being the boondogglers and the fancy uplifters should stand aside.

This is still the country of the people who are at least supposed to enjoy the right of dictating their own measures, and the people are unable to understand why the business of saving the country should be put into the hands of those who heretofore have been concerned in undermining and destroying it. If we are not going Red outright, then why this continued coddling of the Reds and the inefficients? If the actor whose feathered nest has caused great controversy wishes to fight the Germans and the Japs, then let him grab a gun and go to it; and as for instructing children how to behave in moments of stress, I will take the good, wholesome country or town housewife in preference to the night club fan dancer.

We are engaged in the serious business of war. For years we have run along under a split or double program, recovery and reform. Recovery, of course, has been displaced by defense, but reform still clings like a leech. Those who have heretofore been active in the effort to make over this country are taking advantage of the stress we now are in to promote and advance their scheme of collectivism. We ought to get down to serious business. This House ought to bring to an end this driftwood existence. Resistance ought to be offered where the individual sense of decency and right is outraged, and this Congress ought to rise to the urgency of the moment, and it ought to strike out of the pending bill many of the appropriations that when expended will result in nothing more than gigantic waste.

My colleagues, the complaint goes up from many sections that there is a distressing lethargy evidenced on the part of the people. How can you expect other than that the war impulse should be depressed when you come to the realization of the fact that the officer of this Government in charge of the draft movement has given the hootchy-kootchy entertainers and the fan dancers preference and deferment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to address the Committee for 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I had hoped it would not be necessary to make this speech. It is a matter of regret that it is necessary. But the absurd and unwarranted statements of the gentleman who has just relinquished the floor leaves the committee no option but to speak plainly, and especially in view of the fact that this astonishing misrepresentation of the bill and its provisions is but the culmination of many similar speeches made on the floor here today which by implication and intima-

tion and now by downright statements seek to misinterpret and misrepresent the bill and indict and malign the committee and the administration.

I have served on this floor with the gentleman for a fifth of a century. I love him as a brother, but when the statement is made that there is in this bill any provision to turn the Government of the country over to those who would undermine it, or any provision under which funds could be used for the making over of America, I must call the attention of the committee and the country to the fact that such statements are utterly and obviously without foundation. There is not a line or a word in the text before us which could by the widest stretch of the imagination be twisted to carry any such meaning or significance. If there is, let them point it out.

On the contrary, all such claims and insinuations—and the criticism of this measure throughout the debate has been largely by innuendo—on the contrary, the critics of the bill have refused to discuss the bill itself, and most of the tirades to which we have listened here today have been on matters totally foreign to the bill, and acknowledged to be foreign to the bill. They have steadfastly refused to discuss the most important provisions of the bill and the report, although they provide the means we must adopt to carry the war to a successful conclusion.

The committee had taken for granted that the debate would be confined to the bill, and the gentleman from New York, in requesting time for general debate, emphasized that his requests for time were for debate on the bill itself; at least, we expected the bill would be discussed in a practical way and as a business proposition. But what has occupied most of the time allotted for the debate during the 2 days the bill has been under consideration? Fan dancers, toe dancers, bubble dancers, although no one to whom such terms could be allied has been employed or will be employed, even under the former bill referred to, and there is not a dollar in the bill as reported from the committee which could have been used for any such purpose. What brand of statesmanship can condone the taking of a large part of 2 days' debate ranting about the employment of two individuals—not in the bill—and making no reference at all to vital items in the bill providing for the safety of millions along our eastern and western seaboard and making provisions for the money necessary to carry on the war?

Let us consider some of the vital issues presented by this bill. Those who have assailed the bill and spent their time talking about dancers and other matters totally extraneous to the bill make loud professions of economy. Now, let us see if they really want to economize. We have here a proposition to return to the 48-hour week in the Government departments during the war. Have those who so blatantly demanded economy discussed that proposition? No; not a whisper. And yet here in the city of Washington alone there are 200,000 Government employees receiving the largest salaries for such services ever paid by

any government who by merely working 8 hours on Saturday would provide 100,000 additional working days or 16,000 working weeks every week without extra cost to the Government. The War Department and the Navy Department and the Bureau of Federal Investigation have already adopted the 48-hour week, and I have yet to hear a single complaint from any employee of those Departments. It is a high tribute to their American citizenship that they are glad to do what they can to help win the war. Why cannot the gentlemen who have been giving all their time during this debate to talking about something not in the bill devote a little attention and encouragement to a proposal to add 100,000 working days every week to the Government now in such dire need of workers?

For if this is not done, additional personnel will have to be employed and already the other departments which have not adopted the 48-hour week are coming to the committee with requests for additional funds for more employees.

But the important phase of the proposition is that the adoption of the 48-hour week will to that extent relieve the congestion in housing and accommodations in Washington. There is not room enough now for employees needed in the prosecution of the war. But if the gentlemen who have been putting in all their time here talking about 1 dancer will give a little attention to saving 4 hours weekly for 200,000 employees, we cannot only save the hundreds of thousands of dollars for additional employees but we can prevent further congestion in the city and the necessity of further decentralizing the Government by moving agencies to cities outside of Washington. Where are the professional advocates of economy? Not a one of them has so much as mentioned in the 2 days' debate this important feature of the bill. When the German Army marched into Paris the civil-service employees of the French Government were still taking off 2 hours for lunch. If we left it to the critics of this bill, we would be to that extent following in the footsteps of the French Government before the German occupation.

In the limited time left me, let us take one more serious feature of this bill. It provides the money to handle the sale of the bonds with which we must finance the war. War costs money. The preservation of our Government depends on raising sufficient money to pay for this vast defense program, the costliest the world has ever seen.

We are spending in the next fiscal year \$59,000,000,000. That is the amount the Members sitting on this floor have voted to spend. You have voted to spend it and now you must make some provision to raise it, and there are provisions to raise it right here in this bill. But are these statesmen who are so vociferous about one dancer who is not in the bill concerned about raising this \$59,000,000,000? Evidently not, for they have not discussed it in the entire 2 days. We must have \$59,000,000,000. We figure on getting twenty-three and one-half billion dollars from taxes. That leaves thirty-

five and one-half billion dollars that must be borrowed. But you cannot just walk out and casually borrow thirty-five and one-half billion dollars. It takes work and planning and machinery. And we provide that machinery in this bill.

The greatest care must be exercised in selling these bonds. Secretary Morgenthau warned the committee this morning that if sold to the banks as in the last war, inflation would follow drastically affecting every consumer in the Nation. But if sold to individuals, it will not only avoid but will control inflation.

Now to sell to the people, we must have the trust and confidence and cooperation of the Nation. Have these speeches here on this bill served to establish trust and confidence. On the contrary, they have been deliberately calculated to create mistrust and suspicion both of the Government and those in charge of this war. I ask you sincerely what kind of statesmanship is this that would talk for 2 solid days about two flyspecks and utterly ignore an opportunity to save 100,000 working days and prevent further congestion in Washington and ignore the necessity of establishing sufficient confidence in the conduct of this war to enlist support and cooperation in the purchase of bonds thereby helping win the war and preventing inflation that will create one of the most serious problems that can menace a nation at war.

Let us face the facts. We are losing the war. The Japanese have steadily advanced their positions on every front. The headlines in the newspapers are unduly optimistic in their reports. They talk of bringing down a few planes and sinking a few vessels here and there but all the time we are being hemmed in in the Philippines, in the Dutch Indies, at Singapore, in Burma, in China, in Libya, in Australia, and on the Atlantic, where they are sinking vessels at our doorstep. There is no front on which we have even held our own much less made progress. The fate of MacArthur's devoted little band in Bataan is merely a matter of time. And yet here in the Congress men are taking all the time in debate to talk about a dancer—one woman against whom nothing culpable is even alleged much less proven—talking about flyspecks when the dancers really to be considered here are the hundreds of thousands of leading men in the Nation who will dance at the end of a gallows rope if Hitler ever overruns this Nation as he has overrun all Europe. Both Hitler and the Mikado have systematically liquidated the selected men of the populations over which they taken control.

Let me appeal to the House to give some scant attention to the really important provisions of this bill—provisions of importance to the entire Nation and the world—and adjourn politics for a while even if it is campaign year. The protection of our people, the preservation of our freedom, the perpetuity of our form of government depend on raising the money and adopting the safeguards provided by this bill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment

and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. NICHOLS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]? There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, we are now to the point where it is up to you to say whether or not we shall go all out for defense or shall boondoggle and waste the substance of America, which should go into soldiers and guns and planes and ships to clean up Mr. Hitler.

It is time the people of America looked this situation in the face. We are up against a most serious situation. There was a fellow who fiddled while Rome burned. Are we going to fiddle while the United States burns or are we going to fight for America and to clean up Mr. Hitler? It is about time we get to the point where we realize what we are doing and do only those things which will contribute to the defense of the United States and to cleaning up Mr. Hitler.

I am sorry the committee brought in here anything that might be controversial. I have gone out on a limb many a time when many Members thought I was going too far to provide funds for the United States.

With what kind of a situation are we faced? There is an outfit over in the Office of Civilian Defense that is doing a great lot of things that are beyond the pale of the law. What does the law state? I refer to chapter 20 of the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, Public Law No. 415, approved January 27, 1942. In substance that law states that the Office of Civilian Defense shall provide facilities, supplies, and services for the adequate protection of persons and property from bombing attacks, sabotage, or other war hazards.

Why should we not do just that over there, and nothing else? After the Congress has passed a law and the President has signed it, why should we have extra-legal activities in the Office of Civilian Defense? If the Congress is to provide for other activities, if the Congress is to provide for fiddling, if the Congress is to set up a W. P. A. writers' project and dancers' project and actors' project in the Office of Civilian Defense, let them go before the Committee on Military Affairs and ask for a new statute.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Is there any provision of that kind in this bill?

Mr. TABER. No; but there is that activity going on, and an attempt has been made to stop it. The gentleman made a point of order against the motion which would stop it. That is the thing I think should be called to the attention of the gentleman and the people of this country.

Many agencies are already providing all sorts of entertainment facilities for the boys in the service. The civilian population do not need to be entertained. They can take care of themselves in the situation, and they will if you give them a chance. Let us not have all this ridiculous situation presented to us. Let

us not ask the people to do things that we ought not to do. Let us go all out for defense—let us give everything for defense and cut out all these frills and fancies. Let us cut out these other things that do not contribute but rather militate against the proper administration of the defense program.

It is not necessary in order to persuade people to pay their taxes that we have a moving picture telling them how to do it and charge the people admission to see it. It is not necessary in order to persuade people to pay their taxes to peddle out a lot of songs. It is not necessary in order to get the people to do their jobs to do that sort of thing.

In the Office of Civilian Defense there are thousands and thousands of volunteer workers who do not receive any money, like the fishermen on the coasts, who are acting as fire wardens and performing magnificent patriotic services without pay. Should we pay actors and dancers \$4,600 a year and pay these other folk nothing? I do not know; I cannot follow that kind of business.

I am willing to give whatever I can of myself. I think those men are willing to give whatever they can of themselves. But we should not do ridiculous things when we ought to be doing just one thing—going all out for defense. I hope the Congress will go all out for defense and set an example to the American people that they will be glad and delighted to follow.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. I wonder if the gentleman has noticed from the various newspaper columns that about the only columnist who has taken issue in support of the salaries to be paid these dancers and others in this boondoggling in the O. C. D. has been Ernest K. Lindley, whose wife is on the pay roll as a secretary or in some other position at \$5,600 a year?

Mr. TABER. I had not noticed it, but the gentleman says it and I assume it is so.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. That is true. His is the only column I have seen where issue has been taken with the attempt to do away with this boondoggling.

Mr. TABER. I hope the Congress will do away with the boondoggling.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, if the same privilege may be extended to others of us, I do not see any reason for objecting, but let us have an understanding that we may have 10 minutes instead of 5, so that we may be protected.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, I have no objection and do not intend to make any objection, but how

about the rest of us who want to speak on this matter? Is there going to be any time for that?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I have no objection. I have never objected to the gentleman every day he has spoken.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I know that.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I always look forward each day to hearing the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I hope we will not get too serious and work up too much of a lather about this thing. Strange as it may seem, there is not anything in this bill that is controversial. Now, you would not think that, from the debate we have had Friday and today or from the way blood pressures have gone up when my friends have spoken here in the Well and beat their breasts and exhorted us to be patriotic and save the country.

This is a very important bill. It has \$160,000,000 in it. There are funds in here for various agencies vitally connected with the defense effort. As I recall, there is only \$80,000 in here in controversy between the minority and the majority, and that is the Donald Duck film item. Now, if I am wrong about that, I cannot recall any such item.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania sought to reduce the amount that the Treasury is going to use in the bond campaign, and we debated it and settled it, but the heat seemed to be worked up over the Office of Civilian Defense. Now, that item is not in this bill. There is not one farthing in this bill that can be used to pay the salary of any fan dancer, if any fan dancer has ever been employed. There is not one penny in this bill that can be used to pay Melvyn Douglas a salary, and I understand today he is working without pay.

All of this was explained to the committee thoroughly when the chairman of the committee presented the bill the other day, but, to make assurance doubly sure, the Appropriations Committee felt—and the committee is just as much interested in seeing these unjustifiable practices discontinued as any other Member of the House—and wrote into the bill an amendment that not one penny of the funds in this appropriation of \$100,000,000 should be used for any sort of administrative expenses except the expenses incident to manufacturing and procuring and distributing fire pumps, protective clothing, arm bands, steel helmets, emergency medical supplies, and gas masks. So the amendment offered by my friend from California and adopted, I imagine, will stay in the bill. If I were in charge of the bill, I would not ask for a vote on it. It is perfectly meaningless because not one dollar of this money could be used to pay the salary of this young lady whose employment has been discussed. I myself doubt the wisdom or necessity of many of the activities that appear to be going on in the Office of Civilian Defense, and I can assure you that when these matters come before

the Appropriations Committee for any appropriation of funds for such purposes, the committee will certainly go into it carefully, and it will be appropriate and in order to vote upon those matters as they come up.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DITTER. Might not tacit approval be construed on the part of the majority in view of the fact that it so vigorously opposed the amendment of the gentleman from California? In other words, the gentleman's amendment was a condemnation of a practice that, I believe, the gentleman from Virginia on other occasions, not connected with this activity, has taken exception to, and the action of the majority on Friday in opposing the amendment by the gentleman from California certainly placed its stamp of approval, did it not, on the practice?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not think by the wildest stretch of the wildest imagination it could be construed in any such fashion.

Mr. DITTER. May I ask the gentleman a further question?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Let me answer the gentleman's first question before he asks a second one. When some one suggested in the committee that some of the expenditures in the Office of Civilian Defense were questionable, although every member of the committee, including the gentleman, knew perfectly well these funds could not be used for such purposes, in order to put on the record a warning of the committee that it would not countenance the use of these particular funds for such purposes, we adopted in full committee an amendment which was a declaration of principle and a declaration of policy and put ourselves upon record. I think it is idle now to oppose the amendment of the gentleman from California because the amendment is perfectly meaningless and the only possible effect of the amendment—I am sure it was not the intention—and I absolve every Member of the House who voted for it of any such intention, but it seems to me that the natural result of the amendment was a rather gratuitous fling or dig at one of the officials of the Office of Civilian Defense, which I did not think was a very nice thing to do.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. I do not know whether that means to infer that that was the object of the amendment, but that was not the intention of the amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I said I did not think it was the intention.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. The intent of that amendment was to establish a principle here and to show that we were not in favor of that type of "boondoggling" and to see that in the future these funds were not spent for any such purpose.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. And so far as I am concerned the amendment

can stay in the bill. It is meaningless and had no effect and can have no effect.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. DITTER. As a result of the gentleman's experience and the gentleman's knowledge of practices here in the House, would he express an opinion as to what the effect would have been of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] had the chairman of the committee not resorted to the parliamentary defense of objecting to the amendment on the basis that it was not in order?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I do not care to express an opinion of what might have been the effect if something had happened. I do not object to expressing my own opinion about the matter. On the face of the record as it stands, I think there is a great deal in the Office of Civilian Defense that, to me, looks frivolous and unnecessary and not in keeping with the serious business in hand; but there is an orderly way to proceed in such things, and that orderly way is this. In a few days, or in a few weeks, at most, the Office of Civilian Defense will be before Congress for their administrative expenses, and then is the time that we should take care of the situation, and see what should be done and apply the remedy.

Mr. DITTER. Does not the gentleman feel that it would have been stimulating to the morale of the people had there been no resort to parliamentary tactics to oppose the amendment of the gentleman from New York, which would have served the purpose the gentleman now suggests will be served in a few weeks?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. This word "morale" is getting to be bandied around rather loosely.

Mr. DITTER. It has been bandied around in the Well rather loosely this morning.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think so, but I do not think the debate such as we have had here for a few days helps what we are trying to do. We are trying to get these appropriations out to arm and defend our country and help in this business, and I am wondering now if we really realize how serious it is.

Mr. DITTER. I believe we realize it.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. HARE. To show how true is the situation as suggested by the gentleman from Virginia. It is not one of the functions of the Committee on Appropriations to go into that field of operation. This committee is looking after appropriations on specific justifications.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I wonder if we cannot agree upon some time for debate. I ask unanimous consent that all

debate upon this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 35 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I think the views of the minority can well be summarized if I recall for you again an excerpt from a speech delivered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER], and I quote:

We have been urged repeatedly to do nothing which will undermine the confidence of the people in their Government or which might be construed by the enemy as an evidence of disunity. I am just as zealous as anyone in preserving confidence and in giving no comfort to the enemy. But I contend that the greatest contribution to confidence can be made by the executive branch of the Government itself by putting its own house in order, by removing the false face of defense from nonessential activities, by cutting to the bone the costs of government, by imposing on itself the same sense of sacrifice and privation which it has sought to impress upon the people, and by the adoption of policies which will inspire all of us with faith and courage and devotion.

In connection with putting the executive branch of Government in order, I call attention to the growth of the publicity propaganda uses of the Federal Government, in strict violation of the law. So great have these propaganda agencies grown in the last 10 years that I can show you an expenditure for duplicating paper alone of over thirteen and a half million dollars. During the fiscal year 1941 the cost of duplicating paper was \$2,515,857. This is no inconsiderable item. The manpower that is used to spill ink on this amount of paper is tremendous. If you read the propaganda that comes from the several social agencies of the New Deal, you will find words that go into those pages that will make you shudder—words of hatred, words setting class against class, words that tend to disunite this people more than any fifth column. Ever since the first bomb dropped in Hawaii there has been no need, no necessity for one drop of ink to be spilled on the pages of this duplicating paper.

There has been no need for the fine, glazed magazine paper used.

Now is the time for the executive branch of the Government to put its house in order. In response to the mushroom growth of these propaganda agencies, disclosed by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], I wrote the following letter on the 30th of January to Mr. Leon Henderson:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1942.

MR. LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator, Office of Price
Administration, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HENDERSON: I have noticed with considerable interest your announced campaign to conserve the use of paper in the interest of the war program. Already, in response to suggestions made heretofore by various sources, the size of the newspapers, magazines, and other publications of private enterprise have been materially cut. Many people writing letters have adopted the practice of using both sides of the page instead of one side.

However, there is a wide variety and extensive violation of the spirit of this conservation of paper program by the many bureaus of the Federal Government itself that should be the first to deny themselves for the benefit of the war effort. I refer to the propaganda agencies of the Federal Government.

Day after day tons of paper are delivered to the newspapermen, columnists, and radio stations, as well as newspapers, throughout the land, and the public generally by the several bureaus of the Government, each maintaining a separate press agency, with the exception of the General Accounting Office. I have examined releases issued from time to time by these Government departments and found numerous instances of two or more agencies carrying the same information. I am advised by members of the press that a great quantity of this material is not newsworthy and merely reaches the wastebasket.

I have confidence that you will want to let the chips fall where they may in locking into this problem, and feel sure that you will see the advisability of enforcing conservation of paper among the several bureaus of the Government, so that the Government can be held up as an example of the kind of self-sacrifice that you will call upon the people to make to conserve the use of paper.

At the present time our Government spends \$27,500,000 for information and propaganda agencies each year.

In order to acquaint you with the extent of the blank paper purchased by the several bureaus of the Government from the Government Printing Office, I enclose the figures of cost for each year to 1940 and the estimated cost in 1941.

I hope that I may receive a reply to this request within the next 5 days.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT F. JONES,
Member of Congress.

Tabulation of the amount of blank paper ordered by all the Government departments and agencies, including Congress, for the fiscal years 1932 to 1941, the latter being estimated

Fiscal year:	
1932-----	\$724,188.70
1933-----	412,918.74
1934-----	545,355.31
1935-----	143,921.29
1936-----	1,733,056.58
1937-----	1,333,826.08
1938-----	1,403,729.79
1939-----	1,658,733.23
1940-----	1,803,418.01
1941 (estimated)-----	2,515,857.81
Total-----	13,597,005.54
Charged to departments, bureaus, etc., for blank paper during the fiscal year 1940:	
Agriculture-----	\$262,699.27
American Battle Commission-----	16.02
Board of Governors Federal Reserve Board-----	331.25
Board of Tax Appeals-----	97.68
Civil Aeronautics-----	6,015.09
Civil Service Commission-----	18,630.41
Commerce-----	116,766.18
Commission of Fine Arts-----	10.44
District of Columbia government-----	53,624.06
Unemployment Compensation Commission-----	2,062.91
Export-Import Bank-----	16.60
Farm Credit Administration-----	15,327.28
Farm Security Administration-----	370.98
Federal Communications Commission-----	12,981.91
Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works-----	1,864.64
Federal Home Loan Bank Board-----	13.75

Federal Housing Administration	\$5,206.65
Federal Loan Agency	63,237.91
Federal Power Commission	10,964.28
Federal Security Agency	64,128.02
Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation	957.46
Federal Trade Commission	10,635.14
Federal Works Agency	32,284.06
General Accounting Office	14,201.34
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	11,687.04
Interior	134,368.76
Interstate Commerce Commission	31,779.08
Justice	107,986.66
Labor	36,014.39
Library of Congress	835.02
Maritime Labor Board	16.93
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	2,302.61
National Archives	170.73
National Bituminous Coal Commission	3,209.18
National Emergency Council	757.20
National Gallery of Art	60.80
National Labor Relations Board	12,987.86
National Mediation Board	121.35
Navy	95,068.27
Office of Government Reports	7,920.87
Panama Canal	292.31
Pan American Union	976.99
Post Office	5,220.57
Railroad Retirement Board	25,865.03
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	15,792.71
RFC Mortgage Company	1,814.43
Securities and Exchange Commission	62,992.85
Smithsonian Institution	1,286.66
Social Security	14,163.84
Treasury	393,094.64
U. S. Housing Authority	497.72
U. S. Maritime Commission	13,195.20
U. S. Tariff Commission	6,487.60
Veterans' Administration	24,225.30
War Department	83,016.83
Work Projects Administration	14,094.45
Total	1,803,418.01

I thought he would use his usual aggressive action in stopping such waste. Lo and behold, I received a reply from Mr. Henderson saying that he had turned this matter over to a subordinate, Mr. Rosenwald. Henderson's letter follows:

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1942.

The Honorable ROBERT F. JONES,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. JONES: Thank you for your interesting letter of January 30. I am sending it by a special messenger to Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald, Chief, Bureau of Industrial Conservation, Temporary Building "E." Since January 1 that department has taken over the conservation of paper, and I am sure they will give you prompt action.

If our office can be of any further service to you, please do not hesitate to call upon us.
Sincerely yours,

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

Now, is there to be a double standard in the preparation and sacrifices for war? Are the poor of the United States to sacrifice on the one hand and the Federal bureaucracies have another standard of sacrifice?

In response to that reply I again appealed to Mr. Henderson to take the matter up personally, to cut down this useless waste of manpower, money, and paper. Saturday I sent the following letter to him:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1942.

Mr. LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator, Office of Price
Administration, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HENDERSON: On the 30th day of January I asked you to look into the matter of conserving paper used by the propaganda agencies of the several bureaus of the Federal Government, involving an annual pay roll of \$27,700,000 and the use of duplicating paper to the extent of \$2,515,857.81. You have referred consideration of this matter to a subordinate.

The amount of paper involved and the manpower used in the propaganda agencies make this problem as important as any that have received your personal consideration, unless there is a double standard, one for the American people and another for the Federal Government.

I now advise you that free mailing of all bureaus for the fiscal year 1941 cost \$49,020,190. This is no inconsiderable item.

May I again suggest that you tackle this problem personally with your usual aggressive, vigorous action.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT F. JONES,
Member of Congress.

The American people are willing to go into the highways and byways to collect this paper, and by no stretch of the imagination could the bureaus be excused from the same sacrifice. As a matter of fact, they are blacking out the response the public might give to the program of conserving paper, the program of conserving all kinds of war materials by their boondoggling process of carrying on the social program at a time when we should be united, producing first things first, delivering guns and ammunition and equipment into General MacArthur's hands. Continuing this program is as valueless to MacArthur and to his beleaguered troops, as putting cream puffs into the howitzers that are defending Bataan, as useless as dropping chocolate parfaits into the bomb racks of what few airplanes we have available.

From among the many letters I received in response to my appeal to Mr. Henderson, I append a letter from Mr. John H. Barker, of Glens Falls, N. Y. There are four enclosures with Mr. Barker's letter, four identical letters from the Treasury Department dated January 19, 1942, and signed by Eugene W. Sloan, Executive Director of the Defense Savings staff, three addressed to Mr. Barker, and one addressed to Mrs. Barker. These form letters urge the purchase of Defense bonds.

Mr. Barker's letter to me states:

In view of the statement contained in the enclosed clipping you may be interested in the three letters received, with accompanying literature, in the same mail. Harriet F. Barker is my wife. Similar letters from the same source have been received at least twice before in the same quantities. A fine example of inefficiency and lack of economy.

Yours truly,

J. H. BARKER.

I ask you to study these items for printing and binding and to cut them to the core.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, probably this is a tempest in a teapot, but you know we had another sort of a tempest in a teapot a long time ago up in Boston Harbor. Something came out of that tea party. This thing today is just indicative of sentiment throughout the country. The people are disgusted with the way Congress and this administration is acting and spending for unnecessary purposes.

When the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] was in the Well of the House awhile ago he charged those who sponsored this amendment and who supported it with a lack of patriotism. You read his words in the RECORD tomorrow and see if that—unless he revises his remarks—is not what he implied. Personally I do not resent that charge, because it is unfounded. The gentleman is a little excitable at times. He is a great parliamentarian. He is a great legislator. But if he is to be judged by what he said today, he is completely ignorant of some of the common things of life. He talked about two flyspecks. It is the flyspecks which mar the mirror. The gentleman is married, I hope. Did he ever in his life compliment the good housewife about getting a meal she prepared, tell her how good it was? Or did he wait until some day when the eggs were fried a little too hard or boiled not quite enough and then register his complaint? Am I correct? Is not that the way it goes? It is the flyspecks we always want to brush off, because they mar the whole surface. The whole picture is thrown out of focus by these flyspecks.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS], who was in the chair a while ago, had some good words to say about actors and actresses. I agree with all of that, and so do all of us, but what has that to do with this amendment? Now, folks—the actors, actresses, fan dancers—are patriotic, just as are the rest of us. Let those folks go right along in their chosen profession and amuse their people, put on their shows and their dancing. But do not do it in the name of civilian defense. That is not civilian defense. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], who had so much to say about the minority and a few of the majority, who believe as we do—you are growing posies when you ought to be growing potatoes. That is what is the matter with you. That is what is the matter with this civilian defense organization. Its picture showing, its dancing, for civilians is nonessential. If you want something for these actors and actresses to do, and if they are not content to stick to their chosen profession, and they really want to do something, send them up into Michigan or some of these other places, and we will put them out on the farms, where they are needed, or at work planting gardens in the springtime. They can grow some beans and shell them and put them away. They can grow some other farm products and put those things away for the time when there will be a shortage. They can even help us in the sugar-beet fields, so Brother Henderson can give us all the sugar we need when the time comes.

There are a thousand and one useful things—things connected with civilian defense—that all of these people can do if they wish. But there is no need to amuse our civilian population in order to pep up their patriotism. The gentleman spoke about our buying bonds—picture shows to induce people to purchase bonds. Our folks will buy bonds. Of course, they will, if they think the proceeds are to be used for the fighting men. But they are not going to buy bonds if they think their money is being wasted in picture shows, fan dancing, and things like that. We folks back in the sticks are interested in getting the job done.

We do not care anything about the frosting on the cake; we do not care anything about the cake; we shall be satisfied if we can get bread, butter, and meat. Our folks back there are way ahead in their activities for civilian defense. They will be satisfied if they can get real work and have our money used economically and efficiently—and, may I say, intelligently. Let us quit play acting and get down to business. Let us cut out the non-essential, the fancy stuff.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Chairman, I am indeed gratified that the House today has at last seen fit to take action to extend substantial assistance to the valiant armies of the Chinese, who are doing so much to preserve democracy in this world. It has been one of my most sincere regrets during the last 3 or 4 years that this Nation, in the disastrous policy of appeasement which we have followed toward the Japanese and which has been so expensive to us, has refused to extend the assistance we could and should long ago have extended to the armies of Chiang Kai-shek in the valiant fight they are making. After all, these people would have been eternally grateful for a thousand obsolete airplanes or a thousand field pieces that we have junked. They asked for so little, and with that little they could have accomplished so much. And if we at that time had had the courage and foresight to have done our duty toward them, toward ourselves, and toward the world and have given these people a little bit of assistance, then today they would be in shape to repay us a hundredfold for what we had given them.

If, in the past, we had given the Chinese the assistance we should have, then today in one of the darkest hours in our history when an outpost of ours now being defended by one of the most valiant bands of American soldiers that ever wore the uniform, now when they are being pressed to extremity and, I fear, have almost reached the limit of their endurance, we might be able to look for some assistance from China, for, God help us, because of our own muddling in the past we are unable to help them. Today as we think of that matchless,

valiant, and heroic soldier, General MacArthur, who is in command of that band fighting almost a forlorn fight to preserve the face of the white man in the East, we should bow our heads in shame that we lacked the courage and determination to have done what we should have done in the past. Too little and too late is a sad tale, but we will hear it over and over again in the years to come.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think it is highly appropriate that Members speaking from the Well of this House pay tribute whenever it seems best to the splendid fighting qualities and the extraordinary courage of the man who leads our forces in the Philippines. I congratulate the gentleman.

Mr. FADDIS. I thank the gentleman. I am glad to do so. I want to make this observation: It is my sincere hope that before the end comes in the Philippines, orders will be issued that General MacArthur shall escape in order that the world and the United Nations may still have the advantage of his ability and his leadership; because I firmly believe that General MacArthur is the most able military leader the United Nations have at their command. I say here and now that I hope he is preserved through all the perils of this war, because I believe one of these days he will make a wonderful President of the United States of America.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, no one in this House has greater respect or admiration than I for the gentleman from Missouri, personally, as a parliamentarian, and as a statesman; but I am forced to differ with him. He asked the question: Why should emphasis be placed on these things? I answer him: Why not? It is not the matter so much of detail as it is of sustaining a principle, and I think had this House placed more emphasis on these things right straight down the line for the last 3 or 4 years we would be in a far better condition than we are today.

He referred to these things as fly specks. As a matter of fact, you can get so many fly specks on a window you cannot see through it, and it might be possible that we have placed so many fly specks on the window of national defense that the program is not going on. As a matter of fact, I believe that Melvyn Douglas is one of these fly specks; I think Cowley is; Lash, Landis, and many others whom I will not have time to name. How in the world do you expect to get out a program when you have men at the top who do not know their business? As a matter of fact, with reference to this great Melvyn Douglas, of whom the gentleman spoke, I do not know whether he knows or not that in a radio program put on by the American Legion, under the auspices of the Americanization section thereof, Mr. Melvyn Douglas, otherwise known as Hesselberg, refused to read the Declaration of Independence, and he refused to read it because that program

criticized the Communists as being un-American and being dangerous. When Mr. Douglas refused to do that, one of the attachés in the studio did read the Declaration of Independence. Is that not a great man to bring in here and put at the head of a Government department?

Now, it is not so bad, so far as Douglas is concerned, but there are so many of them. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] has named some 1,250 of them. Where do you expect to get with those kind of people in civil defense, or in any portion of our defense program? You cannot defend them.

Insofar as some of these other things are concerned, let us read what is said with reference to the O. C. D., and I read from Public, No. 415, Seventy-seventh Congress:

To provide under such regulations as the President may prescribe, facilities, supplies, and services, including research to protect from bombing, sabotage, and so forth.

That set-up certainly has nothing to do with this matter.

May I say in general it is time that the public realized that this Congress is for the O. C. D. It is necessary, but they should stick to their particular function, which is the preservation of life and property under the rules and regulations that they have, not step out and take over the functions of other departments of the Government. Programs will be put out under the U. S. O. and other departments of Government for our soldiers. We do not object to that, but we do object to the people in O. C. D. leaving their department, because apparently they do not know what to do, and try to perform the functions of other sections of Government.

May I say with reference to the theater that it is a great thing. I think entertainment is a great thing. It should be carried on. But those things should be left in the hands of men and people who have been carrying them on heretofore, because they know how to do it. Our fight is not against those things in their proper place, but the place is not in the O. C. D. or defense program for these particular functions of Government. If they would get out of these departments the incompetents and I now brand them incompetents, the country would be a whole lot better off. These people may be all right in their particular profession, but because one has succeeded in a particular theatrical group is no sign that he is good in one of the other departments.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT].

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, I would be the last man to intentionally hurt any person and especially a lady. However, it appears perfectly ridiculous to me for our Government to pay \$4,600 per year to a young lady to handle children during a possible air raid when such lady admits she has had no training to fit her for such work. Thousands of fine young women are in this country who hold college degrees showing their fitness to supervise children. Many of

them teach for \$1,000 or less per year. For the first time, this year, these devoted public servants have to pay income tax. They are allowed an exemption of \$750 plus deductions for taxes, gifts to charity, and so forth. Assuming they have a total exemption of, say, \$850, then they have taxable income of approximately \$150, or \$6 tax. This means 766 such teachers have to pay tax to support this one favored dancer. Is it not time this House woke up and determined how funds it appropriates are spent? In 1 day last week we appropriated \$27,000,000,000, a sum three times as great as it cost to run the Federal Government during its first 100 years. Telegrams and letters coming to me from all over the Nation prove the people are alarmed lest our Republic be wrecked financially by those who do not regard this war as a serious business.

Last Friday while discussing the pending bill I suggested that if the mere naming of a dance merited a \$4,600 per year job under O. C. D., on that basis Sally Rand, of my own beloved Ozarks, should be worth \$25,000. I further stated that Miss Rand, to secure such a job, would name her ostrich fans after certain Army and Navy officers who did not secure their commissions the hard way. I am today in receipt of a telegram from Miss Rand, who makes a very gracious offer, which, I feel, should be called to the attention of this House to show that not all Americans expect compensation for coming to the aid of their country in an emergency. I am glad that the House is heeding recommendation to forbid boondoggling in the essential activity of civilian defense. However, had it not done so, the American people would have been entitled to the best in the way of fan dancing. That they could have had such service gratis is shown by Sally Rand's patriotic offer set forth in the following telegram:

TELEGRAM FROM SALLY RAND TO CONGRESSMAN BENNETT

POCATELLO, IDAHO, February 8, 1942.

HON. PHIL A. BENNETT,

Representative from Missouri:

Read Associated Press Office of Civil Defense story today, quoting you re Office of Civil Defense job for me at 25 grand per annum. I hasten to put in my application. Will change name of fan dance to "Nude Deal." Will christen fans as per instructions. In case Budget too depleted for salary named, will be glad to offer services gratis. Vital statistics: Nationality, American. Ancestors came over in 1795. Race, white. Age, 37. Qualifications: Grammar school, 2 years high school, and plenty of experience. Also have private pilot's license, issued 1927. Good health, horse sense, and can send and receive Morse code, drive car, harness and drive mules and horses. Also horse doctor, and can milk. Speak Spanish and French. Military background: Father retired colonel; brother, 19, in present active Army. Know manual of arms and statistical procedure. Personal equipment: Ordinary number of arms, legs, etc; perfect eyesight, perfect health. Tremendous desire to be of use. Also good judge of horses, mules—especially mules—and fair of men. Material equipment: Lincoln car, portable typewriter, eight pairs fan-dancing slippers, etc.; sheep-counting clerk and miscellaneous. Can also offer use of our ranch near Red Lodge, Mont., for observatory post gratis, or haven for the harried and/or heck-

led, at prevailing dude-ranch prices, of course. In emergency, offer facilities for evacuated children, the old and helpless. Ranch 8,000 feet above sea level. Pure glacier water; no electricity, no modern plumbing, no noise, and lots of peace. Until I hear from you, will continue to worry along keeping up public and Army and Navy morale by performing in popular-priced theaters and cafes, trying in my way to create a few moments of beauty, a few moments' escape from lurid headlines, and a little laughter and surcease—at my usual salary of 2 grand per week, of course. Us Missourians must stick together, Mr. BENNETT, and remember our State's slogan, "You gotta show me." My permanent address is Heaven Ranch, Red Lodge, Mont. Will be here in Pocatello through Tuesday, the 10th.

SALLY RAND.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak on the bill, in regard to lines 10 to 16, inclusive, on page 22.

In looking over the Treasury statements I find that the customs revenues for the last several years, from 1937 to 1941, inclusive, have run, in round figures, \$488,000,000, \$359,000,000, \$321,000,000, \$348,000,000, and \$391,000,000, respectively. I also find that sugar and agricultural commodities constitute by far the larger portion of these customs revenues.

The record also shows that we have previously provided about \$21,000,000 to the Treasury Department for the operation of the customs department during the current fiscal year. This increase of \$471,000 is to put on 600 additional guards at \$1,860 a year for about 4½ months, and to purchase 67 automobiles at \$785 each.

As best I can determine, the customs revenues will decline in the months to come. As an illustration, someone here awhile ago referred to the item of sugar. The other day one of our Government agencies purchased from the island of Cuba, through the Cuban Sugar Institute, 3,022,000 tons of sugar, 1,000,000 tons of which is to be supplied to us in the form of invert sugar in liquid form to be used in connection with the production of powder, I believe, for ammunition purposes, and this leaves about 2,000,000 to be distributed to the United States, England, Canada, and other countries.

I say that there will be a serious sugar shortage in the United States during the coming 12 months, as compared to the 12 months' deliveries to our people in the year 1941. Make no mistake about that. Our mothers and wives have gone out and purchased a few pounds of sugar or put away sugar directly as a result of the propaganda that has been put out, and now the Office of Price Administration is proposing to create organizations of snoopers in every community to harass these women until they will feel like doing some of the things the chairman of the committee spoke about awhile ago as likely to happen if you should discontinue the operation of the movie houses.

It seems to me that a great dignified branch of the Government such as the Office of Price Administration should or could at least proceed on the basis of regulating these food items without cre-

ating so much consternation in the mind of every mother in the United States.

Personally, I do not like the insinuations that have been thrown out by the Price Administrator to the effect that our women will be subject to imprisonment and fines up to \$10,000 if they do not tell exactly the number of grains of sugar they have in their pantries when the snoopers come around. In my opinion, that will not sell defense bonds; it will not make the present administration popular; and it will not encourage or promote unity in the United States.

If we cannot proceed on a little better basis than that, perhaps we had better cut out some of this regimentation into which we are moving, because, after all, it is more important to win this war than to regiment a few people.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER].

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the Ford amendment which places a statutory ban on the use of any part of this appropriation for instructions in physical fitness by dancers, fan dancers, vaudeville performers, or any other kind of "boondoggling" should prevail. I intend to do my part to see that it remains in the bill when the final votes are taken today.

Civilian defense, Mr. Chairman, is serious business, and I am greatly disturbed by the undisputed evidence of trifling with it. The Office of Civilian Defense has become a political football and a haven for so-called liberals, who have long campaigned for America's active participation in war but who are now apparently seeking every means of avoiding the front-line trenches and doing any fighting. I was amazed when I learned today that orders have gone out from the administration that motion-picture actors should be deferred in the draft. Most of these motion-picture actors who are being deferred or who are being given soft berths in Washington—safe from the enemy's bullets—were those who cried the loudest for this Nation's entry into the war. I could name any number of these heroes on the screen who are now prancing around Washington night clubs in the uniforms of officers of our Army and Navy, and I have no doubt but what they will continue their prancing for the duration.

Those who have not been able to obtain commissions through political pressure are now apparently to be taken care of in the O. C. D. and we are asking the men, women, and children of America to pay increased taxes and to buy Defense bonds and savings stamps in order to pay their salaries.

In a 32-page booklet recently issued by the O. C. D. the division over which the President's wife presides published the fact that it is embarking on an extensive and general "uplift program," little of which has any relation to national defense. This division proposes to organize book drives, to teach current events, to hire lifeguards for swimming pools, to develop prodemocracy programs, to work for improvement in group relations, and to safeguard civil liberties. Among those

who will conduct this type of work, unless the Ford amendment is kept in this bill, are this Melvyn Douglas, who I understand has changed his name from Hasselberg, Mayris Chaney, the dancer we have heard so much about, Joseph P. Lash, the young Communist whose efforts to get a swivel-chair job in the Navy Department were sponsored by the President's wife, and others. One could hardly imagine that any one of these persons would be worth a tinker's dam even in the type of program that has been advanced in the O. C. D. booklet.

Mr. Chairman, civilian defense is calling loudly for practical men and women capable of getting things done, and the recruiting of actors and dancers, however estimable in their own fields, has disturbed the entire Nation. We have thousands of little business men and little business women milling around Washington—people capable, well-informed and efficient—begging to do their part in the national defense program. All of these folks are being given more run-arounds than a Maypole. Inasmuch as the Congress did not see fit to place O. C. D. under the direction of the War Department, I believe that the services of these people, most of whom have lost their livelihoods through the policies of the New Deal, should well be considered for the salaried positions in the O. C. D. that are now being turned over to movie actors and others who have had no practical experience and training.

I refer now to Betty Lindley, the wife of Ernest K. Lindley, New Deal columnist, who has been appointed to a position in the O. C. D. at a salary of \$5,600 a year. I am reliably informed that Mrs. Lindley now receives quite a fair remuneration as fiscal agent for Mrs. Roosevelt. Before being placed on the O. C. D. pay roll she received a high salary as a consultant in the nutrition committee which operated last year. In other words, she has managed to keep on the pay roll for some time. Incidentally, I pointed out earlier today, the only newspaper columnist who has upheld the hiring of movie actors and dancers in the O. C. D. has been Betty Lindley's husband.

Mr. Chairman, I hope there will be a roll-call vote on this so-called Ford amendment, and I warn you that if the amendment is defeated, the people of America will see to it that there will be some changes made in this Nation's war effort this fall.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, has all other time expired?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk may read the bill for amendment.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries, White House Police: For an additional amount for "Salaries, White House Police," fiscal year 1942, for 55 privates, 2 sergeants, 2 lieutenants, and 1 inspector, in addition to the number specified in the act of April 22, 1940, \$50,000.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: On page 22, line 23, strike out all of lines 23, 24, and 25, and on page 23, strike out lines 1 and 2.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I read from the hearings at page 251 the statement of Mr. Wilson:

The White House uniformed police force extends protection to the White House and also gives protection to the grounds. We have 80 men on that force at the present time. This is to increase the protection extended by our uniformed men. This will provide 140 men instead of 80 men, and will permit about 30 men to be on duty during each 8-hour period. We have to allow for days off, for annual leave, and for sick leave. It will give us enough police officers to cover 22 posts and also give us 8 men to call in the event of danger.

Mr. Chairman, if there is anybody who would want to give the President all the protection that anyone could give him at a time like this, it would be myself. I want to see that the President has all the protection that may be necessary, but when I think that you are going to put on 140 police officers to look after the White House, or look after one man, it just seems to me that you have gone beyond the pale of good common sense. You cannot get now within 200 yards of the White House, where they have blocked off all the streets practically that surround the White House within a radius of 200 yards or more, and they do not allow anybody to get to the building. Then to think that you have got to have 140 men to guard that building seems a little bit out of proportion and not good common sense. When I go by there in the morning or go by there in the evening and I see all the men standing around the White House in uniform I wonder what in the world they are there for. Then to provide an additional \$10,770 to uniform these men does not seem to me to be necessary.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Then you would agree that the President ought to take care of himself the same as you and I do?

Mr. RICH. No; I do not. I do not need anybody to take care of me. I do not want anybody to put any detectives or any policemen out to watch me, because I will look after myself. I want to have somebody to look after the President and 80 men ought to be enough to look after one man at the White House. When he goes down the river on his boat rides, 80 men ought to be enough to see that he gets on the boat all right, and when he goes to Hyde Park it seems that 80 men ought to be enough to look after him, but they want under this bill to have 140 men when he takes these boat rides or 140 men when he gets on the

train to go up to Hyde Park, and also have 140 men to look after the White House. It is beyond reason.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman, I am sure, wants to be fair about this matter. These 140 men that are in uniform do not take any boat rides. They have nothing to do with anything of that sort. That work is done by the secret service.

Mr. RICH. Well I understand they now have 140 policemen to guard the White House; they also have in this section \$229,000 for additional secret-service employees, and if you will turn to the hearings on page 250 and 251 they have added 60 additional secret-service agents and 20 additional clerks, and I do not know how many they now have of secret-service agents to guard the President. While the President is not at the White House why have 140 police to guard it? Why not take them along when he makes the trips down the river or to Hyde Park? Why have two sets of men to guard him. We count in this hearing the 60 secret-service agents, the 20 clerks, and the 60 extra policemen the sum of \$225,000 for secret-service agents and clerks, and for 60 extra policemen and uniforms, \$60,770, or a total of \$285,770. Now we know that the number of police and secret-service agents to guard the President in the White House is at least 220 people besides the regular secret-service agents. I do not think this is necessary; it does not seem sensible to me; it is more like a waste of funds. They are now building between the White House and Treasury a subway walled with concrete and steel to protect the occupants of the White House and Treasury Department. I think we are taking every precaution to guard the President. I do think we are wasting funds, however, for policemen to guard the White House as it is needless when the President is in the White House to have over 200 men to guard him in the White House.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case," approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Document No. 587, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$1,243.57.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I read in the RECORD of last Friday some of the debate indulged in on this bill and have listened today to more of it. Somehow I get the impression that we are witnessing a curtain raiser for the congressional campaigns. If it were not for the obvious unfairness of the thing, it would be humorous. As I see the prob-

lem it is no time for either humor or heroics.

Before proceeding with a few facts which may add some information to this debate, may I digress to pay my tribute to a woman who has done more for the womanhood of this country than any other woman of my time—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Working from early morning until late into the night she has won the love and admiration of most of the people of our great country, and she deserves all of it. Her matchless example of patriotism, ability, and perseverance has been the envy of many but an unhappy reminder to others who have not realized the enormity of the task we have undertaken that they are in the slacker class. Small wonder, then, that she has been so severely criticized.

We have a gigantic task in this country in the protection of our civilian population against the ravages of savage enemy attack. With the submarines of the enemy daily wreaking their destruction along our east coast and west coast we can no longer sit back and say "it cannot happen here." It is happening, and it is only a question of time before attempts will be made to destroy morale and life among the ranks of our civilian population. For this eventuality, we are trying to prepare. The thing that we must fight now is ignorance. Apparently we must start this fight right here on the floor of the House since there seem to be many Members who are ignorant of the tremendous job the O. C. D. is doing and has done.

The purpose of this organization is the protection of civilians in case of attack. A year ago this was something to be thought of in the dim distant future, but not now. Organization of all our civilian defenses must be accomplished and O. C. D. is doing just that. They have worked out a program of training and have published about 58 publications dealing with the organization and actual training of individuals and groups in different types of protection. Fifty million copies of these publications have already been printed and distributed. In the State of Massachusetts alone, 258 organizations have been set up and fully organized and are on call 24 hours a day 7 days a week. All this work is volunteer work but it stands to reason that the people who are to have the responsibility of carrying out this work on a national scale must be of the very highest caliber and expert in their own fields.

Mr. Melvyn Douglas is a very good example of just this sort of person. His job is to organize the utilization of the great group of artists who are anxious to be of service to the war effort. There are literally millions of them from the great stars down to the smallest and least well known of the people in the field. There are many hundreds of requests for artists of various types, writers, playwrights, actors, and actresses both in the theater and on the radio, to handle activities for the Federal Government. These people must be fitted into the niche for which they are the best suited, and it takes someone with a long experience in this field to know just where they will each

do the most efficient job. Mr. Douglas has been appointed to take over this job and is doing it on the basis of receiving no salary but merely his actual expenses. However, from the statements made on the floor, it would seem that he is receiving a handsome salary. If our so-called dollar-a-year men in industry are considered patriotic for offering to assist their country at a time like this on exactly the same basis, I do not understand why, because Mr. Douglas is an expert in his field and that field is necessary at this time, he is not also given the same amount of consideration for making the same kind of offer.

We cannot turn all our efforts toward making armaments and building ships if the morale of our country is not taken care of also and this is the job of O. C. D., to protect and strengthen all the people in the country. From the number of people who have volunteered—5,400,000—it is obvious that there is a fine spirit in this country but if that spirit is not utilized, how will it ever continue? So far about 1,500,000 persons have been utilized and directed in the protective services, but there are many thousands who cannot be used in those services but would be excellent in other fields of endeavor. Those people must be allowed to take their rightful places in keeping the morale of the country up to the war effort and they will do a magnificent job.

Last September I attended a convention of Democratic women from 11 Western States, held at Los Angeles. At the conclusion of a dinner in honor of the Honorable Edward J. Flynn I had the pleasure of witnessing the performance of a dramatization of Stephen Vincent Benet's poem published in the Independence Day issue of Life magazine on July 7, 1941, Listen to the People. It was under the direction and at the instigation of Melvyn Douglas and played by some of the best-known actors and actresses in Hollywood, who donated their services to national defense. The theme stressed was patriotism and retold the struggles of this great country of ours during its more than 150 years of freedom.

Mr. Douglas was simply magnificent, and anyone listening to him on that evening could not doubt his sincerity and the very great spirit of patriotism he interpreted. He was an inspiration to me and, I am sure, to everyone present. The vile insinuations that have been made on the floor of this House regarding his patriotism are something we should feel very much ashamed of. It would seem, in all fairness, that before attacking any person in the House of Representatives one should get their facts straight; particularly is this true since the accused has no opportunity to present his side of the question and Members of Congress have immunity from libel suits. I would suggest that unless and until facts are presented and supported by evidence that it might be well to withhold vicious gossip designed not to help our war effort but to destroy unity at a time when all our efforts

should be influenced by the great conflict we are now in. We have a great job to do and bitter personal hatreds, as well as political advantage, should have no place in a program designed to win a war and bring peace to our beloved country.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. NORTON. Yes.

Mr. HOUSTON. Is it not a fact that Mr. Douglas gave up a salary of around \$200,000 a year in the moving-picture industry to accept this job?

Mrs. NORTON. I understand he was willing to do so; in fact, was willing and anxious to get released from his contract to go in the Army.

Mr. HOUSTON. And did he not pay about \$25,000 income tax last year?

Mrs. NORTON. Something in the neighborhood of that amount.

Mr. HOUSTON. And did the Government refuse to take that money?

Mrs. NORTON. Oh, certainly not. Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the fact that Mr. Douglas has been doing patriotic work, not just within the last few months, since some of you began to realize that we have to face a war, but that for many months past he has been giving much of his time and his ability to the defense of America, and he was not a member of the America First or any other isolation group. The Pearl Harbor defeat was not necessary to bring him to a realization of the danger confronting his country.

Mr. HOUSTON. Is it not a fact that the bill before the House today does not carry one cent for salaries for the officers of this organization?

Mrs. NORTON. Of course. I think every Member knows that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Following the remarks of my distinguished colleague from New Jersey [Mrs. Norton] with reference to Mr. Melvyn Douglas I ask permission of the House to read the following letter from the Executive Office of the President, Office for Emergency Management:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1942.

Mr. MELVYN DOUGLAS,
Los Angeles, Calif.

DEAR MR. DOUGLAS: At the request of Dean James M. Landis, Executive Office of Civilian Defense, Office for Emergency Management, you are appointed as consultant without compensation for an indefinite period, effective January 31, 1942.

During this period your services will be without compensation from the United States. However, you will be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses, in accordance with standard Government regulation, and you will be allowed \$10 per diem, in lieu of subsistence, when you are away from your official headquarters on official business connected with the Office of Civilian Defense, Office for Emergency Management.

Will you please complete and return the enclosed statement of acceptance? Transportation request forms will be mailed to you immediately.

We appreciate your patriotic cooperation in this very important aspect of the defense program.

Sincerely yours,

DALLAS DORT,
Director, Division of
Central Administrative Services.

Mr. Chairman, I have read this letter for the purpose of verifying the statement I made earlier today in a 1-minute address on this floor. Mr. Douglas does not receive a salary. All he receives, as this letter states, is the usual traveling expense, plus subsistence.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. No, I will not yield. Further, I emphasize again that Mr. Douglas is a high-class patriotic American citizen, who is doing the very best that he can to help this country in this hour of need. He is not a Communist, as has been said; he is not a member of any subversive organization; he has never taken any part in subversive activities; and he is one of the star Hollywood motion-picture actors, whose work on the screen is probably one of the three or four top box-office drawers. All this ballyhoo about Melvyn Douglas being so or being that is just so much moonshine.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Yes.

Mrs. NORTON. Is it not a fact that Mr. Knudsen is in the employ of the Government on exactly the same basis as Mr. Melvyn Douglas would be?

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Exactly. I thank the lady for her contribution.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment. Having been the Member of the House who published the record of the gentleman just referred to by my colleague from California [Mr. THOMAS F. FORD], I say that anyone can read it who wants to. It is a list of the un-American organizations that Mr. Douglas has been connected with. I have no doubt of Mr. Douglas' belief in his own patriotism today. He probably is a perfectly good American citizen, trying to serve his country in accordance with his light, but for my part I would not pay a dollar a year per dozen for people who are apparently connected with subversive interests. Of course, one must realize that Hollywood actors are like all other actors—sympathetic people, in the main, sympathizing with those whom they believe to be the under dogs. On many occasions they have been lured into Communist front organizations because someone has asked them if they could not use their name and they have said, "Sure; go ahead; I will do anything you say." But, on the other hand, there are a good many of those actors out there who have gotten smart lately and they no longer allow their names to be used miscellaneously for purposes with which they may sympathize. But Melvyn Douglas seems to be a member of too many such organizations for him to be unaware of their character.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I have only a moment.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Does the gentleman think that it is a great act of patriotism to refuse to read the Declaration of Independence?

Mr. HINSHAW. I did not hear about that, but that certainly would not be an act of patriotism.

I want to refer for a moment to the article read by one of my colleagues, I cannot now remember which, concerning the fact that Hollywood actors and scenario writers, and so forth, are to be exempted from the draft. I do not believe that any of those fellows were consulted prior to this order. Those whom I know for the most part are just as red-blooded citizens as anybody in the United States, and if they thought they were going to be kept from fighting when their turn came and their name came up they would protest in large number. I venture to state that since this order has been issued, you will find quite a crowd coming forward to say, "No; we do not want to be exempted, we want to do our turn when the time comes." A great many of them are already in the service. They are that kind of fellows. They are good, red-blooded men, the whole crowd of them. They want to serve their country when the time comes. I rise to make that statement because I know a great many of those men. As the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS] remarked a few minutes ago, referring to himself as being a former actor, I am not an actor nor a former actor, but I have one in my family. My father was one, a great concert and opera singer. I am quite proud of his profession. I know that those men in Hollywood, those people working in the motion-picture industry, are not going to take that order by General Hershey, lying down. They are going to show the world that they are just as good citizens as anybody else. They will resent that order. They will doubtless hold a mass meeting before long to demonstrate their patriotism to the country at large. As far as any pinks that may be among them, I do not want them around Washington and you do not want them either. I do not care whether it is a dollar a year or 20 cents a year that they are paid. If they came at a dollar a dozen I would not want 10 cents worth of them here. Neither do you. What we want in Washington in charge of this Office of Civilian Defense is men who know what it means to be under fire; men who know what it means to protect civilian population; men who know what it means to be shot at. We have such men in our veterans' organizations. As far as the women are concerned, of course, we need the women. They should be women of broad executive experience; women who have had places of high honor in their communities; and women who have had Red Cross experience, nursing experience, or other experience, such as superintendents of hospitals, and women who are available from

organizations of that character. I think this is a very serious business.

I recognize that the words of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], are true, that this bill has nothing to do with that portion of the Office of Civilian Defense that relates to the activities to which the House has been objecting. The bill certainly concerns itself with the purchase of materials and supplies for civilian defense, and not for the hiring of personnel.

I hope that when the Committee on Appropriations ultimately considers that matter it will give consideration to the will of the country and make the Office of Civilian Defense exactly what it means, an office for the defense of the civilian population, and nothing else.

As for the Walt Disney Donald Duck film intended to impress the people with the pleasure and necessity for paying income taxes, I have not seen the film but have had reports concerning it by those who have seen it. Like the Irving Berlin song it is, in part, at least, a contribution to the Government made by a man of quality in his profession. I understand that it cost \$150,000 to make and that it is to be distributed and shown without cost and that no profit or income will accrue to the producer, Walt Disney, nor to the distributors or theater operators. The Treasury has evidently said they would reimburse Mr. Disney for the out-of-pocket cost of making the film, excluding overhead and like expense. This amount is said to be \$80,000. While the authority of the Treasury officials to authorize such an expenditure is doubtful, I nevertheless feel that Mr. Disney should not be penalized for his part of the bargain and I shall therefore vote to pay him.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as otherwise provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McLEAN. I have an amendment at the Clerk's desk which is intended to follow the section which has just been read. It is offered as a new section. Will the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri preclude me from offering that amendment at the conclusion of the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. What is it the gentleman proposes to offer?

Mr. McLEAN. A new section.

The CHAIRMAN The amendment proposed by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. McLEAN] is a new section, which will not preclude it by the amendment offered by the chairman of the committee [Mr. CANNON].

The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: On page 49, at the end of line 2, insert "This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, section 302 is the stereotype amendment which is included in all general appropriation bills. It prohibits the payment of compensation from the Treasury to any employee of the Government who is not a citizen of the United States. The terms of the section applies to Filipinos who are not citizens as to others and the purpose of this amendment is to exempt them from the terms of the section to make its provision inapplicable to the citizens of the Philippine Commonwealth. The committee recommends this in appreciation of the signal service rendered by them to our forces in the Philippine Islands and as a mark of token of the warm friendship long existing between the Philippine and American people.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. TABER. The only object of this is to lessen the prohibition against employing other than citizens, so that citizens of the Philippines may be employed?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Exactly. They have shown themselves entitled to every consideration at the hands of the American Government and the American people.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. RICH. There would be nothing in that amendment that would in any sense recognize the Philippine government as a State?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The amendment applies exclusively to section 302 of the bill and has no other application.

Mr. RICH. We speak of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and now in this bill you mention the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It makes no provision affecting the Philippine government. It merely makes the Filipinos eligible to employment under the United States.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McLEAN: Page 49, after line 2, add a new section, as follows: "Sec. 303. Public Law No. 411, Seventy-seventh Congress, chapter 16, second session,

be, and is hereby, amended by adding at the end thereof the following: 'Provided, That nothing in this act—

Mr. CANNON of Missouri (interrupting the reading of the amendment). Mr. Chairman, the Clerk has read enough of the amendment to indicate that it is clearly out of order. I desire to make a point of order against it at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks the amendment should be read. The Chair will entertain the point of order after the Clerk has read the amendment.

The Clerk will read the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McLEAN: Page 49, after line 2, add a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 303. Public Law No. 411, Seventy-seventh Congress, chapter 16, second session, be, and is hereby, amended by adding at the end thereof the following: 'Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to include within its provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act the President, Vice President, Members of the Senate, and the House of Representatives.'"

And on page 49, line 3, strike out "303" and insert "304."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment is not germane to the bill, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, and is out of order.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Missouri, in support of his point of order, has stated that this amendment would be legislation on an appropriation bill. It is legislation, but the rule which the gentleman invokes is one honored in the breach rather than in the observance, and a good purpose would be served if it were not pressed at this time. I direct attention to a provision of this very bill comparable to my amendment that has been allowed to ride along on page 8. It does not pertain in any way to an appropriation bill. It suspends the operation of a stated section of the Selective Service Act. It is clearly legislation.

The Civil Service Retirement Act, to which my amendment would apply, provides that for its operation contributions shall be made by and money shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States by appropriation bills adopted annually.

Since the enactment of the Civil Service Retirement Act a few days ago the public ire has become aroused, and justly so, because of the provision it contained granting pensions to the President, the Vice President, the Senators, and the Members of the House of Representatives—

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman is not speaking to the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey will confine himself to the point of order.

Mr. McLEAN. I was laying the foundation for my argument.

If the Chair will refer to page 8 of this bill, he will there find the section to

which I have referred suspending a provision of the Selective Service Act. That is clearly legislation on this appropriation bill and comparable to my amendment. There are exceptions to the rule that an appropriation bill cannot carry legislation, and I call the Chair's attention to the Holman rule. That rule provides that if the legislation would result in the saving of expenditures it is not subject to a point of order. In the Fifty-second Congress it was decided—

An amendment to the pension appropriation bill tending to increase the class of persons prohibited from the benefit of the pension laws is in order because its effect would be to reduce expenditures.

The amendment which I have introduced would reduce expenditures. It excludes from the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act the President, the Vice President, the Senators, and Members of the House of Representatives.

This is the first opportunity we have had to correct our blunder, and we ought to take advantage of it.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. SMITH of Virginia). The Chair is ready to rule.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey is clearly not germane to the bill under consideration. If it were germane it would be legislation on an appropriation bill. It does not in any way retrench expenditures under this bill. For two very good reasons, therefore, the Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 303. This act may be cited as the "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6543) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the Wigglesworth amendment. I shall not ask for a separate vote on the Ford amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment?

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the Ford amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LELAND M. FORD: On page 4, line 9, strike out the period and insert "Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated herein may be used for the employment of persons, the rent of facilities, or the purchase of equipment and supplies to promote, produce, or carry on instruction or to direct instruction in physical fitness by dancers, fan dancing, street shows, theatrical performances, or other public entertainments."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment upon which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: Page 20, line 13, strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$172,000."

Page 20, line 19, strike out "\$18,934" and insert "\$15,934."

Page 20, line 19, strike out "\$200,490" and insert "\$25,490."

Insert at the end of line 19 the following: "Provided, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for producing moving pictures."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the committee divided; and there were—ayes 125, noes 82.

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 258, nays 112, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 21]

YEAS—258

Allen, Ill.	Chapinfield	Fellows
Andersen,	Clason	Fenton
H. Carl	Claypool	Fish
Andersol,	Clevenger	Fitzgerald
Calif.	Cluett	Flannagan
Anderson,	Cochran	Fogarty
N. Mex.	Coffee, Nebr.	Ford, Leland M.
Andresen,	Cole, N. Y.	Ford, Miss.
August H.	Collins	Fulmer
Andrews	Colmer	Gale
Angell	Cooley	Gamble
Arnold	Copeland	Gathings
Barden	Cox	Gearhart
Barnes	Cravens	Gehrmann
Bates, Mass.	Crawford	Gerlach
Baumhart	Creal	Gibson
Beckworth	Crowther	Gifford
Bell	Culkin	Gilchrist
Bennett	Cunningham	Gillette
Bishop	Curtis	Gillie
Blackney	D'Alesandro	Gossett
Bland	Davis, Ohio	Graham
Boehne	Dies	Grant, Ala.
Boggs	Dirksen	Grant, Ind.
Bolton	Disney	Green
Bonner	Dittler	Gregory
Boren	Domengeaux	Guyer
Boykin	Dondero	Gwynne
Bradley, Mich.	Doughton	Haines
Brown, Ohio	Downs	Hall,
Bryson	Drewry	Edwin Arthur
Buck	Durham	Hall,
Burch	Dworshak	Leonard W.
Burdick	Eaton	Hancock
Butler	Eberhart	Harris, Ark.
Canfield	Elliott, Calif.	Harris, Va.
Carlson	Elston	Hartley
Carter	Engel	Hébert
Cartwright	Englebright	Heidinger
Chenoweth	Faddis	Hess

Hill, Wash.	Mills, Ark.	Simpson
Hoffman	Moser	Smith, Maine
Holbrook	Mott	Smith, Ohio
Holmes	Murray	Smith, Va.
Hope	Nelson	Smith, Wis.
Howell	Nichols	South
Hull	Norrell	Spence
Hunter	O'Hara	Springer
Imhoff	O'Leary	Stearns, N. H.
Jenkins, Ohio	Oliver	Stefan
Jenks, N. H.	Pace	Stevenson
Jennings	Pearson	Sullivan
Jensen	Peterson, Fla.	Sumner, Ill.
Johns	Peterson, Ga.	Sumners
Johnson, Calif.	Pheiffer,	Tex.
Johnson, Ind.	William T.	Sutphin
Johnson,	Pierce	Sweeney
Luther A.	Pittenger	Taber
Johnson, Okla.	Planché	Talbot
Jones	Ploeser	Talle
Kean	Plumley	Tenerowicz
Keefe	Poage	Thill
Kefauver	Powers	Thom
Kelley, Pa.	Rankin, Miss.	Thomason
Kilburn	Rankin, Mont.	Tibbott
Kilday	Reece, Tenn.	Tinkham
Kinzer	Reed, Ill.	Van Zandt
Kirwan	Reed, N. Y.	Vinson, Ga.
Knutson	Rees, Kans.	Vorys, Ohio
Kunkel	Rich	Wadsworth
Lambertson	Rizley	Ward
Landis	Robertson,	Weiss
Lane	N. Dak.	Welch
Lanham	Robertson, Va.	West
Larrabee	Robson, Ky.	Wheat
Lea	Rockwell	Whitten
LeCompte	Rodgers, Pa.	Whittington
Lewis	Rogers, Mass.	Wickersham
Ludlow	Rolph	Wigglesworth
McGehee	Russell	Williams
McLaughlin	Sanders	Wilson
McLean	Sasser	Wolverton, N. J.
Maciora	Satterfield	Woodruff, Mich.
Mahon	Scanlon	Woodrum, Va.
Manasco	Schulte	Wright
Mansfield	Scott	Young
Martin, Iowa	Secrest	Youngdahl
May	Shafer, Mich.	Zimmerman
Meyer, Md.	Short	
Michener	Sikes	

NAYS—112

Allen, La.	Harrington	O'Neal
Barry	Hart	O'Toole
Bates, Ky.	Harter	Patman
Beiter	Healey	Patrick
Boland	Heffernan	Fatton
Brooks	Headricks	Pfeifer,
Brown, Ga.	Hinsbaw	Joseph L.
Buckler, Minn.	Hook	Priest
Buckley, N. Y.	Houston	Rabaut
Bulwinkle	Izac	Ramsay
Burgin	Jackson	Ramspeck
Byrne	Jacobsen	Randolph
Byron	Johnson, W. Va.	Richards
Cannon, Mo.	Kee	Robinson, Utah
Capozzoli	Kennedy,	Rogers, Okla.
Casey, Mass.	Martin J.	Sabath
Celler	Kennedy,	Sacks
Chapman	Michael J.	Schuetz
Coffee, Wash	Keogh	Scruggam
Cooper	Klein	Shannon
Costello	Kocalkowski	Sheppard
Courtney	Kopplemann	Smith, Pa.
Crosser	Leavy	Smith, Wash.
Cullen	Lesinski	Snyder
Davis, Tenn.	Lynch	Somers, N. Y.
Delaney	McGranery	Sparkman
Dickstein	McIntyre	Starnes, Ala.
Dingell	McMillan	Tarver
Duncan	Maciejewski	Terry
Edmiston	Marcantonio	Thomas, Tex.
Eliot, Mass.	Merritt	Tolan
Fitzpatrick	Mills, La.	Traynor
Flaherty	Mitchell	Vincent, Ky.
Folger	Monroney	Weaver
Ford, Thomas F.	Murdoch	Wene
Gavagan	Myers, Pa.	Whelchel
Gore	Norton	White
Granger	O'Brien, Mich	
Hare	O'Connor	

NOT VOTING—61

Arends	Day	Johnson, Ill.
Baldwin	Dewey	Johnson
Beam	Douglas	Lyndon B.
Bender	Ellis	Jonkman
Bloom	Forand	Kelly, Ill.
Bradley, Pa.	Halleck	Kerr
Camp	Harness	Kieberg
Cannon, Fla.	Hill, Colo.	Kramer
Case, S. Dak.	Hobbs	McCormack
Clark	Jarman	McGregor
Cole, Md.	Jarrett	McKeough

Maas	Rockefeller	Treadway
Magnuson	Romjue	Voorhis, Calif.
Martin, Mass.	Sauthoff	Vreeland
Mason	Schaefer, Ill.	Walter
Mundt	Shanley	Wasielewski
O'Brien, N. Y.	Sheridan	Winter
O'Day	Smith, W. Va.	Wolcott
Osmer	Stegall	Wolfenden, Pa.
Paddock	Stratton	Worley
Rivers	Thomas, N. J.	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. McCormack with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
Mr. Bloom with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Bender.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Camp with Mr. Jarrett.
Mr. Ellis with Mr. Rockefeller.
Mr. Kelly of Illinois with Mr. McGregor.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Arends.
Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Douglas.
Mr. Romjue with Mr. Wolfenden.
Mr. Steagall with Mr. Stratton.
Mr. McKeough with Mr. Case.
Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Vreeland.
Mr. Forand with Mr. Osmer.
Mr. Beam with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Kerr with Mr. Hill of Colorado.
Mr. Kramer with Mr. Day.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Jonkman.
Mr. Kieberg with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
Mr. Shanley with Mr. Harness.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Johnson of Illinois.
Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Dewey.
Mr. Voorhis of California with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Wasielewski with Mr. Wolcott.
Mr. Schaefer of Illinois with Mr. Paddock.
Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Mundt.
Mr. O'Day with Mr. O'Brien of New York.
Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Sauthoff.
Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Worley.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMITH of Ohio, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Baldrige, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed without amendment to a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 63. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the report (H. Rept. No. 1634) of the Committee on Naval Affairs relative to the progress of the national defense program.

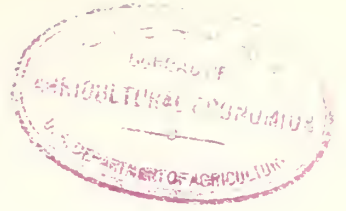
The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2152. An act to provide for the planting of guayule and other rubber-bearing plants in order to make available a source of crude rubber for emergency and defense uses.

GENERAL EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all who

1871



77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6548

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 10 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 9), 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1942, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 Special and select committees: For expenses of special
5 and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year
6 1942, \$110,000.

7 Reporting committee hearings: For stenographic re-
8 ports of hearings of committees other than special and select
9 committees, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000.

10 OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

11 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
12 maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as author-
13 ized by law, fiscal year 1942, \$1,500, to be disbursed by
14 the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

15 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

16 Security of collections: For an additional amount to
17 enable the Librarian to effect precautionary measures for the
18 security of the collections of the Library of Congress, and for
19 every expense incidental thereto, including personal services,
20 including special and temporary services at rates to be fixed
21 by the Librarian, services other than personal, rentals of
22 space within or without the District of Columbia, equipment,
23 supplies, travel and subsistence, purchase, hire, maintenance,
24 repair, and operation of motor-vehicles within and without
25 the District of Columbia, fiscal years 1942 and 1943,
26 \$100,000.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Working capital: For an additional amount for working capital, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions and limitations specified under this heading in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than December 31, 1942.

THE JUDICIARY

Salaries and expenses of clerks, United States courts: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of clerks, United States courts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1942, \$25,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Civilian Defense: To enable the Director of Civilian Defense, under such regulations as the President may prescribe (which regulations may provide exemption from the requirements of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes), to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes", approved January 27, 1942 (Public Law 415), fiscal year 1942, \$100,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, of

1 which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available for all
 2 administrative expenses, including printing and binding and
 3 personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
 4 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any
 5 person in the Office of Civilian Defense unless such person
 6 is directly employed in the administration of such Act of
 7 January 27, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the funds
 8 appropriated herein may be used for the employment of
 9 persons, the rent of facilities or the purchase of equipment
 10 and supplies to promote, produce or carry on instruction
 11 or to direct instruction in physical fitness by dancers, fan
 12 dancing, street shows, theatrical performances or other public
 13 entertainments.

14 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

15 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

16 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 17 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 18 specified under this head in the "Employees' Compensation
 19 Commission Appropriation Act, 1942", \$72,500.

20 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 21 printing and binding for the Employees' Compensation Com-
 22 mission, fiscal year 1942, \$5,000.

23 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
 24 amount for the payment of compensation provided by the

1 Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees
2 of the United States suffering injuries while in the perform-
3 ance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved
4 September 7, 1942 (5 U. S. C. 785), fiscal year 1942,
5 including the objects under this head in the Employees'
6 Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1942,
7 \$400,000.

8 Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense) :
9 For all necessary expenses of the Employees' Compensation
10 Commission in administering the Act of August 16, 1941,
11 making applicable the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers'
12 Compensation Act (33 U. S. C. 901) to military, air, and
13 naval bases outside continental United States, including per-
14 sonal services in the District of Columbia; lawbooks, books
15 of reference, and periodicals; printing and binding; fees and
16 mileage of witnesses; stenographic reporting services, by
17 contract or otherwise; purchase, maintenance, operation, and
18 repair of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying
19 vehicles for use in the field; transfer of household goods and
20 effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat.
21 1105) ; fiscal year 1942, \$175,000: *Provided*, That section
22 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or
23 service outside continental United States when the unit
24 aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

1 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

2 National defense activities: For an additional amount
3 for national defense activities, fiscal year 1942, including
4 the objects for which and subject to the conditions under
5 which the appropriation under this heading in the Inde-
6 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is available,
7 \$587,195.

8 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

9 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

10 Expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases: For an addi-
11 tional amount for the maintenance and expenses of the
12 Division of Venereal Diseases, fiscal year 1942, including
13 the same objects specified under this head in the Federal
14 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500,000:
15 *Provided*, That \$9,000 shall be transferred from this appro-
16 priation to the appropriation "Traveling expenses, Federal
17 Security Agency", and \$8,500 shall be transferred from this
18 appropriation to the appropriation "Printing and binding,
19 Federal Security Agency".

20 Emergency health and sanitation activities, Public Health
21 Service (national defense): For an additional amount for
22 emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense),
23 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
24 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
25 1942, to enable the Surgeon General to engage in such

1 activities in the areas specified in said Act independently of
2 the State and local authorities, \$1,295,000.

3 Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national
4 defense) : For an additional amount for training for nurses
5 (national defense), fiscal year 1942, including the objects
6 specified under this heading in the Federal Security Agency
7 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$600,000: *Provided*, That the
8 amount of any allotment from this or the appropriation to
9 which this is supplemental remaining unpaid at the end of
10 the fiscal year 1942 shall be available for allotment for the
11 fiscal year 1943.

12 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

13 Education and training, defense workers (national de-
14 fense) : For an additional amount for payments to States,
15 and so forth (national defense), for the acquisition by pur-
16 chase, rental, gift, or otherwise of new or used equipment
17 when needed by agencies in providing courses pursuant to
18 plans approved in the method prescribed in paragraph 2
19 under this heading in the Labor-Federal Security Appro-
20 priation Act, 1942, \$10,000,000, to be available until June
21 30, 1943.

22 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

23 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

24 Inter-American Highway: For surveys in connection
25 with and the construction of the Inter-American Highway,

1 in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved Decem-
 2 ber 26, 1941 (Public Law 375), and necessary expenses
 3 incident thereto, including the purchase of motor-propelled
 4 passenger-carrying vehicles necessary for use by the Public
 5 Roads Administration in carrying out the provisions of said
 6 Act in the Central American republics named therein,
 7 \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 8 That expenditures hereunder may be made without regard
 9 to section 3709, Revised Statutes.

10

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

11 Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjustment
 12 Board: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 13 National Railroad Adjustment Board, National Mediation
 14 Board", fiscal year 1942, \$22,500, and, in addition thereto,
 15 not to exceed the sum of \$2,500 may be transferred from the
 16 appropriation "Printing and binding, National Railroad Ad-
 17 justment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942": *Pro-*
 18 *vided*, That the amount available only for services of referees
 19 is hereby increased to \$65,000.

20

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21 During the period of the emergency declared by the
 22 President on May 27, 1941, so much of section 6 of the Act
 23 approved May 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 683), as amended by
 24 section 2 of the Act approved June 30, 1939 (53 Stat.
 25 989), as requires the head of each independent establishment

1 and executive department (other than the Post Office Depart-
2 ment) to submit to the Postmaster General quarterly reports
3 relating to mail matter which has been transmitted free of
4 postage, is hereby suspended, insofar as the Selective Service
5 System is concerned.

6 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

7 GENERAL EXPENSES

8 Recorder of deeds, rent, District of Columbia: For an
9 additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for rent of offices of the
10 recorder of deeds, to be expended without reference to the
11 provisions of section 6 of the District of Columbia Appropria-
12 tion Act, 1942, \$6,250.

13 Office of Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and
14 Markets: For an additional amount for contingent expenses,
15 and maintenance and repairs to markets, fiscal year 1942,
16 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
17 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, fiscal
18 year 1942, \$250; and the limitation upon the purchase of
19 one motor vehicle equipped for making investigations of sales
20 of gasoline and oil by short measure is increased to \$1,000.

21 Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board—Salaries
22 and expenses: For all necessary expenses, including personal
23 services and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$5,320.

24 District of Columbia employees' compensation fund: For
25 an additional amount for the fiscal year 1942 for carrying out

1 the provisions of section 11 of the District of Columbia
2 Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919, extending to
3 the employees of the government of the District of Columbia
4 the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1916, providing
5 compensation for employees of the United States suffering
6 injuries while in the performance of their duties, \$8,000.

7 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
8 printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, including the condi-
9 tion specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the
10 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,500.

11 Central Garage: The limitation of \$1,700 contained in
12 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, upon the
13 purchase of two field wagons for the surveyor's office is
14 increased to \$1,900, and the limitation of \$650 contained in
15 said Act upon the acquisition, by purchase or exchange,
16 including the value of a vehicle exchanged, of any passenger-
17 carrying automobile, except busses, station wagons, patrol
18 wagons, and ambulances, and except as otherwise specifically
19 authorized in that Act, is increased to \$750.

20 METROPOLITAN POLICE

21 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942,
22 for the pay and allowances of officers and members of the
23 Metropolitan Police force, in accordance with the Act of
24 May 27, 1924, as amended by the Act of July 1, 1930
25 (46 Stat. 839-841), subject to the conditions specified in

1 the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
2 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$53,890.

3 Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an additional
4 amount, fiscal year 1942, for miscellaneous and contingent
5 expenses, including the objects and conditions specified in the
6 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
7 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,680.

8 Uniforms: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942,
9 for furnishing uniforms and other official equipment, including
10 the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in
11 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,125.

12 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

13 Repairs and improvements, buildings and grounds: The
14 limitation of \$6,000 for a new roof over the auditorium at
15 the Francis Junior High School contained in the appropria-
16 tion for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropria-
17 tion Act, 1942, is increased to \$8,500.

18 School buildings and playground sites: For an additional
19 amount for the purchase of school building and playground
20 sites, as specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the
21 First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, \$10,000, to re-
22 main available until expended.

23 FIRE DEPARTMENT

24 Miscellaneous: For an additional amount for fuel, fiscal
25 year 1942, \$7,700.

1

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

2

3

4

5

Tuberculosis sanatoria, expenses: The limitation of \$800 for purchase and exchange of one motortruck, specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, is increased to \$900.

6

PUBLIC WELFARE

7

8

9

10

11

Division of Child Welfare: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for maintenance of the receiving home for children, including the objects and conditions specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,750.

12

13

Home For Aged and Infirm: For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal year 1942, \$13,000.

14

15

For an additional amount for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, fiscal year 1942, \$48,000.

16

17

18

19

For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1942 for provisions and so forth, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$45,000.

20

MILITIA

21

22

Militia armory: For completing construction of an armory for the Militia of the District of Columbia, \$110,000.

23

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

24

PARK POLICE

25

26

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for pay and allowances of the United States Park Police force,

1 in accordance with the Act approved May 27, 1924, as
2 amended, \$4,085.

3 Uniforms and equipment: For an additional amount for
4 uniforming and equipping the United States Park Police
5 force, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified in the
6 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
7 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,855.

8 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

9 Police traffic control: For an additional amount, fiscal
10 year 1942, for police traffic control, payable from the special
11 fund created by the Act of April 23, 1924, as amended by
12 the Act of August 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 676), \$9,500, which
13 amount shall be transferred to the appropriation for pay and
14 allowances of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police
15 force contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation
16 Act, 1942.

17

WATER SERVICE

18 Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for
19 the operation, maintenance, repair, and protection of Wash-
20 ington Aqueducts and their accessories, fiscal year 1942, in-
21 cluding the objects specified in the appropriation for this
22 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942,
23 and the purchase of uniforms for guards, radio equipment,
24 and one additional passenger-carrying motor vehicle at a
25 cost of not to exceed \$750, \$34,360.

8 JUDGMENTS

16 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

17 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
18 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
19 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
20 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District
21 of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years
22 for which such sums are provided.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 FOREST SERVICE

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
5 ing and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1942, \$2,050,000.

6 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

7 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

8 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and Recon-
9 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon: For
10 an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of title I
11 of the Act of August 28, 1937, entitled "An Act relating
12 to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and Recon-
13 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands situated in the
14 State of Oregon", fiscal year 1942, including the objects and
15 conditions specified under this heading in the Interior Depart-
16 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,000.

17 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

18 Mineral leasing: For an additional amount for mineral
19 leasing, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under
20 this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
21 1941, \$668.53.

22 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

23 Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii: For restoration to
24 the emergency fund for the President appropriated by the

1 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, of the amount
2 allocated therefrom to the Secretary of the Interior by letter
3 of January 12, 1942 (numbered 42-56), for the protection,
4 care, and relief of the civilian population in the Territory of
5 Hawaii, \$15,000,000.

6 Reconstruction and improvement of Richardson High-
7 way, Alaska: For reconstruction and improvement of
8 Richardson Highway, Alaska, including construction of nec-
9 essary bridges, and all expenses incident to the foregoing,
10 fiscal year 1942, \$2,200,000, to remain available until
11 expended.

12 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

13 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

14 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
15 crimes (emergency): For an additional amount for salaries
16 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
17 during the national emergency, in the detection and prosecu-
18 tion of crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942,
19 including the objects and for the purposes specified under
20 this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
21 1942, \$2,150,000.

22 Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for
23 damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately
24 owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau

1 of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employment,
 2 considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney General,
 3 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
 4 for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out
 5 of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", ap-
 6 proved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300b), as fully set forth
 7 in House Document Numbered 579, Seventy-seventh Con-
 8 gress, \$151.20.

9 NAVY DEPARTMENT

10 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
 12 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 13 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act en-
 14 titled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary
 15 of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property
 16 arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved Decem-
 17 ber 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered
 18 578, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$771.41.

19 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

20 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

21 DEPARTMENTAL

22 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

23 For an additional amount for salaries, Office of the Solici-
 24 tor for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$8,265.

1 CONTINGENT EXPENSES

2 Printing and binding, Post Office Department: For an
3 additional amount for printing and binding for the Post Office
4 Department, fiscal year 1942, \$200,000.

5 FIELD SERVICE

6 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

7 Post-office inspectors, salaries: For an additional amount
8 for salaries of inspectors, fiscal year 1942, \$65,000: *Pro-*
9 *vided*, That the number of inspectors that may be employed
10 for the remainder of the fiscal year 1942 is hereby increased
11 from six hundred and thirty-five to seven hundred and thirty-
12 five.

13 Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous ex-
14 penses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for
15 traveling and miscellaneous expenses of post-office inspectors,
16 including the objects specified under this head in the Post
17 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$49,000.

18 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

19 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
20 for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1941, including
21 the objects and conditions specified under this head in the
22 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$300,000.

23 Detroit River postal service: For an additional amount
24 for the Detroit River postal service, fiscal year 1941, \$500.

25 Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees

1 to special-delivery messengers, fiscal year 1941, \$125,000.

2 Unusual conditions at post offices: For an additional
3 amount for unusual conditions at post offices, fiscal year 1942,
4 \$300,000.

5 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
6 For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, first- and
7 second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, \$300,000.

8 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Star Route Service, Alaska: For an additional amount
10 for inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, fiscal year
11 1942, \$30,000.

12 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

13 Vehicle service: For an additional amount for vehicle
14 service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and conditions
15 specified under this head in the Post Office Department Ap-
16 propriation Act, 1942, \$1,000,000.

17 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

18 CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

19 Contingent expenses, Department of State: For an addi-
20 tional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State,
21 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
22 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942,
23 \$150,000, of which there may be expended not to exceed
24 \$35,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines,
25 and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange,

1 and repair thereof, and \$4,000 for the purchase and exchange
2 of books, maps, and periodicals, and, when authorized by the
3 Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies
4 or associations which issue publications to members only,
5 or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
6 are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls.

7 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

8 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
9 Service: For an additional amount to enable the President
10 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
11 and Consular Service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
12 and subject to the limitations specified under this heading
13 in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942,
14 \$5,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

15 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17 Consolidated emergency fund: For all expenses neces-
18 sary, including personal services in the District of Columbia,
19 in connection with the performance by the bureaus and
20 offices of the Treasury Department hereinafter named of
21 additional or increased functions and activities arising out of
22 the war emergency, fiscal year 1942, \$172,000, from which
23 sum, transfers, not to exceed the amounts specified, may be
24 made to said bureaus and offices as follows: Office of the
25 Secretary, \$41,396; Office of the Chief Clerk, for contingent

1 expenses, \$37,500, for personal services, \$15,000; Superin-
 2 tendent of Treasury Buildings, \$36,680; Division of Per-
 3 sonnel, \$15,934; and Bureau of Internal Revenue, \$25,490:
 4 *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall
 5 be used for producing moving pictures.

6 CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

7 Salaries and expenses, guard force: The limitation on
 8 the amount which may be obligated for purchase, repair.
 9 and cleaning of uniforms contained in the appropriation under
 10 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act
 11 1942, is hereby increased from \$9,875 to \$13,575.

12 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

13 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional
 14 amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year
 15 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
 16 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$150,000.

17 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
 18 For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously
 19 received and covered, fiscal year 1942, \$40,000.

20 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

21 Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that
 22 may be obligated during the fiscal year 1942 under the in-
 23 definite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September
 24 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the Sec-
 25 ond Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased

1 from \$9,800,000 to \$26,000,000: *Provided*, That such ap-
 2 propriation shall be available during the fiscal years 1942 and
 3 1943 for payment of all necessary expenses connected with
 4 public-debt issues or with any refunding operations, to be ex-
 5 pended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

6 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

7 Check forgery insurance fund (revolving fund): To
 8 carry out the purposes of an Act to authorize the Treasurer of
 9 the United States to make settlements with payees of lost
 10 or stolen checks, which have been paid on forged endorse-
 11 ments, in advance of reclamation, and for other purposes,
 12 approved November 21, 1941 (Public Law 310), \$50,000,
 13 which amount shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the
 14 United States in the special deposit account authorized to be
 15 established by said Act, entitled the "Check forgery insur-
 16 ance fund" (revolving fund), and shall be available for
 17 expenditure for the purposes of the Act by the Treasurer of
 18 the United States at the direction of the Secretary of the
 19 Treasury.

20 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

21 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for col-
 22 lecting the revenue from customs, including the objects speci-
 23 fied under this head in the Treasury Department Appropria-
 24 tion Act, 1942, \$471,000, and the limitation under said
 25 head on the amount which may be expended for the pur-

1 chase of passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby increased from
2 \$87,500 to \$140,055.

3 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

4 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an
5 additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other
6 crimes, for the fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
7 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation
8 Act, 1942, \$229,000.

9 Salaries, White House Police: For an additional amount
10 for "Salaries, White House Police", fiscal year 1942, for
11 fifty-five privates, two sergeants, two lieutenants, and one
12 inspector, in addition to the number specified in the Act of
13 April 22, 1940, \$50,000.

14 Uniforms and equipment, White House Police: For an
15 additional amount for uniforming and equipping the White
16 House Police, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
17 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation
18 Act, fiscal year 1942, \$10,770.

19 BUREAU OF THE MINT

20 Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional
21 amount for transportation of bullion and coin, between mints,
22 assay offices, and bullion depositories, including compensa-
23 tion of temporary employees, fiscal year 1942, \$500,000,
24 to remain available until June 30, 1943.

25 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an

1 additional amount for salaries and expenses, mints and assay
2 offices, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
3 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
4 1942, \$1,395,900.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

6 The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement
7 Division", contained in the Treasury Department Appropria-
8 tion Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of
9 per diem employees engaged in work in connection with
10 operations of the fuel yards at rates of pay approved by the
11 Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding current rates for
12 similar services in the District of Columbia, and the second
13 paragraph under the caption "Procurement Division" in
14 such Act is hereby amended by adding after the words "Dis-
15 trict of Columbia" the words "and areas adjacent thereto".

COAST GUARD

17 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
18 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the
19 Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
20 provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims
21 for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the
22 Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not ex-
23 ceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936,
24 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 587, Seventy-
25 seventh Congress, \$1,243.57.

1

WAR DEPARTMENT

2

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

3

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

4

Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To

5

pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the

6

Secretary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled

7

“An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army

8

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other pur-

9

poses”, approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in House

10

Document Numbered 580, Seventy-seventh Congress,

11

\$4,955.71.

12

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

13

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

14

Claim for damages, river and harbor work: To pay

15

claims for damages under river and harbor work adjusted and

16

determined by the War Department under the provision of

17

section 9 of the River and Harbor Act, approved June 5,

18

1920 (33 U. S. C. 564), as set forth in House Document

19

Numbered 586, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$100.

20

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

21

CLAIMS

22

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

23

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages

24

to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-

25

mined by the following respective departments and inde-

1 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
 2 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
 3 against the Government of the United States in the sums
 4 not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December
 5 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House
 6 Document Numbered 574, Seventy-seventh Congress, as
 7 follows:

8 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency
 9 Management, \$42.50;
 10 Federal Security Agency, \$77.63;
 11 Federal Works Agency, \$1,735.19;
 12 Veterans' Administration, \$279.25;
 13 Department of Agriculture, \$4,670.19;
 14 Department of Commerce, \$314.74;
 15 Department of the Interior, \$1,212.37;
 16 Department of Justice, \$38.63;
 17 Navy Department, \$3,684.92;
 18 Treasury Department, \$1,309.20;
 19 War Department, \$34,662.47;
 20 Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,
 21 \$3,466.28;
 22 In all, \$51,493.37.

23 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

24 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
 25 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the

1 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to
2 provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of
3 the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act
4 of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been
5 certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document
6 Numbered 572, under the following departments and
7 establishments:

8 Department of Agriculture, \$731.88:

9 Post Office Department, \$468.81;

10 Treasury Department, \$8,250.41;

11 War Department, \$11,759.41;

12 In all, \$21,210.51, together with such additional sum
13 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
14 such judgments or as provided by law.

15 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
16 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
17 by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act
18 entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in
19 admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services ren-
20 dered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and
21 for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C.
22 781-789), and which have been certified to the Seventy-
23 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 572 under
24 the following department:

25 Department of Justice, \$1,389.50, together with such

1 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and
2 where specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

3 (c) For payment of the judgment, including costs,
4 rendered against the collector of customs for the customs
5 district of Washington, by the United States District Court
6 for the Western District of Washington, Northern Division,
7 and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Con-
8 gress in House Document Numbered 585, under the
9 Department of Commerce, \$587.20, together with such
10 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest and costs
11 as specified by such judgment.

12 (d) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
13 Government of the United States by the United States Dis-
14 trict Court, Middle District of Georgia, Athens Division,
15 pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction
16 upon the United States District Court for the Middle Dis-
17 trict of Georgia to hear, determine, and render judgment
18 upon the claim of Geraldine Ash", approved July 1, 1940
19 (54 Stat. 1306), and which has been certified to the
20 Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered
21 572, \$5,000.

22 (e) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
23 Government of the United States by the United States
24 District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New
25 Orleans Division, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act con-

1 ferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for
2 the Eastern District of Louisiana, to hear, determine, and
3 render judgment upon the claims of Anna Lee Herbert,
4 Mrs. Nicholas Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Dossie E. Worrell, Mr.
5 and Mrs. C. B. McClure, and W. F. Cobb”, approved June
6 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1398), and which has been certified to
7 the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Num-
8 bered 572, \$21,550.

9 (f) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
10 Government of the United States by the United States
11 District Court, Western District of Kentucky, Louisville
12 Division, pursuant to the Act entitled “An Act for the relief
13 of Charles T. Wise”, approved March 29, 1939 (53 Stat.
14 1442), and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh
15 Congress in House Document Numbered 572, \$5,000.

16 (g) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
17 Government of the United States by the United States Dis-
18 trict Court, District of Rhode Island, pursuant to the Act
19 entitled “An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United
20 States District Court for the District of Rhode Island to hear,
21 determine, and render judgment upon the claim of George
22 Lancellotta”, approved April 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 1252),
23 and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress
24 in House Document Numbered 572, \$500, together with

1 such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest
2 thereon as provided by law.

3 (h) None of the judgments contained under this caption
4 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
5 except such as have become final and conclusive against
6 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
7 otherwise.

8 (i) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
9 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for
10 more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

11 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

12 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
13 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
14 Congress in House Document Numbered 582, under the
15 following establishments and departments, namely:

16 Independent offices:

17 Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Admin-
18 istration, \$13,136.50;

19 Veterans' Administration, \$25,142.42;

20 Executive departments:

21 Commerce, \$6,580.87;

22 Interior, civil, \$7,409.64;

23 Justice, \$1,500;

24 Navy, \$155,644.77;

25 Treasury, \$5,297.78;

1 War, \$497,667.49;

2 Post Office, \$1,827.33;

3 In all, \$714,206.80, together with such additional sum
4 as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified
5 in such judgments.

6 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
7 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
8 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
9 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

10 AUDITED CLAIMS

11 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
12 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under ap-
13 propriations the balances of which have been carried to the
14 surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of
15 June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations
16 heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the
17 fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
18 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the
19 Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
20 House Document Numbered 573, Seventy-seventh Congress,
21 there is appropriated as follows:

22 **Legislative:** For general expenses, Office of Superintend-
23 ent of Documents, \$2,330.51.

24 For public printing and binding, Government Printing
25 Office, \$712.53.

- 1 **Independent Offices:** For salaries and expenses, Civil
2 Service Commission, \$145.30.
- 3 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$56.27.
- 4 For Federal Civil Works Administration, \$43.10.
- 5 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
6 Board, \$1.38.
- 7 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$150.
- 8 For contingent expenses, General Accounting Office,
9 \$5,383.25.
- 10 For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918,
11 \$164,960.54.
- 12 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
13 tration, \$613.04.
- 14 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
15 tration, \$370.28.
- 16 For administrative expenses, United States Employment
17 Service, \$27.43.
- 18 For Columbia Institution for the Deaf, \$10.
- 19 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
20 Service, \$47.35.
- 21 For Interstate Quarantine Service, \$1.20.
- 22 For increase of compensation, Federal Security Agency,
23 \$20.
- 24 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, \$137.52.

1 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
2 Public Health Service, \$23.39.

3 For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, 95 cents.

4 For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
5 tion \$5.

6 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$48.25.

7 For working fund, National Emergency Council, admin-
8 istrative expenses (Federal Emergency Administration of
9 Public Works), \$71.91.

10 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
11 Authority, \$481.29.

12 For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Ad-
13 ministration of Public Works, \$98.37.

14 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
15 Branch, Procurement Division, \$52.05.

16 For increase of compensation, Office of Superintendent,
17 State, War, and Navy Department buildings, \$3.60.

18 For National Industrial Recovery, United States Hous-
19 ing Authority, housing, \$3,543.76.

20 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
21 in the District of Columbia, National Park Service,
22 \$6,302.03.

23 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the
24 District of Columbia, National Park Service, \$4.01.

1 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
2 ings, Procurement Division, \$2,505.47.

3 For Army and Navy pensions, \$86.

4 For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau,
5 \$311.33.

6 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
7 \$1,233.62.

8 **Department of Agriculture:** For conservation and use
9 of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,
10 \$2,602.63.

11 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
12 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$986.68.

13 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
14 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
15 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$2,499.21.

16 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural
17 commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal
18 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937),
19 \$1,014.14.

20 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
21 navigable streams, \$8,523.65.

22 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
23 nomics, \$724.75.

24 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-

1 istration, subsistence homesteads (transfer to Agriculture),
2 \$900.

3 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
4 \$106.51.

5 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
6 \$53,350.63.

7 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
8 \$73.97.

9 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, De-
10 partment of Agriculture, \$6,334.30.

11 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
12 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$775.60.

13 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
14 Credit Administration, \$101.82.

15 For farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, \$15.90.

16 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
17 culture, \$94.

18 For National Industrial Recovery, Agricultural Adjust-
19 ment Administration, \$82.94.

20 For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Serv-
21 ice (War, Civilian Conservation Corps), \$19.65.

22 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
23 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$1,109.59.

24 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of
25 Agriculture, \$1,656.98.

1 For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken
2 areas, emergency relief, \$38.13.

3 For establishing wool standards, \$2.

4 For printing and binding, Rural Electrification Adminis-
5 tration, \$1,015.50.

6 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
7 \$2,921.12.

8 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
9 Department of Agriculture, \$30,506.10.

10 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$42.67.

11 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
12 istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
13 \$2,377.03.

14 For increase of compensation, Department of Agricul-
15 ture, \$76.

16 For payment for agricultural adjustment (payments
17 under Tobacco, Cotton, and Potato Acts), Department of
18 Agriculture, \$66.50.

19 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
20 plant diseases, \$23.09.

21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
22 Plant Quarantine, \$1.32.

23 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion
24 prevention (transfer to Agriculture), \$20.17.

25 For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$313.25.

1 For Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agri-
2 culture, \$1,933.12.

3 For liquidation and management of resettlement projects,
4 Department of Agriculture, \$8.68.

5 **Department of Commerce:** For maintenance of air-
6 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$972.64.

7 For export industries, Department of Commerce, \$7.29

8 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$525.02.

9 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
10 Bureau of Standards, \$49.60.

11 For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce,
12 \$19.32.

13 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
14 nautics Authority, \$302.28.

15 For miscellaneous expenses, Patent Office, \$40.25.

16 For air-navigation facilities, \$401.63.

17 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$10.80.

18 **Department of the Interior:** For salaries and expenses,
19 National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the
20 Interior, \$167.45.

21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
22 \$136.57.

23 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
24 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$31.30.

- 1 For operating rescue cars and stations and investigations
2 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$144.50.
- 3 For working fund, Interior, office of Secretary (salaries
4 and expenses, Veterans' Administration), \$58.07.
- 5 For range improvements within grazing districts (receipt
6 limitation), \$2.75.
- 7 For oil and gas investigations, Bureau of Mines, \$2.23.
- 8 For power distribution system, Bonneville project,
9 Oregon, Department of the Interior, \$47.26.
- 10 For contingent expenses of land offices, \$4.50.
- 11 For propagation of food fishes, Bureau of Fisheries,
12 \$44.10.
- 13 For Geological Survey, \$5.87.
- 14 For increase of compensation, Interior Department,
15 \$7.50.
- 16 For salaries and expenses, Division of Grazing, Depart-
17 ment of the Interior, \$24.
- 18 For commission to investigate reclamation projects,
19 \$31.25.
- 20 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
21 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$7.80.
- 22 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
23 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$206.47.
- 24 For conservation of health among Indians, \$624.
- 25 For pay of judges, Indian courts, \$16.64.

1 For Indian boarding schools, \$71.93.

2 For Indian Service supply fund, \$19.59.

3 For general expenses, Indian Service, \$1.06.

4 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
5 property, \$330.25.

6 For Indian school support, \$258.51.

7 For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian
8 reservations (reimbursable), \$1.20.

9 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
10 Indians), \$821.40.

11 For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),
12 \$2.16.

13 **Department of Justice:** For salaries, fees, and expenses
14 of marshals, United States courts, \$104.60.

15 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
16 Service, 66 cents.

17 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
18 tion Service, \$13.41.

19 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
20 tion, \$1,961.75.

21 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and
22 Courts, \$174.53.

23 For Federal jails, maintenance, \$6.88.

24 For United States hospital for defective delinquents,
25 maintenance, \$11.11.

1 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice and
2 Judiciary, 85 cents.

3 For transporting Filipinos to the Philippine Islands,
4 \$5.38.

5 For United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, main-
6 tenance, \$56.94.

7 For support of United States prisoners, \$312.

8 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, De-
9 partment of Justice, \$31.82.

10 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
11 \$17.90.

12 For pay of bailiffs, and so forth, United States courts,
13 \$15.

14 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$3.74.

15 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
16 \$109.12.

17 For prison camps, maintenance, \$9.01.

18 **Department of Labor:** For administration of Fair Labor
19 Standards Act, Department of Labor, \$72.05.

20 For payment to officers and employees of the United
21 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
22 currencies (Labor), \$139.79.

23 For salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair
24 Labor Standards Act, Children's Bureau, \$1.

1 For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards,
2 Department of Labor, \$110.55.

3 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$8.42.

4 **Navy Department:** For engineering, Bureau of Engi-
5 neering, \$334,264.17.

6 For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and
7 Repair, \$17,222.02.

8 For aviation, Navy, \$573,395.08.

9 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$401.45.

10 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
11 \$130,856.08.

12 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
13 \$25,249.24.

14 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$31.79.

15 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
16 \$658.13.

17 For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment,
18 \$50.04.

19 For payment to officers and employees of the United
20 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
21 currencies (Navy), \$12.93.

22 For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast
23 Guard, \$20.

24 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$8.94.

1 For outfits, Coast Guard, \$84.55.

2 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$7.84.

3 **Department of State:** For transportation, Foreign

4 Service, \$113.97.

5 For salaries, Foreign Service clerks, \$145.83.

6 For salaries and expenses, Foreign commerce service,

7 \$22.50.

8 For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$9.

9 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$94.26.

10 For transportation and allowances for quarters, Bureau

11 of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$151.01.

12 For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Serv-

13 ice, \$82.25.

14 For office and living quarters, Foreign Service, \$3.38.

15 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the internal

16 revenue, \$194.65.

17 For printing and binding, Treasury Department,

18 \$136.13.

19 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$341.63.

20 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$103.02.

21 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$1.19.

22 For suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, \$3.15.

23 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quarter-

24 master Corps, \$75.88.

25 For Air Corps, Army, \$139.86.

- 1 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,476.15.
- 2 For National Guard, \$1,750.70.
- 3 For travel of the Army, \$1,608.02.
- 4 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$107.72.
- 5 For subsistence of the Army, \$287.36.
- 6 For Army transportation, \$707.68.
- 7 For pay of the Army, \$9,171.34.
- 8 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$944.31.
- 9 For library, Surgeon General's office, \$43.45.
- 10 For replacing Army transportation, \$4.60.
- 11 For special field exercises, Army, \$27.36.
- 12 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, National
- 13 Guard, \$3.09.
- 14 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$1.19.
- 15 For Signal Service of the Army, \$9,999.
- 16 For travel, military and civil personnel, War Department,
- 17 \$95.79.
- 18 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$106.62.
- 19 For seacoast defenses, Panama Canal, \$1.10.
- 20 For Organized Reserves, \$341.63.
- 21 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$2,238.36.
- 22 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
- 23 \$103.97.
- 24 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$53.55.
- 25 For medical and hospital department, Army, \$253.83.

- 1 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard,
2 \$335.27.
- 3 For contingencies, Military Intelligence Division, Gen-
4 eral Staff Corps, \$6.26.
- 5 For promotion of rifle practice, \$4.79.
- 6 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$709.77.
- 7 For educational orders, production of munitions, War
8 Department, \$122,070.
- 9 For citizens' military training camps, \$437.38.
- 10 For Engineer Service, Army, \$15.
- 11 For maintenance, United States Military Academy,
12 \$15.88.
- 13 For regular supplies of the Army, 87 cents.
- 14 For medical and hospital department, \$18.50.
- 15 For United States High Commissioner to Philippine
16 Islands, \$74.84.
- 17 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
18 March 31, 1933), \$982.76.
- 19 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
20 June 19, 1934), \$790.35.
- 21 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
22 June 22, 1936), \$893.41.
- 23 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
24 Act February 9, 1937), \$97.60.

1 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
2 \$307,259.64.

3 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$28.37.

4 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (Out of the**
5 **Postal Revenues):** For City Delivery carriers, \$2,018.93.

6 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$1,554.15.

7 For compensation to postmasters, \$111.39.

8 For contract air mail service, \$36,837.17.

9 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$135.42.

10 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
11 offices, \$38.15.

12 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office De-
13 partment, \$120.

14 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
15 Department, \$60.50.

16 For post office stationery, equipment, and supplies,
17 \$7.15.

18 For railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
19 \$4.57.

20 For Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$221.19.

21 For railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$14.25.

22 For rent, light, and fuel, \$759.80.

23 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$297.04.

24 For Rural Delivery Service, \$39.45.

1 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$3.37.

2 For vehicle service, \$12.85.

3 For Village Delivery Service, \$6.08.

4 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$1,915,851, to-
5 gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates of
6 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
7 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
8 of the General Accounting Office.

9 SEC. 205. For payment of the claim in favor of the
10 Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission,
11 found to be due by the General Accounting Office under an
12 appropriation the balance of which has lapsed and been
13 carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5
14 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and which
15 has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress under
16 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
17 set forth in House Document Numbered 571, \$90,000.

18 SEC. 206. For payment of the claim of the State of
19 Vermont as settled by the Comptroller General of the United
20 States in accordance with the Act entitled "Joint resolution
21 directing the Comptroller General to readjust the account
22 between the United States and the State of Vermont"
23 (Public Law 199, Seventy-seventh Congress), approved
24 July 30, 1941, and which has been certified to the Sev-

1 enty-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 581,
2 \$90,015.85.

3 SEC. 207. For payment of the claim allowed by the
4 General Accounting Office pursuant to law for services to
5 American vessels and seamen and which has been certified
6 to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Num-
7 bered 583 under the Department of State, \$475.53.

8 SEC. 208. For the payment of claims allowed by the
9 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
10 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
11 service of the United States mustered into service for the
12 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
13 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
14 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
15 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been
16 certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7,
17 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Depart-
18 ment in House Document Numbered 575 of the Seventy-
19 seventh Congress, \$165,438.36.

20 SEC. 209. For payment of the claim allowed by the
21 General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for destruc-
22 tion of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the
23 Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the
24 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,

1 725b), and which has been certified to Congress in House
2 Document Numbered 588 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
3 \$20.49.

4 SEC. 210. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
5 General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885,
6 for the destruction of private property and which has been
7 certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Docu-
8 ment Numbered 584, under the War Department, \$49.40.

9 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
11 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
12 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
13 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
14 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
15 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
16 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not ad-
17 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
18 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
19 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person
20 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
21 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
22 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
23 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this
24 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
25 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than

1 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
2 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
3 other provisions of existing law.

4 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this
5 Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as other-
6 wise provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compensa-
7 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the
8 United States, whose post of duty is in continental United
9 States unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or
10 a person in the service of the United States on the date of the
11 approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had
12 theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
13 or who owes allegiance to the United States. This section
14 shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the
15 Philippines.

16 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency
17 Appropriation Act, 1942".

Passed the House of Representatives February 9, 1942.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 10 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 9), 1942
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

necessity of any form of forest regulation by the Federal Government.

3. Should, at any future date, a critical forest situation impend, such regulatory measures as may be necessary will be initiated and administered by the State of Indiana.

4. Adequate and necessary State legislation to improve and safeguard the forests and timberland of the State of Indiana will be drafted and sponsored by said commission.

5. Copies of these remarks and resolutions should be sent to the Governor of the State of Indiana and to each of Indiana's Senators and Representatives in the National Congress at Washington, and to such other parties as may seem desirable or who may make a request for the same.

RESOLUTION OF THE CONSERVATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA

The Conservation Advisory Committee of the State of Indiana, representing 1,057 active conservation clubs in the State of Indiana, having a combined membership of 300,000, at a regular meeting on February 2, 1942, at Indianapolis, reviewed the problems confronting the forests and forest products of the State of Indiana and the Nation as a whole.

The advisory committee has observed the tremendous growth of interest in forestry during the past quarter of a century and the increased application of sound forestry practices in the State of Indiana. Said advisory committee praises the progress of the State board of forestry and its successor, the department of conservation, for its success in promoting and advancing forestry in the State of Indiana. The advisory committee recognizes that there should be a further expansion of the State's activities in the direction of providing to the forest owner adequate protection against fire and other enemies of the forest and in making available to him in a much greater extent expert advice on the proper method of conducting forestry practices. The advisory committee is convinced that it is possible and practical to amplify the present State forestry program to insure full and adequate development and maintenance of Indiana's forest resources.

The advisory committee is particularly alarmed by attempts on the part of some groups in the Federal Government to impose Federal regulations on the States and to give the Federal Government control of all timberland in the State. The advisory committee recognizes the need of adequate legislation to control and abolish unsound forestry practices in the State of Indiana, but feels that this legislation is necessarily and properly the duty and problem of the State government and that the situation can be adequately handled by expanded activities on the part of the State of Indiana and of the several States working in cooperation with the Federal Government and with each other.

The advisory committee realizes the importance of forests to the welfare and progress of the State of Indiana and of the Nation. It further realizes that whatever safeguards are necessary for the preservation and improvement of forests economically should be adopted. However, the committee prefers that the State assume full responsibility and be permitted to exercise this responsibility in the solution of its own forestry problems.

It considers that the imposition of Federal regulations should be established only as a last resort and after a showing that the State would not, or could not, effectively cure unsound forestry practices. With these basic principles in mind, the advisory committee to the State department of conservation does hereby resolve:

That said advisory committee is opposed to Federal control or regulation of private or State-owned timberlands.

That said committee will work with the department of conservation and its division of forestry and other cooperating agencies in the sponsoring and promotion of a complete and adequate program of forestry which will obviate for all time any necessity of forest regulation by the Federal Government.

That said committee will sponsor and seek the passage of adequate and necessary State legislation to improve and safeguard the forests and timberland of the State of Indiana.

That State control, rather than Federal control, of forests and forest practices will more adequately coordinate with other conservation activities in the State of Indiana to the improvement of timber and timberland, stream improvement, and, in general, a fuller development of the natural resources of the State of Indiana.

That copies of this resolution should be sent to the Governor of the State of Indiana and to each of Indiana's Senators and Representatives and to such other parties as may seem desirable or who may make requests for the same.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McNARY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. 1368. A bill relating to lands of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and the Yahoo-skin Band of Snake Indians; with amendments (Rept. No. 1052).

By Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. J. Res. 129. Joint resolution to remove certain limitations on the cost of construction of Army and Navy living quarters; without amendment (Rept. No. 1053).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. DOXEY:

S. 2260. A bill relating to the inspection of sea food by Federal inspectors; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 2261. A bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 with respect to certain mortgages on homes of persons in military service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 2262. A bill for the relief of Victor S. Banks; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 2263. A bill for the relief of Ebenezer Hill, Jr.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DANAHER:

S. 2264. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of James H. Lane; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHITE:

S. 2265 (by request). A bill relating to the free use of the mails by Members of Congress and all others authorized by law; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 2266. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to persons employed at military, air, and naval bases acquired by the United States from foreign countries, and on land occupied or used by the United States for military or

naval purposes outside the continental limits of the United States, including Alaska, Guantanamo, and the Philippine Islands, but excluding the Canal Zone, and for other purposes"; to provide benefits for war injuries; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CONNALLY:

S. J. Res. 133. Joint resolution amending section 7 of the Neutrality Act of 1939; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS ON CONTRACTS, PROFITS, AND TAXES

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, in a moment I shall introduce a joint resolution, but I should like to comment for a moment upon its contents at this time.

The joint resolution provides that all the departments of the National Government authorized to make contracts with any person, firm, or corporation to the extent of \$50,000 or more shall notify the Congress monthly of the person to whom the contract was awarded, the amount of the contract and the purpose for which it was awarded; and that annually the Treasury shall furnish to the Congress the name of each person to whom a contract was awarded in excess of \$50,000, the amount of taxes paid, and, under certain mechanics set out in the bill, how much of the taxes paid were derived from profits made under contract awarded by the Government to the firm, corporation, or individual.

I thought that such information furnished the Congress would keep us informed concerning the expenditure of the large sums of money appropriated; and I further thought that it was only fair to the individuals, firms, and corporations having contracts with the Government that we should know, when we suppose that they make large profits, how much of the profits have been paid back to the Government in the form of taxes.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. When would the report as to the profits have to be made? It seems to me such information could not be properly ascertained until the job was finished.

Mr. TYDINGS. Each concern is to make a report to the Treasury annually when it files its income-tax return; and we have asked the Treasury to notify us on the 15th of April, which is 30 days after the time has expired for the last report to be filed.

Mr. NORRIS. I understood the Senator to say that the joint resolution he proposes to introduce would provide for a report as to every contract that was made—I suppose that means at the time it was made—and among the items reported would be the profit.

Mr. TYDINGS. No; I think the Senator did not understand what I said.

Mr. NORRIS. Then I misunderstood the Senator.

Mr. TYDINGS. There are two things the joint resolution would ask the Departments to do: First, in the case of every firm, corporation, or individual to whom a contract in excess of \$50,000 is awarded by the Federal Government, to

make a monthly report of the name, amount of contract, and the purpose for which it was made; and once a year the Treasury would be called upon to inform the Congress, from the same sources of information, the amount of taxes the firm, corporation, or individual paid into the Federal Treasury, so as to show the profit before taxes and the profit after taxes, thus enabling us to know what was the net profit of the person, firm, or corporation.

Mr. NORRIS. I think the object of the joint resolution is very commendable. I am not asking these questions in any critical sense. It seems to me that even that information, however, would not enable anyone to report the profit, because most large contracts—especially the ones, I think, from which exorbitant profits are often made—take several years for their completion.

Mr. TYDINGS. But all those things would show up in time, because each concern would have to make an annual report.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; eventually we might get all the information we desired.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct; and we should know, at least for the preceding year, what the profit was and how much of the profit went back to the Treasury in taxes.

This is the thought I have: We quite often read about the large profits which seem to result from many large contracts, and we desire to scrutinize carefully those large profits; but considerable taxes will be paid out of the large profits; and what I am interested in is knowing how much a given concern which has a contract with the Government has left as a real profit after the contract has been fulfilled. If the real profit is too large after the taxes and all other expenses are paid, I think Congress ought to take note of it. If it is reasonable, that is all right; but by having monthly reports we shall know in the first place who are getting the contracts. If there are imperfections in the joint resolution, I hope that by conference with the Treasury officials it will be possible to devise a means so that we may eventually know what the total profit was and what profit was left after taxes were collected.

With the expenditure of \$26,000,000, 000 now being made by the Navy, and some \$22,000,000,000 to be appropriated for the Army, I think it would be a wholesome thing if Congress were kept well informed as to who is getting the contracts and in what amounts of them in the case of all contracts over \$50,000.

This joint resolution is not introduced in any spirit of criticism. I think a proper prosecution of the war would follow the publication of this information, so that all of us might know how the vast sums appropriated by Congress are being expended. If we do not know, I fear that some day a great deal of bickering and bitterness will ensue, whereas if we had had the information we might have forestalled a great many errors and loopholes. I now ask consent to introduce the joint resolution.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 134) requiring reports from governmental agencies with

respect to Government contracts, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 6496. An act to authorize the appointment of commissioned warrant and warrant officers to commissioned rank in the line and staff corps of the Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 6548. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA—ADDRESS BY SENATOR CAPPER

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address delivered by him on February 7, 1942, on the occasion of the thirty-second anniversary of the organization of the Boy Scouts of America, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICA LOOKS AHEAD—STATEMENT BY SENATOR BURTON

[Mr. BURTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement made by him before the Ohio Society of New York, at New York City, on February 9, 1942, on the topic "America Looks Ahead," which appears in the Appendix.]

RADIO'S NEW RESPONSIBILITY—ADDRESS BY DON FRANCISCO

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on the subject of radio's new responsibility, delivered by Don Francisco, Director of the Communications Division, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, before the Institute of Radio Engineers at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, N. Y., January 13, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC—ADDRESS BY ESTELLE M. STERNBERGER

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address on the subject Victory in the Pacific, delivered by Estelle M. Sternberger, executive director, World Peaceways, on January 27, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY WAR PROBLEMS

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record resolutions adopted by the executive committee, Ninth Corps Area Commission, on college and university war problems, which appear in the Appendix.]

PENSIONS FOR CONGRESSMEN—EDITORIAL FROM WALL STREET JOURNAL

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial from the Wall Street Journal of February 9, 1942, entitled "Pensions for Congressmen," which appears in the Appendix.]

RETIREMENT PRIVILEGE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—EDITORIAL FROM NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

[Mr. BUNKER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Repeal It," published in the Nevada State Journal, which appears in the Appendix.]

TAX LEGISLATION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, more than a month ago the President sent to Congress a war budget. At that time he asked for \$9,000,000,000 in new taxes. Recently, while in the State of Wisconsin, I learned that the folks there are asking what the tax bill is going to be.

At the time the President sent to Congress the war budget, the House Ways and Means Committee evidently assumed that the Treasury had worked out proposals for raising the \$9,000,000,000. Consequently the House set January 15 as the date on which they would receive recommendations from the Treasury Department, following which the committee would hold hearings. No recommendations were received from the Treasury Department on January 15, and I am advised by the committee that none have been received since then. As a consequence, no hearings have been held, and at the present time no member of the Ways and Means Committee or of the Senate Finance Committee can tell us what the new tax bill will be like.

When the folks back home asked me what the tax bill would be like, my only reply was that, in my opinion, it would be of such a character and in such an amount that for the first time the people of the United States would realize in a material way what this war effort is costing us.

Mr. President, we all know that under section 7, article I, of the Constitution it is the function of the House of Representatives to originate all revenue measures, and under section 8 thereof the Congress has power to lay and collect taxes.

Since the President's communication in his Budget message we have voted some \$38,000,000,000 in appropriations.

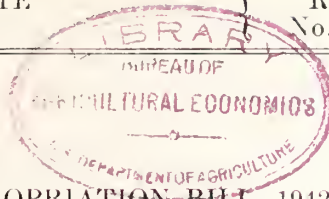
It seems to me that the people of the country are entitled to know what the tax load is to be in 1942. By that I mean that they should, as soon as possible, be made aware of what financial sacrifices they will have to make in their standard of living. If, in the course of the next 60 days, such information can be furnished, people can start to plan for the time when they will have to meet the Federal tax in 1943. Such knowledge will have a beneficial effect. It will have a tendency to stop spending and potential inflation.

The last thing I looked at as I left my office was a letter from a school superintendent in Milwaukee saying, "Why don't you do something to stop inflation?" He said, "Prices are going up, and we who live on salaries do not know in what direction we are going."

We have been told by some persons that the recent price-fixing bill will not prove an effective instrument in stopping inflation. I believe that if it is properly administered it will have a beneficial effect in that direction. On the other hand, making the people conscious of the tax load and preventing them from making unnecessary purchases in anticipation of meeting such a load when the taxes are due cannot help having a beneficial effect.

We are a nation with an income, we are told, of \$100,000,000,000 or more. We

Feb 13



FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

FEBRUARY 13, 1942—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6548]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$160,412,611.43
Increase by Senate.....	3,382,208.34
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	163,794,819.77

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

In recommending the \$100,000,000 for civilian defense allowed by the House and as authorized by the act entitled "An act to provide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes," approved January 27, 1942, the committee has written into the bill the items for which expenditures may be made. It has also added a proviso to the effect that no part of the appropriation shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of \$4,500 per annum or more, unless such person shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The committee discussed with Mr. Landis, General Gasser, and others of the Office of Civilian Defense the importance of confining the activities of this organization to those things essential to the protection of life and property from bombing attacks and eliminating those nonessential activities which have been criticized in Congress recently. Our every effort should be exerted to provide localities with

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7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1942, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 SENATE

4 *To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from*
5 *the appropriation for Salaries of officers and employees of*
6 *the Senate, fiscal year 1942, the necessary amounts from*
7 *March 1 to June 30, 1942, to increase from \$2,460 per*
8 *annum to \$3,000 per annum, the salary of the foreman of the*
9 *Senate folding room so long as the position is held by the*
10 *present incumbent.*

11 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 Special and select committees: For expenses of special
13 and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year
14 1942, \$110,000.

15 Reporting committee hearings: For stenographic re-
16 ports of hearings of committees other than special and select
17 committees, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000.

18 OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

19 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
20 maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as author-
21 ized by law, fiscal year 1942, \$1,500, to be disbursed by
22 the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

23 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

24 Security of collections: For an additional amount to
25 enable the Librarian to effect precautionary measures for the

1 security of the collections of the Library of Congress, and for
 2 every expense incidental thereto, including personal services,
 3 including special and temporary services at rates to be fixed
 4 by the Librarian, services other than personal, rentals of
 5 space within or without the District of Columbia, equipment,
 6 supplies, travel and subsistence, purchase, hire, maintenance,
 7 repair, and operation of motor-vehicles within and without
 8 the District of Columbia, fiscal years 1942 and 1943,
 9 \$100,000.

10

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

11

Working capital: For an additional amount for working
 12 capital, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject
 13 to the conditions and limitations specified under this head-
 14 ing in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942,
 15 \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be returned to
 16 the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than
 17 December 31, 1942.

18

Working capital and congressional printing and binding:
 19 *For an additional amount for working capital and congres-*
 20 *sional printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, including the*
 21 *objects and subject to the conditions and limitations specified*
 22 *under this heading in the Legislative Branch Appropriation*
 23 *Act, 1942, and including an additional amount of \$100,000*
 24 *for the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal*
 25 *Register in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935*

1 (44 U. S. C. 301-317), \$3,720,000: *Provided, That of this*
 2 *sum \$2,000,000 shall be returned to the Treasury as an unex-*
 3 *pendent balance not later than December 31, 1942.*

4 *General expenses, Office of Superintendent of Docu-*
 5 *ments: For an additional amount for general expenses, Office*
 6 *of Superintendent of Documents, fiscal year 1942, including*
 7 *the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this*
 8 *heading in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942,*
 9 *\$150,000.*

10 THE JUDICIARY

11 Salaries and expenses of clerks, United States courts:
 12 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of clerks,
 13 United States courts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 14 specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation
 15 Act, 1942, \$25,000.

16 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

17 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

18 *Civilian Defense: To enable the Director of Civilian*
 19 *Defense, under such regulations as the President may pre-*
 20 *scribe (which regulations may provide exemption from the*
 21 *requirements of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes), to*
 22 *carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to pro-*
 23 *vide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks*
 24 *in the United States, and for other purposes", approved*
 25 *January 27, 1942 (Public Law 415), fiscal year 1942,*

1 \$100,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, of
 2 which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available for all
 3 administrative expenses, including printing and binding and
 4 personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided,*
 5 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any
 6 person in the Office of Civilian Defense unless such person
 7 is directly employed in the administration of such Act of
 8 January 27, 1942: *Provided,* That no part of the funds
 9 appropriated herein may be used for the employment of
 10 persons, the rent of facilities or the purchase of equipment
 11 and supplies to promote, produce or carry on instruction
 12 or to direct instruction in physical fitness by dancers, fan
 13 dancing, street shows, theatrical performances or other public
 14 entertainments.

15 *Civilian Defense: For emergency fire fighting, including*
 16 *pumping units, hose, equipment for training and outfitting*
 17 *auxiliary corps and air-raid wardens, expenses of procure-*
 18 *ment, inspection, accounting, and administration, \$57,217,-*
 19 *271; protective clothing, steel helmets, arm baulds, including*
 20 *administration, \$7,998,545; emergency medical supplies and*
 21 *equipment, \$4,890,290; and gas masks and creation of facili-*
 22 *ties for manufacture of gas masks, \$29,893,894, fiscal year*
 23 *1942, in all, \$100,000,000, to remain available until June*
 24 *30, 1943, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available*
 25 *for all administrative expenses, including printing and binding*

1 and personal services in the District of Columbia, to enable
2 the Director of Civilian Defense, under such regulations as the
3 President may prescribe (which regulations may provide ex-
4 emption from the requirements of section 3709 of the Revised
5 Statutes), to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An
6 Act to provide protection of persons and property from bomb-
7 ing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes",
8 approved January 27, 1942 (Public Law 415): Provided,
9 That no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay
10 the salary of any person at the rate of \$4,500 per annum or
11 more unless such person is appointed by the President, by and
12 with the advice and consent of the Senate: Provided further,
13 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any
14 person in the Office of Civilian Defense unless such person is
15 directly employed in the administration of such Act of Janu-
16 ary 27, 1942: Provided further, That no part of the funds
17 appropriated herein may be used for the employment of per-
18 sons, the rent of facilities or the purchase of equipment and
19 supplies to promote, produce, or carry on instruction, or to
20 direct instruction in physical fitness by dancers, fan dancing,
21 street shows, theatrical performances, or other public enter-
22 tainments: Provided further, That the Director of Civilian
23 Defense from time to time, but not less frequently than once
24 every sixty days, shall transmit to Congress a report as to
25 expenditures made and obligations incurred under this appro-
26 priation.

1 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

2 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

3 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
4 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
5 specified under this head in the "Employees' Compensation
6 Commission Appropriation Act, 1942", \$72,500.

7 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
8 printing and binding for the Employees' Compensation Com-
9 mission, fiscal year 1942, \$5,000.

10 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
11 amount for the payment of compensation provided by the
12 Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees
13 of the United States suffering injuries while in the perform-
14 ance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved
15 September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 785), fiscal year 1942,
16 including the objects under this head in the Employees'
17 Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1942,
18 \$400,000.

19 Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense) :
20 For all necessary expenses of the Employees' Compensation
21 Commission in administering the Act of August 16, 1941,
22 making applicable the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers'
23 Compensation Act (33 U. S. C. 901) to military, air, and
24 naval bases outside continental United States, including per-
25 sonal services in the District of Columbia; lawbooks, books
26 of reference, and periodicals; printing and binding; fees and

1 mileage of witnesses; stenographic reporting services, by
 2 contract or otherwise; purchase, maintenance, operation, and
 3 repair of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying
 4 vehicles for use in the field; transfer of household goods and
 5 effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat.
 6 1105) ; fiscal year 1942, \$175,000: *Provided*, That section
 7 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or
 8 service outside continental United States when the unit
 9 aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

10

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

11

12 National defense activities: For an additional amount
 13 for national defense activities, fiscal year 1942, including
 14 the objects for which and subject to the conditions under
 15 which the appropriation under this heading in the Inde-
 16 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is available,
 \$587,195.

17

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

18

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

19 Expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases: For an addi-
 20 tional amount for the maintenance and expenses of the
 21 Division of Venereal Diseases, fiscal year 1942, including
 22 the same objects specified under this head in the Federal
 23 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500,000:
 24 *Provided*, That \$9,000 shall be transferred from this appro-
 25 priation to the appropriation "Traveling expenses, Federal
 26 Security Agency", and \$8,500 shall be transferred from this

1 appropriation to the appropriation "Printing and binding,
2 Federal Security Agency".

3 *Disease and sanitation investigations: For an additional*
4 *amount for disease and sanitation investigations, Public*
5 *Health Service, fiscal year 1942, including the same objects*
6 *specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency*
7 *Appropriation Act, 1942, \$77,481: Provided, That the*
8 *appropriation "Disease and sanitation investigations, Pub-*
9 *lic Health Service, 1942", as supplemented by this appro-*
10 *priation shall be available for alterations to buildings and*
11 *equipment of the Public Health Service laboratory at Ham-*
12 *ilton, Montana.*

13 Emergency health and sanitation activities, Public Health
14 Service (national defense): For an additional amount for
15 emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense),
16 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
17 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
18 1942, ~~to enable~~ and the Surgeon General is *authorized* to en-
19 gage in such activities in the areas specified in said Act
20 independently of the State and local authorities, \$1,295,000.

21 Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national
22 defense): For an additional amount for training for nurses
23 (national defense), fiscal year 1942, including the objects
24 specified under this heading in the Federal Security Agency
25 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$600,000: *Provided, That the*

1 amount of any allotment from this or the appropriation to
2 which this is supplemental remaining unpaid at the end of
3 the fiscal year 1942 shall be available for allotment for the
4 fiscal year 1943.

5 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

6 Education and training, defense workers (national de-
7 fense) : For an additional amount for payments to States,
8 and so forth (national defense), for the acquisition by pur-
9 chase, rental, gift, or otherwise of new or used equipment
10 when needed by agencies in providing courses pursuant to
11 plans approved in the method prescribed in paragraph 2
12 under this heading in the Labor-Federal Security Appro-
13 priation Act, 1942, \$10,000,000, to be available until June
14 30, 1943.

15 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

16 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

17 Inter-American Highway: For surveys in connection
18 with and the construction of the Inter-American Highway,
19 in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved Decem-
20 ber 26, 1941 (Public Law 375), and necessary expenses
21 incident thereto, including the purchase of motor-propelled
22 passenger-carrying vehicles necessary for use by the Public
23 Roads Administration in carrying out the provisions of said
24 Act in the Central American republics named therein,

1 \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 2 That expenditures hereunder may be made without regard
 3 to section 3709, Revised Statutes.

4 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

5 Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjustment
 6 Board: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 7 National Railroad Adjustment Board, National Mediation
 8 Board", fiscal year 1942, \$22,500, and, in addition thereto,
 9 not to exceed the sum of \$2,500 may be transferred from the
 10 appropriation "Printing and binding, National Railroad Ad-
 11 justment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942": *Pro-*
 12 *vided*, That the amount available only for services of referees
 13 is hereby increased to \$65,000.

14 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

15 During the period of the emergency declared by the
 16 President on May 27, 1941, so much of section 6 of the Act
 17 approved May 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 683), as amended by
 18 section 2 of the Act approved June 30, 1939 (53 Stat.
 19 989), as requires the head of each independent establishment
 20 and executive department (other than the Post Office Depart-
 21 ment) to submit to the Postmaster General quarterly reports
 22 relating to mail matter which has been transmitted free of
 23 postage, is hereby suspended, insofar as the Selective Service
 24 System is concerned.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL EXPENSES

Recorder of deeds, rent, District of Columbia: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for rent of offices of the recorder of deeds, to be expended without reference to the provisions of section 6 of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$6,250.

Office of Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, and maintenance and repairs to markets, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, \$250; and the limitation upon the purchase of one motor vehicle equipped for making investigations of sales of gasoline and oil by short measure is increased to \$1,000.

Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board—Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses, including personal services and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$5,320.

District of Columbia employees' compensation fund: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1942 for carrying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919, extending to the employees of the government of the District of Columbia the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1916, providing compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, \$8,000.

1 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
2 printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, including the condi-
3 tion specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the
4 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,500.

5 Central Garage: The limitation of \$1,700 contained in
6 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, upon the
7 purchase of two field wagons for the surveyor's office is
8 increased to \$1,900, and the limitation of \$650 contained in
9 said Act upon the acquisition, by purchase or exchange,
10 including the value of a vehicle exchanged, of any passenger-
11 carrying automobile, except busses, station wagons, patrol
12 wagons, and ambulances, and except as otherwise specifically
13 authorized in that Act, is increased to \$750.

14 *SEWERS*

15 *Assessment and permit work: For an additional amount,*
16 *fiscal year 1942, for assessment and permit work, sewers,*
17 *\$250,000, to continue available until June 30, 1943.*

18 METROPOLITAN POLICE

19 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942,
20 for the pay and allowances of officers and members of the
21 Metropolitan Police force, in accordance with the Act of
22 May 27, 1924, as amended by the Act of July 1, 1930
23 (46 Stat. 839-841), subject to the conditions specified in
24 the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
25 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$53,890.

26 Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an additional

1 amount, fiscal year 1942, for miscellaneous and contingent
2 expenses, including the objects and conditions specified in the
3 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
4 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,680.

5 Uniforms: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942,
6 for furnishing uniforms and other official equipment, including
7 the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in
8 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,125.

9 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Repairs and improvements, buildings and grounds: The limitation of \$6,000 for a new roof over the auditorium at the Francis Junior High School contained in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, is increased to \$8,500.

15 School buildings and playground sites: For an additional
16 amount for the purchase of school building and playground
17 sites, as specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the
18 First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, \$10,000, to re-
19 main available until expended.

20 FIRE DEPARTMENT

21 Miscellaneous: For an additional amount for fuel, fiscal
22 year 1942, \$7,700.

23 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

24 Tuberculosis sanatoria, expenses: The limitation of \$800
25 for purchase and exchange of one motortruck, specified in the

1 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
2 Appropriation Act, 1942, is increased to \$900.

3 PUBLIC WELFARE

4 Division of Child Welfare: For an additional amount,
5 fiscal year 1942, for maintenance of the receiving home for
6 children, including the objects and conditions specified in the
7 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
8 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,750.

9 Home For Aged and Infirm: For an additional amount
10 for personal services, fiscal year 1942, \$13,000.

11 For an additional amount for repairs and improvements
12 to buildings and grounds, fiscal year 1942, \$48,000.

13 For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1942 for
14 provisions and so forth, including the objects specified in the
15 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
16 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$45,000.

17 MILITIA

18 Militia armory: For completing construction of an
19 armory for the Militia of the District of Columbia, \$110,000.

20 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

21 PARK POLICE

22 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for
23 pay and allowances of the United States Park Police force,
24 in accordance with the Act approved May 27, 1924, as
25 amended, \$4,085.

1 Uniforms and equipment: For an additional amount for
2 uniforming and equipping the United States Park Police
3 force, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified in the
4 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
5 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,855.

6 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

7 Police traffic control: For an additional amount, fiscal
8 year 1942, for police traffic control, payable from the special
9 fund created by the Act of April 23, 1924, as amended by
10 the Act of August 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 676), \$9,500, which
11 amount shall be transferred to the appropriation for pay and
12 allowances of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police
13 force contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation
14 Act, 1942.

15 WATER SERVICE

16 Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for
17 the operation, maintenance, repair, and protection of Wash-
18 ington Aqueducts and their accessories, fiscal year 1942, in-
19 cluding the objects specified in the appropriation for this
20 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942,
21 and the purchase of uniforms for guards, radio equipment,
22 and one additional passenger-carrying motor vehicle at a
23 cost of not to exceed \$750, \$34,360.

24 Water Department: For the purchase of a site for the
25 erection of an elevated water tank in the vicinity of Alabama

1 and Massachusetts Avenues Southeast, fiscal year 1942,
2 \$5,000.

3 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for exten-*
4 *sion of the water department distribution system, laying of*
5 *such service mains as may be necessary under the assessment*
6 *system, \$250,000, to continue available until June 30, 1943.*

7 The foregoing sums under the water service shall be paid
8 wholly out of the revenues of the Water Department of the
9 District of Columbia.

10

JUDGMENTS

11 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
12 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in
13 *Senate Document Numbered 165 and House Document Num-*
14 *bered 559 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, ~~\$15,538~~*
15 *\$21,288, together with such further sum as may be necessary*
16 *to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum*
17 *on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the*
18 *same became due until the date of payment.*

19

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

20 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
21 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
22 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
23 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District
24 of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years
25 for which such sums are provided.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 FOREST SERVICE

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
5 ing and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1942, \$2,050,000.

6 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

7 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

8 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and Recon-
9 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon: For
10 an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of title I
11 of the Act of August 28, 1937, entitled "An Act relating
12 to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and Recon-
13 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands situated in the
14 State of Oregon", fiscal year 1942, including the objects and
15 conditions specified under this heading in the Interior Depart-
16 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,000.

17 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

18 Mineral leasing: For an additional amount for mineral
19 leasing, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under
20 this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
21 1941, \$668.53.

22 BUREAU OF MINES

23 *Oil and gas investigations: For an additional amount*
24 *for oil and gas investigations, fiscal year 1942, including the*
25 *objects specified under this heading in the Interior Depart-*

1 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$66,000; and the limitations
 2 under said heading of \$6,500 on the amount which may be
 3 expended for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carry-
 4 ing vehicles, and \$22,600 on the amount which may be ex-
 5 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia, are
 6 hereby increased to \$10,500 and \$24,800, respectively.

7 *Investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply:*
 8 *For an additional amount for investigation of domestic*
 9 *sources of mineral supply, fiscal year 1942, including the*
 10 *objects specified under this heading in the Interior Depart-*
 11 *ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$225,000; and the limita-*
 12 *tions under said heading of \$22,000 on the amount which*
 13 *may be expended for the purchase of motor-propelled pas-*
 14 *senger-carrying vehicles, and \$32,500 (as increased by the*
 15 *First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,*
 16 *1942) on the amount which may be expended for personal*
 17 *services in the District of Columbia, are hereby increased*
 18 *to \$24,400 and \$35,000, respectively.*

19 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

20 Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii: For restoration to
 21 the emergency fund for the President appropriated by the
 22 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, of the amount
 23 allocated therefrom to the Secretary of the Interior by letter
 24 of January 12, 1942 (numbered 42-56), for the protection,

1 care, and relief of the civilian population in the Territory of
2 Hawaii, \$15,000,000.

3 Reconstruction and improvement of Richardson High-
4 way, Alaska: For reconstruction and improvement of
5 Richardson Highway, Alaska, including construction of nec-
6 essary bridges, and all expenses incident to the foregoing,
7 fiscal year 1942, \$2,200,000, to remain available until
8 expended.

9 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
12 crimes (emergency): For an additional amount for salaries
13 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
14 during the national emergency, in the detection and prosecu-
15 tion of crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942,
16 including the objects and for the purposes specified under
17 this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
18 1942, \$2,150,000.

19 Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for
20 damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately
21 owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau
22 of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employment,
23 considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney General,
24 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
25 for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out

1 of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", ap-
2 proved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300b), as fully set forth
3 in House Document Numbered 579, Seventy-seventh Con-
4 gress, \$151.20.

5 NAVY DEPARTMENT

6 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

7 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
8 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
9 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act en-
10 titled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary
11 of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property
12 arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved Decem-
13 ber 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered
14 578, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$771.41.

15 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

16 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

17 DEPARTMENTAL

18 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

19 For an additional amount for salaries, Office of the Solici-
20 tor for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$8,265.

21 CONTINGENT EXPENSES

22 Printing and binding, Post Office Department: For an
23 additional amount for printing and binding for the Post Office
24 Department, fiscal year 1942, \$200,000.

FIELD SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Post-office inspectors, salaries: For an additional amount for salaries of inspectors, fiscal year 1942, \$65,000: *Provided*, That the number of inspectors that may be employed for the remainder of the fiscal year 1942 is hereby increased from six hundred and thirty-five to seven hundred and thirty-five.

Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for traveling and miscellaneous expenses of post-office inspectors, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$49,000.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and conditions specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$300,000.

Detroit River postal service: For an additional amount for the Detroit River postal service, fiscal year 1941, \$500.

Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees to special-delivery messengers, fiscal year 1941, \$125,000.

Unusual conditions at post offices: For an additional amount for unusual conditions at post offices, fiscal year 1942, \$300,000.

1 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:

2 For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, first- and

3 second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, \$300,000.

4 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

5 Star Route Service, Alaska: For an additional amount

6 for inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, fiscal year

7 1942, \$30,000.

8 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Vehicle service: For an additional amount for vehicle

10 service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and conditions

11 specified under this head in the Post Office Department Ap-

12 propriation Act, 1942, \$1,000,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

14 CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

15 Contingent expenses, Department of State: For an addi-

16 tional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State,

17 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this

18 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942,

19 \$150,000, of which there may be expended not to exceed

20 \$35,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines,

21 and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange,

22 and repair thereof, and \$4,000 for the purchase and exchange

23 of books, maps, and periodicals, and, when authorized by the

24 Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies

25 or associations which issue publications to members only.

1 or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
 2 are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls.

3 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

4 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
 5 Service: For an additional amount to enable the President
 6 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic
 7 and Consular Service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 8 and subject to the limitations specified under this heading
 9 in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942,
 10 \$5,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

11 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

12 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

13 Consolidated emergency fund: For all expenses neces-
 14 sary, including personal services in the District of Columbia,
 15 in connection with the performance by the bureaus and
 16 offices of the Treasury Department hereinafter named of
 17 additional or increased functions and activities arising out of
 18 the war emergency, fiscal year 1942, ~~\$172,000~~ \$267,000
 19 from which sum, transfers, not to exceed the amounts speci-
 20 fied, may be made to said bureaus and offices as follows:
 21 Office of the Secretary, \$41,396; Office of the Chief Clerk, for
 22 contingent expenses, \$37,500, for personal services, \$15,000;
 23 Superintendent of Treasury Buildings, \$36,680; Division of
 24 Personnel, \$15,934; and Bureau of Internal Revenue,
 25 ~~\$25,490~~ \$120,490: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein
 26 appropriated shall be used for producing moving pictures.

CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

Salaries and expenses, guard force: The limitation on the amount which may be obligated for purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms contained in the appropriation under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act 1942, is hereby increased from \$9,875 to \$13,575.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$150,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, fiscal year 1942, \$40,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased from \$9,800,000 to \$26,000,000: *Provided*, That such appropriation shall be available during the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 for payment of all necessary expenses connected with public-debt issues or with any refunding operations, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

1 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

2 Check forgery insurance fund (revolving fund): To
3 carry out the purposes of an Act to authorize the Treasurer of
4 the United States to make settlements with payees of lost
5 or stolen checks, which have been paid on forged endorse-
6 ments, in advance of reclamation, and for other purposes,
7 approved November 21, 1941 (Public Law 310), \$50,000,
8 which amount shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the
9 United States in the special deposit account authorized to be
10 established by said Act, entitled the "Check forgery insur-
11 ance fund" (revolving fund), and shall be available for
12 expenditure for the purposes of the Act by the Treasurer of
13 the United States at the direction of the Secretary of the
14 Treasury.

15 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

16 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for col-
17 lecting the revenue from customs, including the objects speci-
18 fied under this head in the Treasury Department Appropria-
19 tion Act, 1942, \$471,000, and the limitation under said
20 head on the amount which may be expended for the pur-
21 chase of passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby increased from
22 \$87,500 to \$140,055.

23 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

24 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an
25 additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other

1 crimes, for the fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
 2 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation
 3 Act, 1942, \$229,000.

4 Salaries, White House Police: For an additional amount
 5 for "Salaries, White House Police", fiscal year 1942, for
 6 fifty-five privates, two sergeants, two lieutenants, and one
 7 inspector, in addition to the number specified in the Act of
 8 April 22, 1940, \$50,000.

9 Uniforms and equipment, White House Police: For an
 10 additional amount for uniforming and equipping the White
 11 House Police, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
 12 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation
 13 Act, fiscal year 1942, \$10,770.

14 BUREAU OF THE MINT

15 Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional
 16 amount for transportation of bullion and coin, between mints,
 17 assay offices, and bullion depositories, including compensa-
 18 tion of temporary employees, fiscal year 1942, \$500,000,
 19 to remain available until June 30, 1943.

20 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an
 21 additional amount for salaries and expenses, mints and assay
 22 offices, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
 23 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
 24 1942, \$1,395,900.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division", contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of per diem employees engaged in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards at rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia, and the second paragraph under the caption "Procurement Division" in such Act is hereby amended by adding after the words "District of Columbia" the words "and areas adjacent thereto".

COAST GUARD

Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 587, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$1,243.57.

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the

1 Secretary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled
 2 "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army
 3 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other pur-
 4 poses", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in House
 5 Document Numbered 580, Seventy-seventh Congress,
 6 \$4,955.71.

7 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

8 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

9 Claim for damages, river and harbor work: To pay
 10 claims for damages under river and harbor work adjusted and
 11 determined by the War Department under the provision of
 12 section 9 of the River and Harbor Act, approved June 5,
 13 1920 (33 U. S. C. 564), as set forth in House Document
 14 Numbered 586, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$100.

15 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

16 CLAIMS

17 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

18 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
 19 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
 20 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
 21 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
 22 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
 23 against the Government of the United States in the sums
 24 not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December
 25 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House

1 Document Numbered 574, Seventy-seventh Congress, as
2 follows:

3 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency
4 Management, \$42.50;

5 Federal Security Agency, \$77.63;

6 Federal Works Agency, \$1,735.19;

7 Veterans' Administration, \$279.25;

8 Department of Agriculture, \$4,670.19;

9 Department of Commerce, \$314.74;

10 Department of the Interior, \$1,212.37;

11 Department of Justice, \$38.63;

12 Navy Department, \$3,684.92;

13 Treasury Department, \$1,309.20;

14 War Department, \$34,662.47;

15 Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,
16 \$3,466.28;

17 In all, \$51,493.37: *Provided, That the amount allowed*
18 *in the case of item 82 on page 80 of such House Document*
19 *Numbered 574, is corrected to read "\$23.17".*

20 (b) *For the payment of claims for damages to or losses*
21 *of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the*
22 *following respective departments and independent offices, un-*
23 *der the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a*
24 *method for the settlement of claims arising against the Gov-*
25 *ernment of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000*

1 *in any one case*", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C.
 2 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 174,
 3 *Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:*

4 *Federal Works Agency, \$1,202.24;*

5 *Department of Agriculture, \$199.08;*

6 *Department of the Interior, \$422.72;*

7 *Navy Department, \$1,513.35;*

8 *Treasury Department, \$218.75;*

9 *War Department, \$8,243.87;*

10 *In all, \$11,800.01.*

11 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

12 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments.
 13 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
 14 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to
 15 provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of
 16 the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act
 17 of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been
 18 certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document
 19 Numbered 572, under the following departments and
 20 establishments:

21 *Department of Agriculture, \$731.88;*

22 *Post Office Department, \$468.81;*

23 *Treasury Department, \$8,250.41;*

24 *War Department, \$11,759.41;*

25 *In all, \$21,210.51, together with such additional sum*

1 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
2 such judgments or as provided by law.

3 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
4 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
5 by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act
6 entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in
7 admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services ren-
8 dered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and
9 for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C.
10 781-789), and which have been certified to the Seventy-
11 seventh Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 173* and
12 *House Document Numbered 572* under the following depart-
13 ~~ment~~ *departments*:

14 ~~Department of Justice, \$1,389.50, together with such~~
15 ~~additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and~~
16 ~~where specified in such judgment or as provided by law.~~

17 *Department of Justice, \$1,389.50;*

18 *Navy Department, \$2,000;*

19 *In all, \$3,389.50, together with such additional sum as*
20 *may be necessary to pay cost and interest as and where speci-*
21 *fied in such judgments or as provided by law.*

22 (c) For payment of the judgment, including costs,
23 rendered against the collector of customs for the customs
24 district of Washington, by the United States District Court
25 for the Western District of Washington, Northern Division,

1 and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Con-
2 gress in House Document Numbered 585, under the
3 Department of Commerce, \$587.20, together with such
4 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest and costs
5 as specified by such judgment.

6 (d) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
7 Government of the United States by the United States Dis-
8 trict Court, Middle District of Georgia, Athens Division,
9 pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction
10 upon the United States District Court for the Middle Dis-
11 trict of Georgia to hear, determine, and render judgment
12 upon the claim of Geraldine Ash", approved July 1, 1940
13 (54 Stat. 1306), and which has been certified to the
14 Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered
15 572, \$5,000.

16 (e) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
17 Government of the United States by the United States
18 District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New
19 Orleans Division, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act con-
20 ferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for
21 the Eastern District of Louisiana, to hear, determine, and
22 render judgment upon the claims of Anna Lee ~~Herbert~~
23 *Hebert*, Mrs. Nicholas ~~Herbert~~ *Hebert*, Mr. and Mrs. Dossie
24 E. Worrell, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. McClure, and W. F. Cobb",
25 approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1398), and which has

1 been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House
2 Document Numbered 572, \$21,550, *together with such addi-*
3 *tional sum as may be necessary to pay interest thereon as*
4 *provided by law: Provided, That the name of Daniel L.*
5 *Weber appearing on page 11 of House Document Numbered*
6 *572 is corrected to read "Dudley L. Weber".*

7 (f) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
8 Government of the United States by the United States
9 District Court, Western District of Kentucky, Louisville
10 Division, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief
11 of Charles T. Wise", approved March 29, 1939 (53 Stat.
12 1442), and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh
13 Congress in House Document Numbered 572, \$5,000.

14 (g) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
15 Government of the United States by the United States Dis-
16 trict Court, District of Rhode Island, pursuant to the Act
17 entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United
18 States District Court for the District of Rhode Island to hear,
19 determine, and render judgment upon the claim of George
20 Lancellotta", approved April 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 1252),
21 and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress
22 in House Document Numbered 572, \$500, together with
23 such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest
24 thereon as provided by law.

25 (h) *For payment of the judgment rendered against the*

1 *Government of the United States by the United States Dis-*
 2 *trict Court for the District of New Jersey pursuant to the*
 3 *Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United*
 4 *States District Court for the District of New Jersey to hear,*
 5 *determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Dela-*
 6 *ware Bay Shipbuilding Company, Incorporated", approved*
 7 *August 25, 1937 (50 Stat. 1079), and which has been cer-*
 8 *tified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document*
 9 *Numbered 172, \$4,957.19, together with such additional sum*
 10 *as may be necessary to pay costs.*

11 ~~(h)~~ (i) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
 12 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
 13 except such as have become final and conclusive against
 14 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
 15 otherwise.

16 ~~(i)~~ (j) Payment of interest wherever provided for
 17 judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case con-
 18 tinue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of
 19 this Act.

20 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

21 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
 22 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
 23 Congress in *Senate Documents Numbered 168 and 169 and*
 24 *House Document Numbered 582*, under the following estab-
 25 lishments and departments, namely:

1 Independent offices:

2 Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Admin-
3 istration, ~~\$13,136.50~~ \$18,922.64;

4 Veterans' Administration, \$25,142.42;

5 Executive departments:

6 Commerce, ~~\$6,580.87~~ \$43,735.91;

7 Interior, civil, \$7,409.64;

8 Justice, \$1,500;

9 Navy, ~~\$155,644.77~~ \$224,962.51;

10 Treasury, ~~\$5,297.78~~ \$7,255.91;

11 War, ~~\$497,667.49~~ \$784,365.92;

12 Post Office, \$1,827.33;

13 In all, ~~\$714,206.80~~ \$1,115,122.28, together with such
14 additional sums as may be necessary to pay interest as and
15 where specified in such judgments.

16 (b) *For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court*
17 *of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh Congress in*
18 *Senate Document Numbered 171, covering storage charges of*
19 *canned meats in the total amount \$17,684.66, to be paid from*
20 *the account, "12F5829 Federal Surplus Commodities Cor-*
21 *poration, Federal Emergency Relief Administration".*

22 ~~(b)~~ (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
23 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
24 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
25 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 573, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For general expenses, Office of Superintendent of Documents, \$2,330.51.

For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$712.53.

Independent Offices: For salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, \$145.30.

For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$56.27.

For Federal Civil Works Administration, \$43.10.

For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board, \$1.38.

For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$150.

For contingent expenses, General Accounting Office. \$5,383.25.

1 For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918,
2 \$164,960.54.

3 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
4 tration, \$613.04.

5 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
6 tration, \$370.28.

7 For administrative expenses, United States Employment
8 Service, \$27.43.

9 For Columbia Institution for the Deaf, \$10.

10 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
11 Service, \$47.35.

12 For Interstate Quarantine Service, \$1.20.

13 For increase of compensation, Federal Security Agency,
14 \$20.

15 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, \$137.52.

16 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
17 Public Health Service, \$23.39.

18 For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, 95 cents.

19 For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
20 tion \$5.

21 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$48.25.

22 For working fund, National Emergency Council, admin-
23 istrative expenses (Federal Emergency Administration of
24 Public Works), \$71.91.

1 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
2 Authority, \$481.29.

3 For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Ad-
4 ministration of Public Works, \$98.37.

5 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
6 Branch, Procurement Division, \$52.05.

7 For increase of compensation, Office of Superintendent,
8 State, War, and Navy Department buildings, \$3.60.

9 For National Industrial Recovery, United States Hous-
10 ing Authority, housing, \$3,543.76.

11 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
12 in the District of Columbia, National Park Service,
13 \$6,302.03.

14 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the
15 District of Columbia, National Park Service, \$4.01.

16 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
17 ings, Procurement Division, \$2,505.47.

18 For Army and Navy pensions, \$86.

19 For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau,
20 \$311.33.

21 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
22 \$1,233.62.

23 **Department of Agriculture:** For conservation and use
24 of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,
25 \$2,602.63.

1 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
2 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$986.68.

3 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
4 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
5 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$2,499.21.

6 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural
7 commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal
8 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937),
9 \$1,014.14.

10 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
11 navigable streams, \$8,523.65.

12 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
13 nomics, \$724.75.

14 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
15 istration, subsistence homesteads (transfer to Agriculture),
16 \$900.

17 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
18 \$106.51.

19 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
20 \$53,350.63.

21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
22 \$73.97.

23 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, De-
24 partment of Agriculture, \$6,334.30.

1 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
2 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$775.60.

3 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
4 Credit Administration, \$101.82.

5 For farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, \$15.90.

6 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
7 culture, \$94.

8 For National Industrial Recovery, Agricultural Adjust-
9 ment Administration, \$82.94.

10 For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Serv-
11 ice (War, Civilian Conservation Corps), \$19.65.

12 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
13 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$1,109.59.

14 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of
15 Agriculture, \$1,656.98.

16 For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken
17 areas, emergency relief, \$38.13.

18 For establishing wool standards, \$2.

19 For printing and binding, Rural Electrification Adminis-
20 tration, \$1,015.50.

21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
22 \$2,921.12.

23 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
24 Department of Agriculture, \$30,506.10.

1 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$42.67.

2 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
3 istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
4 \$2,377.03.

5 For increase of compensation, Department of Agricul-
6 ture, \$76.

7 For payment for agricultural adjustment (payments
8 under Tobacco, Cotton, and Potato Acts), Department of
9 Agriculture, \$66.50.

10 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
11 plant diseases, \$23.09.

12 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
13 Plant Quarantine, \$1.32.

14 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion
15 prevention (transfer to Agriculture), \$20.17.

16 For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$313.25.

17 For Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agri-
18 culture, \$1,933.12.

19 For liquidation and management of resettlement projects,
20 Department of Agriculture, \$8.68.

21 **Department of Commerce:** For maintenance of air-
22 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$972.64.

23 For export industries, Department of Commerce, \$7.29

24 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$525.02.

1 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
2 Bureau of Standards, \$49.60.

3 For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce,
4 \$19.32.

5 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
6 nautics Authority, \$302.28.

7 For miscellaneous expenses, Patent Office, \$40.25.

8 For air-navigation facilities, \$401.63.

9 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$10.80.

10 **Department of the Interior:** For salaries and expenses,
11 National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the
12 Interior, \$167.45.

13 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
14 \$136.57.

15 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
16 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$31.30.

17 For operating rescue cars and stations and investigations
18 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$144.50.

19 For working fund, Interior, office of Secretary (salaries
20 and expenses, Veterans' Administration), \$58.07.

21 For range improvements within grazing districts (receipt
22 limitation), \$2.75.

23 For oil and gas investigations, Bureau of Mines, \$2.23.

24 For power distribution system, Bonneville project.
25 Oregon, Department of the Interior, \$47.26.

- 1 For contingent expenses of land offices, \$4.50.
- 2 For propagation of food fishes, Bureau of Fisheries,
- 3 \$44.10.
- 4 For Geological Survey, \$5.87.
- 5 For increase of compensation, Interior Department,
- 6 \$7.50.
- 7 For salaries and expenses, Division of Grazing, Depart-
- 8 ment of the Interior, \$24.
- 9 For commission to investigate reclamation projects,
- 10 \$31.25.
- 11 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
- 12 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$7.80.
- 13 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
- 14 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$206.47.
- 15 For conservation of health among Indians, \$624.
- 16 For pay of judges, Indian courts, \$16.64.
- 17 For Indian boarding schools, \$71.93.
- 18 For Indian Service supply fund, \$19.59.
- 19 For general expenses, Indian Service, \$1.06.
- 20 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
- 21 property, \$330.25.
- 22 For Indian school support, \$258.51.
- 23 For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian
- 24 reservations (reimbursable), \$1.20.

1 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
2 Indians), \$821.40.

3 For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),
4 \$2.16.

5 **Department of Justice:** For salaries, fees, and expenses
6 of marshals, United States courts, \$104.60.

7 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
8 Service, 66 cents.

9 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
10 tion Service, \$13.41.

11 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
12 tion, \$1,961.75.

13 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and
14 Courts, \$174.53.

15 For Federal jails, maintenance, \$6.88.

16 For United States hospital for defective delinquents,
17 maintenance, \$11.11.

18 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice and
19 Judiciary, 85 cents.

20 For transporting Filipinos to the Philippine Islands,
21 \$5.38.

22 For United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, main-
23 tenance, \$56.94.

24 For support of United States prisoners, \$312.

1 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, De-
2 partment of Justice, \$31.82.

3 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
4 \$17.90.

5 For pay of bailiffs, and so forth, United States courts,
6 \$15.

7 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$3.74.

8 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
9 \$109.12.

10 For prison camps, maintenance, \$9.01.

11 **Department of Labor:** For administration of Fair Labor
12 Standards Act, Department of Labor, \$72.05.

13 For payment to officers and employees of the United
14 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
15 currencies (Labor), \$139.79.

16 For salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair
17 Labor Standards Act, Children's Bureau, \$1.

18 For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards,
19 Department of Labor, \$110.55.

20 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$8.42.

21 **Navy Department:** For engineering, Bureau of Engi-
22 neering, \$334,264.17.

23 For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and
24 Repair, \$17,222.02.

25 For aviation, Navy, \$573,395.08.

- 1 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$401.45.
- 2 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
- 3 \$130,856.08.
- 4 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
- 5 \$25,249.24.
- 6 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$31.79.
- 7 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
- 8 \$658.13.
- 9 For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment,
- 10 \$50.04.
- 11 For payment to officers and employees of the United
- 12 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
- 13 currencies (Navy), \$12.93.
- 14 For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast
- 15 Guard, \$20.
- 16 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$8.94.
- 17 For outfits, Coast Guard, \$84.55.
- 18 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$7.84.
- 19 **Department of State:** For transportation, Foreign
- 20 Service, \$113.97.
- 21 For salaries, Foreign Service clerks, \$145.83.
- 22 For salaries and expenses, Foreign commerce service,
- 23 \$22.50.
- 24 For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$9.
- 25 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$94.26.

1 For transportation and allowances for quarters, Bureau
2 of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$151.01.

3 For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Serv-
4 ice, \$82.25.

5 For office and living quarters, Foreign Service, \$3.38.

6 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the internal
7 revenue, \$194.65.

8 For printing and binding, Treasury Department,
9 \$136.13.

10 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$341.63.

11 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$103.02.

12 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$1.19.

13 For suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, \$3.15.

14 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quarter-
15 master Corps, \$75.88.

16 For Air Corps, Army, \$139.86.

17 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,476.15.

18 For National Guard, \$1,750.70.

19 For travel of the Army, \$1,608.02.

20 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$107.72.

21 For subsistence of the Army, \$287.36.

22 For Army transportation, \$707.68.

23 For pay of the Army, \$9,171.34.

24 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$944.31.

25 For library, Surgeon General's office, \$43.45.

- 1 For replacing Army transportation, \$4.60.
- 2 For special field exercises, Army, \$27.36.
- 3 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, National
- 4 Guard, \$3.09.
- 5 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$1.19.
- 6 For Signal Service of the Army, \$9,999.
- 7 For travel, military and civil personnel, War Department,
- 8 \$95.79.
- 9 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$106.62.
- 10 For seacoast defenses, Panama Canal, \$1.10.
- 11 For Organized Reserves, \$341.63.
- 12 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$2,238.36.
- 13 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
- 14 \$103.97.
- 15 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$53.55.
- 16 For medical and hospital department, Army, \$253.83.
- 17 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard,
- 18 \$335.27.
- 19 For contingencies, Military Intelligence Division, Gen-
- 20 eral Staff Corps, \$6.26.
- 21 For promotion of rifle practice, \$4.79.
- 22 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$709.77.
- 23 For educational orders, production of munitions, War
- 24 Department, \$122,070.
- 25 For citizens' military training camps, \$437.38.

- 1 For Engineer Service, Army, \$15.
- 2 For maintenance, United States Military Academy,
- 3 \$15.88.
- 4 For regular supplies of the Army, 87 cents.
- 5 For medical and hospital department, \$18.50.
- 6 For United States High Commissioner to Philippine
- 7 Islands, \$74.84.
- 8 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 9 March 31, 1933), \$982.76.
- 10 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 11 June 19, 1934), \$790.35.
- 12 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
- 13 June 22, 1936), \$893.41.
- 14 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 15 Act February 9, 1937), \$97.60.
- 16 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 17 \$307,259.64.
- 18 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$28.37.
- 19 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (Out of the**
- 20 **Postal Revenues):** For City Delivery carriers, \$2,018.93.
- 21 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$1,554.15.
- 22 For compensation to postmasters, \$111.39.
- 23 For contract air mail service, \$36,837.17.
- 24 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$135.42.

1 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
2 offices, \$38.15.

3 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office De-
4 partment, \$120.

5 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
6 Department, \$60.50.

7 For post office stationery, equipment, and supplies,
8 \$7.15.

9 For railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
10 \$4.57.

11 For Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$221.19.

12 For railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$14.25.

13 For rent, light, and fuel, \$759.80.

14 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$297.04.

15 For Rural Delivery Service, \$39.45.

16 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$3.37.

17 For vehicle service, \$12.85.

18 For Village Delivery Service, \$6.08.

19 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$1,915,851, to-
20 gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates of
21 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
22 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
23 of the General Accounting Office.

24 *(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to*

1 *be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations*
2 *the balance of which have been carried to the surplus fund*
3 *under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874*
4 *(31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore*
5 *treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year*
6 *1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have*
7 *been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July*
8 *7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Docu-*
9 *ment Numbered 167, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is*
10 *appropriated as follows:*

11 *Legislative: For public printing and binding, Govern-*
12 *ment Printing Office, \$537.46.*

13 *Independent Offices: For motor transport regulation, In-*
14 *terstate Commerce Commission, \$2.37.*

15 *For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency*
16 *Administration of Public Works, \$88.50.*

17 *For administrative expenses, United States Housing Au-*
18 *thority, \$25.*

19 *For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau, \$4.44.*

20 *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,*
21 *\$7.40.*

22 *Department of Agriculture: For conservation and use of*
23 *agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,*
24 *\$5,096.56.*

1 *For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,*
 2 *Department of Agriculture, \$47.35.*

3 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
 4 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
 5 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$147.62.*

6 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
 7 *tural commodities Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
 8 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,*
 9 *1937), \$38.11.*

10 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural*
 11 *commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$7.92.*

12 *For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$2.80.*

13 *For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of*
 14 *Agriculture, \$41.29.*

15 *For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of*
 16 *navigable streams, \$583.*

17 *For farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, \$3.48.*

18 *For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,*
 19 *\$8.63.*

20 *For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-*
 21 *cates, Department of Agriculture, \$3.60.*

22 *For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-*
 23 *istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$5.92.*

24 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Chemistry and*
 25 *Soils, \$1,800.*

1 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-*
 2 *nomics, \$133.33.*

3 *Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navi-*
 4 *gation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$634.*

5 *For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-*
 6 *navitics Authority, \$10.*

7 *For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$2,087.46.*

8 *Department of the Interior: For working fund, Interior,*
 9 *Office of Secretary (salaries and expenses, Veterans' Admin-*
 10 *istration), 38 cents.*

11 *Department of Justice: For fees and expenses of concilia-*
 12 *tion commissioners, United States courts, \$11.25.*

13 *Navy Department: For aviation, Navy, \$2,839.43.*

14 *For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$102.57.*

15 *For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of*
 16 *foreign currencies (Navy), \$9.56.*

17 *For outfits, Coast Guard, \$95,494.14.*

18 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,*
 19 *\$5,550.*

20 *For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,*
 21 *\$52.60.*

22 *For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$4.88.*

23 *War Department: For general appropriations, Quarter-*
 24 *master Corps, \$9.83.*

25 *For pay of the Army, \$36.40.*

1 *For National Guard, \$12.40.*

2 *For pay of National Guard for armory drills, \$23.36.*

3 *For Army transportation, \$6.91.*

4 *For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$81.66.*

5 *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),*
6 *\$146.81.*

7 *For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,*
8 *Act March 31, 1933), \$628.20.*

9 *Post Office Department—Postal Service (Out of the Postal*
10 *Revenues): For clerks, first- and second-class post offices,*
11 *\$19.90.*

12 *For indemnities, domestic mail, \$1.*

13 *For Rural Delivery Service, \$11.17.*

14 *Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$116,358.69, to-*
15 *gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates of*
16 *exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
17 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements*
18 *of the General Accounting Office.*

19 SEC. 205. For payment of the claim in favor of the
20 Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission,
21 found to be due by the General Accounting Office under an
22 appropriation the balance of which has lapsed and been
23 carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5
24 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and which
25 has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress under

1 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
2 set forth in House Document Numbered 571, \$90,000.

3 SEC. 206. For payment of the claim of the State of
4 Vermont as settled by the Comptroller General of the United
5 States in accordance with the Act entitled "Joint resolution
6 directing the Comptroller General to readjust the account
7 between the United States and the State of Vermont"
8 (Public Law 199, Seventy-seventh Congress), approved
9 July 30, 1941, and which has been certified to the Sev-
10 enty-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 581,
11 \$90,015.85.

12 SEC. 207. For payment of the claim allowed by the
13 General Accounting Office pursuant to law for services to
14 American vessels and seamen and which has been certified
15 to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Num-
16 bered 583 under the Department of State, \$475.53.

17 SEC. 208. For the payment of claims allowed by the
18 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
19 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
20 service of the United States mustered into service for the
21 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
22 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
23 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
24 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been
25 certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7,

1 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Depart-
 2 ment in *Senate Document Numbered 166 and House Docu-*
 3 *ment Numbered 575 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,*
 4 ~~\$165,438.36~~ \$172,384.33.

5 SEC. 209. For payment of the claim allowed by the
 6 General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for destruc-
 7 tion of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the
 8 Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the
 9 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
 10 725b), and which has been certified to Congress in House
 11 Document Numbered 588 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
 12 \$20.49.

13 SEC. 210. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
 14 General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885,
 15 for the destruction of private property and which has been
 16 certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Docu-
 17 ment Numbered 584, under the War Department, \$49.40.

18 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
 20 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
 21 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
 22 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
 23 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
 24 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
 25 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not ad-

1 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
2 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
3 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person
4 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
5 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
6 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
7 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this
8 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
9 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
10 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
11 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
12 other provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this
14 Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as other-
15 wise provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compensa-
16 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the
17 United States, whose post of duty is in continental United
18 States unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or
19 a person in the service of the United States on the date of the
20 approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had
21 theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
22 or who owes allegiance to the United States. This section
23 shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the
24 Philippines.

- 1 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency
- 2 Appropriation Act, 1942".

Passed the House of Representatives February 9, 1942.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

77TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 6548

[Report No. 1086]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 10 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 9), 1942
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

FEBRUARY 13, 1942
Reported with amendments

By Mr. ROSIER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1766. A bill for the relief of John Snure, Jr.; with amendments (Rept. No. 1074);

S. 2175. A bill for the relief of Bibiano L. Meer; without amendment (Rept. No. 1073);

H. R. 691. A bill for the relief of Richard Bove; without amendment (Rept. No. 1075);

H. R. 2428. A bill for the relief of G. F. Brown; without amendment (Rept. No. 1076);

H. R. 3610. A bill for the relief of Minnie C. Sanders; without amendment (Rept. No. 1077);

H. R. 4355. A bill for the relief of Bella Cosgrove; with amendments (Rept. No. 1079); and

H. R. 4414. A bill for the relief of Andrew Wichmann; without amendment (Rept. No. 1078).

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 2718. A bill for the relief of Jean N. Burton and Laura Jones; without amendment (Rept. No. 1080);

H. R. 2908. A bill for the relief of William H. Evens; without amendment (Rept. No. 1081); and

H. R. 4010. A bill for the relief of Thelma Carringer and others; without amendment (Rept. No. 1082).

By Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 794. A bill for the relief of Catherine Ward; without amendment (Rept. No. 1083); and

H. R. 5865. A bill for the relief of Builders Specialties Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1084).

By Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation:

S. 1441. A bill to amend the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418), entitled "An act authorizing construction of water conservation and utilization projects in the Great Plains and arid and semiarid areas of the United States," as amended by the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119); with an amendment (Rept. No. 1085).

By Mr. MCKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 6548. A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1086).

TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYEES TO DEFENSE AGENCIES—REPORT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations I report back without amendment Senate Resolution 223, for an investigation to determine whether certain governmental employees may be temporarily transferred to national defense agencies to expedite the prosecution of the war, submitted by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] on the 11th instant. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and unanimously ordered to be favorably reported from that committee. It involves an appropriation of \$10,000 from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and, under the rule, the resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that

Committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

On February 11, 1942:

S. 314. An act for the relief of certain Basque aliens.

On February 12, 1942:

S. 2182. An act to provide for temporary promotion in the Army of the United States of officers commissioned in the Air Corps or assigned to duty with the Air Corps.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 2271. A bill for the relief of Hazel Redlack, Dr. Louis Allred, the Columbus Hospital, Dora McDonald, Patricia Harris, and Dorothy Hart; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(Mr. LA FOLLETTE introduced Senate bill 2272, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. RADCLIFFE:

S. 2273. A bill for the relief of Ruth D. and Henry L. Brittingham; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma introduced Senate bill 2274, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri:

S. 2275. A bill to amend section 10 of Public, No. 360, Seventy-seventh Congress, to grant National Service Life Insurance in the cases of certain Army flying cadets and aviation students who died as the result of aviation accident in line of duty between October 8, 1940 and June 3, 1941; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 2276. A bill for the relief of Max Delfiner and his wife Ewy (Ewa); to the Committee on Immigration.

PAID-UP LIFE INSURANCE FOR MEMBERS OF MILITARY FORCES

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, since a committee of which I am a member is still in session, I ask unanimous consent now to introduce a bill, and request that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill provides for a \$5,000 free paid-up life-insurance policy to all persons in the active military or naval service of the United States.

I ask that the bill may be printed in the Record, together with a statement which I gave to the press concerning it this morning.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be received, printed in the Record, and referred, as requested by the Senator from Wisconsin, and the statement will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 2272) to provide for the granting of paid-up insurance in the amount of \$5,000 to each person in the active military or naval service during the period of the war was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 602 (d) (4) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, is hereby amended to read, as follows:

"(4) Any person in the active service on or after April 20, 1942, and prior to the issuance by the President of a proclamation that the wars in which the United States was

engaged on the date of enactment of the Service Insurance Act of 1942 have been terminated, shall be granted, without application, medical examination, or payment of premium, insurance against death in the amount of \$5,000. The insurance issued under the provisions of this paragraph shall be issued upon the paid-up single-premium plan and shall be effective as of April 20, 1942, or the date of entry of the insured into active service, whichever may be the later. The insurance issued under the provisions of this paragraph to any person who at the time of issuance to him of such insurance has in force any amount of insurance issued under the provisions of this act (other than this paragraph) in excess of \$5,000 shall be conditioned upon his surrender of so much of the insurance issued to him under the provisions of this act (other than this paragraph) as is in excess of \$5,000. Any such person shall be deemed to have so surrendered the insurance in excess of \$5,000 issued to him under the provisions of this act (other than this paragraph) unless before May 20, 1942, or before the expiration of 30 days after the date of his entry into active service, whichever may be the later, he gives written notice to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that he does not desire to so surrender the insurance in excess of \$5,000 issued to him under the provisions of this act (other than this paragraph). No person insured under the provisions of this paragraph may thereafter carry any amount of insurance issued under the provisions of this act (other than this paragraph) in excess of \$5,000. The premiums on insurance issued under the provisions of this paragraph shall be paid by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs out of the National Service Life Insurance appropriation, and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to transfer, from time to time, from such appropriation to the National Service Life Insurance fund such sums as may be necessary to pay such premiums. All dividends on insurance issued under the provisions of this paragraph shall be transferred from the National Service Life Insurance fund to the credit of the current National Life Insurance appropriation, and when so transferred shall be available for expenditure for the same purposes as other funds constituting such appropriation are available. The provisions of subsection (f) of this section shall not be applicable to the insurance issued under the provisions of this paragraph."

SEC. 2. Section 603 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 603. No person may carry a combined amount of National Service Life Insurance issued under any provision of this act other than section 602 (d) (4) and United States Government life insurance in excess of \$10,000 at any one time."

SEC. 3. This act may be cited as the "Service Insurance Act of 1942."

The statement presented by Mr. LA FOLLETTE is as follows:

A bill to provide \$5,000 of free paid-up life insurance to all persons in active military or naval service of the United States was introduced in the Senate today by ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr., Progressive, of Wisconsin.

Full premium costs would be paid by the Government. Insurance protection would continue for life without any premium cost to the insured, but the insurance would be payable only to certain classes of beneficiaries and would not be convertible to any other form of insurance nor have any cash surrender or loan value.

"The insurance program envisaged by my bill is not merely human insurance against the ravages of war," said Senator LA FOLLETTE. "It is insurance for the continuation of our

democracy, our family life, and our social institutions in the next generation."

Last week the Senate passed a bill to provide free property insurance up to \$15,000 for damages resulting from war. Senator LA FOLLETTE told the Senate at that time that he believed there was much greater justification for providing free life insurance for men in the armed forces. "Congress must be prepared to take that next logical step," he said.

The bill introduced today would not affect rights under present Federal insurance plans, nor the right to buy additional Government insurance, except that the aggregate of National Service Life Insurance, including the \$5,000 of free insurance, would not be permitted to exceed \$10,000 in amount. However, all would get the full benefit of the free insurance and those now carrying more than \$5,000 of National Service Life Insurance would have their paid-for policies and premiums reduced accordingly.

"The risks of war, present and future, direct and indirect, must be properly insured by the Government," said the Senator. "The Government has a moral obligation to provide insurance protection for the families of those on the various battle fronts of war without exacting premiums from their all too meager wages. More than that, it has a vital interest in bolstering the social institutions weakened by war.

"If the Government is to insure property, it should also insure the lives of those who protect both government and property. Those who can afford to own considerable property can usually afford to have property insurance. Many a buck private earning \$21 a month cannot afford to carry life insurance."

Senator LA FOLLETTE pointed out that term insurance was insufficient protection because too many policies would lapse at the conclusion of the war. That, he said, was the experience in the last World War.

"Insurance as provided in this bill would give every man and woman in the service (the coverage of the bill includes the Army and Navy Women Nurse Corps) a real stake in the future of America not only for themselves but also for their present or prospective families," said the Senator. "It would help bridge the deep gap of fears and uncertainties which will follow this war, help to instill confidence to meet the individual problems of rearranging disrupted lives and careers, and certainly help immeasurably now to augment national morale."

PARITY INCOME PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I introduce a bill, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD, and that following the text of the bill there be printed as a part of my remarks copy of a news item which appeared in the Chicago Daily Tribune on February 6. I also ask that there be printed copy of a resolution adopted by the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Directors of Agriculture.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2274) defining parity income price, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to secure (1) full and adequate production of each of the essential basic farm commodities; (2) a fair, equitable, and just distribution of the production of such commodities; and (3) the observance of and compliance with the law and rules and regulations promulgated thereunder by the Secretary of Agriculture, it is hereby declared to be the agricultural policy

of the United States to secure for the producers of each of such basic and essential farm commodities full parity income as defined in this act and as herein authorized and as may be hereafter provided by law.

SEC. 2. "Parity income price" for any agricultural commodity is that price per unit which will give the total units of such commodity produced during any one growing year a value or purchasing power equivalent to the average value of the total units of such commodity produced during the base period: *Provided*, That the "parity income price" for any unit of any farm commodity shall be determined as follows:

(1) Multiply the average value of the total units produced during the base period by the current index number; and

(2) Divide the product by the total number of units of such commodity produced during any growing year and the quotient will be the "income parity price" for such year.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture and each of the elected and appointed officials of the Government to cooperate in an effort to secure full "parity income price" for the producers of essential basic farm commodities: *Provided*, That such "parity income price" may be secured through a combination of farm market price plus a soil conservation or benefit payment.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any official, elected or appointed, to perform any act, make any order, or issue any statement, printed or oral, which is intended to retard, depress, or lower the market price of any essential basic farm commodity if the average market price of such commodity is below either the "parity price," the "parity income price," or the average farm price of 1919-29.

The news item and resolution presented by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma are as follows:

[From the Chicago Daily Tribune of February 6, 1942]

"PARITY INCOME" GOAL IS REACHED, HUTSON ASSERTS—EXPLAINS CREDIT AGENCY'S GRAIN-SELLING POLICY

Commodity Credit Corporation's president, John B. Hutson, declared in Chicago yesterday that the parity income goal of the farm program has been achieved. He disclosed at the same time that the credit agency is pouring a million bushels of Government-owned wheat a day into livestock-growing areas to help keep feed costs down to a level that will encourage livestock production.

Hutson, in an address at a luncheon of the Agricultural Club in the La Salle Hotel, revealed also that in shuttling wheat into feeding areas the big Government crop loan agency has encountered a shortage in railroad freight cars. He said, however, that he expected this difficulty to be solved soon.

HAS BIG LOSS ON CORN

Touching on other aspects of the agency's operations in its effort to meet the parity price and parity income aims formulated by Congress, Hutson also said:

"1. That the agency has incurred a bigger loss on corn than on any other crop. He said that since the agency was organized it has lost \$35,000,000 on corn, but he termed this 'not an enormous price to pay if it enables us to realize our goal and increase livestock production.'

"2. That 'we have put the wheat price down to the price of corn—actually a little below when feed value is considered—to meet the needs of feeders.' An incidental result, he said, was the easing of the wheat-storage problem.

"3. That the farmer has as much to lose as anybody else if inflation gets out of hand.

"4. That the Corporation is trying to keep from building up a large staff and is 'trying to throw back as many functions as possible to the grain trade.'"

SELLS AT NEAR PARITY

Hutson told the club that the Government, in its current selling program, is getting about parity for cotton, 92 to 93 percent of parity for wheat, and 85 percent of parity for corn. [The Department of Agriculture estimated that the average farm price of corn on January 15 was 78 percent of parity.]

Hutson made a distinction between parity price and parity income. He included farm benefit payments in parity income and also made allowance for increased production. With these factors considered, he said, growers of wheat and corn for commercial sale have reached a parity income basis.

Declaring that the ratio of feed costs to livestock prices is favorable—that is, permits sufficient profits to the feeder to encourage production of livestock—Hutson intimated without saying so directly that it will be the Government's policy to keep corn prices around the present levels.

PREDICTS NO POLICY CHANGE

Replying to the question, "Will the Commodity Credit Corporation try to maintain corn prices at present levels and not let them go higher?" Hutson cited recent statements by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard that the Government expects to keep the price at a point that will result in a favorable feed cost ratio. Hutson then said the ratio is favorable and that he knew of no plan to change the present policy.

His statement that increased crops, along with benefit payments, should be considered as well as parity prices in determining whether farm income parity has been attained, Hutson touched on a subject that has aroused controversy. Some farm groups have criticized this view and have held that prices should be boosted to the full parity level even though it would result in more than parity income because of larger yields. Parity is the price calculated to give the farmer a purchasing power equal to an average of that which prevailed from 1909 to 1914.

Whereas the Congress has enacted price-control legislation specifying that no maximum price shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity below the highest of any of the following prices:

- (1) One hundred and ten percent of the parity price;
- (2) The market price prevailing for such commodity on October 1, 1941;
- (3) The market price prevailing for such commodity on December 15, 1941; or
- (4) The average price for such commodity during the period July 1, 1919, and June 30, 1929; and

Whereas farmers have been called upon to increase greatly their production during 1942 in order to supply farm commodities so urgently needed in national defense; and

Whereas the announcement has been made that Government-owned agricultural products would be disposed of in a manner that will, in effect, depress prices and, consequently, discourage increased production: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we favor the disposal of agricultural products now held or to be acquired by the Government only at price levels not falling below those established in the Price Control Act and determined in accordance with the provisions specified therein.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 6483) to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to receive on behalf of the United States from individual members of the Klamath Tribe of Indians voluntarily executed deeds to such lands as said Indians may own in fee simple free from all encumbrances, said lands to be held in trust by the United States for said Indians and their heirs; and, whenever restricted funds are used for the purchase of lands for individual members of the Klamath Tribe of Indians, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to take title to said lands in the United States, the same to be held in trust for said individual Indians: *Provided, however,* That while any of the foregoing lands are held in trust by the United States for said Indians, the same shall be subject to the same restrictions, immunities, and exemptions as homesteads purchased out of trust or restricted funds of individual Indians pursuant to section 2 of the act of June 20, 1936 (ch. 622, 49 Stat. 1542), as amended by the act of May 19, 1937 (ch. 227, 50 Stat. 188, sec. 2), except the restrictions, immunities, or exemptions of the second proviso of said act as so amended.

SEC. 2. As used in this act the term "Klamath Tribe of Indians" includes the Klamath and Modoc Tribes, and the Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians.

JOINT RESOLUTION AND BILL PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 129) to remove certain limitations on the cost of construction of Army and Navy living quarters was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. I think that in the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs the joint resolution should go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2255) to establish a policy with respect to the disposition of agricultural commodities acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

REIMBURSEMENT OF NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL

The bill (H. R. 5572) to provide an additional sum for the payment of a claim under the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel, and for other purposes," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL ORDNANCE MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES FOR THE NAVY

The bill (S. 2249) authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy, additional ordnance manufacturing and production facilities, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$100,000,000 for necessary tools, equipment, and facilities for the manufacture or

production of ordnance material, munitions, and armor at either private or public plants.

SEC. 2. The authority herein granted shall include the authority to acquire lands at such locations as the Secretary of the Navy may deem best suited to the purpose, erect or extend buildings, acquire the necessary machinery and equipment, and in private establishments provide plant protection installations, and shall be in addition to all authority heretofore granted for these purposes. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to report to Congress within 6 months from the enactment of this act a statement of all lands acquired under this section showing the acreage, location, and the price of each such acquisition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the calendar.

AMENDMENT OF EMPLOYMENT STABILIZATION ACT

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I should like to recur to Calendar No. 997, Senate bill 1617, to amend the Employment Stabilization Act of 1931. This bill provides merely for an already established Department of Government making plans for future public works. I wonder if there is any objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McNARY. Personally I do not have objection, although I am not at all familiar with the objectives of the bill. As I recall, on the last call of the calendar preceding today objection was made, and inasmuch as by unanimous consent we started with the consideration of a measure two numbers further on the calendar, I think the bill should not be called up at this time.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it is my purpose to move a recess until next Tuesday, and not with the idea of taking up the bill today, but of making it the unfinished business, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill reported today from the Committee on Appropriations by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], House bill 6548, with the understanding that it will go over until Tuesday, when it will be the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUNKER in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of

the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Sundry officers for appointment and promotion, and Robert R. Davis, a citizen of Wisconsin, for appointment as a second lieutenant, all in the Marine Corps.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

From the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.
From the Committee on Appropriations: State directors for the Office of Government Reports, as follows:

Don. M. Lochner, for Florida;
Harold H. Harding, for Kansas;
Thomas H. Green, for Massachusetts;
Martin L. Riley, for Mississippi;
M. E. McCuiston, for Nevada;
R. F. Deacon Arledge, for New Mexico;
A. Ray Martin, for Oregon;
Vernon C. Norton, for Rhode Island;
R. L. Olson, for Utah;
Harley O. Staggers, for West Virginia;
Fred W. Keller, for Wisconsin; and
H. D. Watenpaugh, for Wyoming.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the nominations on the calendar will be stated.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE— ADMIRAL WILLIAM H. STANDLEY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William H. Standley to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, this is the nomination of Admiral Standley, now on the retired list of the Navy, to be United States Ambassador to Russia. The Committee on Foreign Relations has suggested that the chairman state that the committee desires to have it known that while it reports this nomination favorably, it rather looks with disfavor on the nomination of military and naval officers to civilian posts, such as ambassadorships and other high civil stations. The committee, of course, took no formal action by way of resolution or otherwise, but there is quite a widespread and rather insistent opinion prevailing among the members of the committee that such appointments do not represent a wise policy for the Government to follow.

I make this statement in response to the opinion prevailing in the committee, and in no spirit of criticism or antagonism to the executive branch which makes these nominations. Admiral Standley is an officer of very high rank and station and standing. Still, he is on the retired list of the Navy, and as such is amenable to naval law. He may be ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to perform any naval duty or function; he may be called back into active service, and because of that situation the committee looks with some apprehension upon such a policy.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. WALSH. In addition to what the Senator has stated, the admiral's public comments are subject to censorship by the Navy so long as he remains on the inactive list as a retired officer.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator for the suggestion. However, that is not characteristic alone of the military and naval departments. Some of the others of us have our remarks censored.

Mr. WALSH. But there is not a law permitting it in our case. There is a law which permits it in the case of naval officers. Unfortunately, it is not always executed.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Massachusetts is correct. A recent Executive order placed even the members of the Cabinet under censorship. I have no quarrel with that; I think it should have been exercised at an earlier date. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, I submit the matter of the nomination of Admiral Standley.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

GEN. PATRICK J. HURLEY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Patrick J. Hurley to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to New Zealand.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I shall not repeat in the case of General Hurley the remarks I have made in connection with the nomination of Admiral Standley, because the same thoughts are applicable, except that General Hurley was a lieutenant colonel on the Reserve list of the Army. He was recalled to active duty and given a military mission in the Pacific, as to the character and details of which I am not advised. Subsequently it was determined that it might be wise to appoint him Minister to New Zealand. The committee was advised in his case that if his nomination were confirmed, as I assume it will be, the Army would recall him from active duty and place him on a Reserve status.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. On the inactive list.

Mr. CONNALLY. But he will go back to the Reserves, where he was before he was promoted, which will carry with it his rank as brigadier general in the Reserves. Of course, as such, he, like Admiral Standley, is subject to be recalled to active duty whenever the military authorities determine he should be on active duty.

In connection with this matter I wish to call attention to a very learned and perhaps abstruse report by the House Committee on the Judiciary, submitted in 1898, as I remember, on the clause of the Constitution prohibiting anyone who is a Member of the House or the Senate holding any other civil office. While it is not on all fours with the question now before the Senate it is rather instructive on the subject of one holding two incompatible offices. I will not ask at this time that the report be again printed in the RECORD, but I may at a later date ask to have it printed for the in-

struction and information of the Members of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Patrick J. Hurley?

The nomination was confirmed.

CLIFTON P. ENGLISH

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Clifton P. English to be Foreign Service officer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

SIDNEY K. LAFOON

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Sidney K. Lafoon to be Foreign Service officer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Capt. Jules James to be rear admiral for temporary service.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask that the nomination be confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed. That completes the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of all confirmations of today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be forthwith notified of all nominations confirmed today.

AUTHORIZATION TO SIGN BILLS AND RECEIVE MESSAGES

The Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the recess of the Senate the Vice President, or the Presiding Officer of the Senate be authorized to sign bills or resolutions ready for his signature, and that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO SUBMIT REPORTS, ETC.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be authorized to make reports on bills, resolutions, and nominations, during the recess.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

RECESS TO TUESDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Tuesday, February 17, 1942, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 13, 1942:

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Clinton R. Barry, of Arkansas, to be United States attorney for the western district of Arkansas. Mr. Barry is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 1, 1942.

John D. Clifford, Jr., of Maine, to be United States attorney for the district of Maine. Mr. Clifford is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 5, 1942.

Powless W. Lanier, of North Dakota, to be United States attorney for the district of North Dakota. Mr. Lanier is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires February 14, 1942.

Joe V. Gibson, of West Virginia, to be United States attorney for the northern district of West Virginia. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 5, 1942.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Benjamin B. Mozee, of Alaska, to be United States marshal for the second division, district of Alaska. Mr. Mozee is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires February 14, 1942.

William B. Fahy, of Missouri, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Missouri. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 1, 1942.

Charles R. Price, of North Carolina, to be United States marshal for the western district of North Carolina. Mr. Price is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires February 14, 1942.

George J. Keinath, of Ohio, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Ohio. Mr. Keinath is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires February 14, 1942.

James R. Wright, of Texas, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Texas. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 1, 1942.

Albert A. Sanders, of Wyoming, to be United States marshal for the district of Wyoming. Mr. Sanders is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires February 14, 1942.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Agnes M. Hodge, of Minneapolis, Minn., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 35, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn. Reappointment.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS

Brig. Gen. Frederick Elwood Uhl (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Rene Edward De Russy Hoyle (colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. John Hutchison Hester, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Jack Whitehead Heard (colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. James Irvin Muir (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. John Clifford Hodges Lee (colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Hubert Reilly Harmon (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Townsend Gerow (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

out: *Provided, however, That no provision of this or any other act relating to automatic separation from the service shall have any application whatever to any elective officer.*

"(c) Subsection (a) of section 3 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) This act shall apply to all officers and employees in or under the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the United States Government, and to all officers and employees of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, except elective officers and heads of executive departments: *Provided, That this act shall not apply to any such officer or employee of the United States or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia subject to another retirement system for such officers and employees of such governments: Provided further, That this act shall not apply to any officer or employee in the legislative branch of the Government within the classes of officers and employees which were made eligible for the benefits of this act by the act of July 13, 1937, until he gives notice in writing to the disbursing officer by whom his salary is paid of his desire to come within the purview of this act; and any officer or employee within such classes may, within 60 days after January 24, 1942, withdraw from the purview of this act by giving similar notice of such desire. In the case of any officer or employee in the service of the legislative branch of the Government on January 24, 1942, such notice of desire to come within the purview of this act must be given within the calendar year 1942. In the case of any officer or employee of the legislative branch of the Government who enters the service after January 24, 1942, such notice of desire to come within the purview of this act must be given within 6 months after the date of entrance to the service.*"

(d) The amendments made by this section to such act of May 29, 1930, as amended, shall not be held to make ineligible for the benefits of such act of May 29, 1930, any officer or employee eligible for such benefits prior to January 24, 1942.

(e) The amounts deducted and withheld from the basic salary, pay, or compensation of any officer made ineligible for the benefits of such act of May 29, 1930, as amended, by the amendments made by this section to such act of May 29, 1930, and deposited to the credit of the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and any additional amounts paid into such fund by such officer, shall be returned to such officer within 30 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. BYRD also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6548, the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1942, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in connection with this subject I think that, in view of the anxiety of Senators to vote on this proposal, the result of which is not in doubt, there ought to be a way provided to bring the matter before the Senate at the earliest possible date.

On last Friday I brought the subject to the attention of the Senate and urged the Committee on Civil Service to make prompt report on the bill introduced by the Senator from Virginia and other Senators, and suggested, if they did not act within a reasonably prompt time, I should reserve the right to offer to any appropriate bill an amendment repealing the so-called congressional retirement provision of the act which is now on the

statute books. I understand from the morning newspapers and also from members of the committee that they have postponed any action on this matter until next Tuesday—a week from today.

I also have understood from some members of the committee that it is contemplated that hearings on the bill should be had before the committee. As I said the other day, when I suggested that we did not need the advice of the Civil Service Commission as to how we should vote on this matter, with the greatest respect, I suggest that I do not see any occasion for hearings before the Committee on Civil Service on a matter of this sort. It is a question of policy, regardless of the amount that may be involved in anybody's case.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President—

Mr. BARKLEY. I will yield in a moment. I think the Senate wants to vote on this question; I think the country wants us to vote on it, not as a matter of panic, not because anybody is frightened, but because this thing and one or two other things have conspired to create an unfavorable mental attitude toward the seriousness of the Congress of the United States in dealing with war legislation.

I have conferred with the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and also with members of the Civil Service Committee, in the hope that no point of order would be made to an amendment offered either by me or by the Senator from Virginia or all of us in combination. I have not been able, so far, to secure the assurance that a point of order will not be made. Such an amendment is subject to a point of order, because, under the rules of the Senate, a deficiency bill is regarded in the same light as a general appropriation bill, upon which amendments proposing substantive legislation are not in order. I now yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, the Senator from Kentucky knows that, after the pending bill is disposed of, I am desirous of calling up a naval bill which has already passed the other House. Am I not correct in assuming that the motion which the Senator from Kentucky contemplates making would then be in order without a suspension of the rule?

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator's statement is correct. According to my understanding, such an amendment would be in order on a legislative bill, but not on what is regarded as a regular appropriation bill, and deficiency appropriations are within that purview. So, if objection should be made to the consideration of the amendment if it is offered to the pending bill because it is subject to a point of order, it would be in order on the bill which the Senator from Massachusetts contemplates bringing up later.

Mr. WALSH. That is my understanding.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me at that point?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I desire to assure the Senator from Kentucky that I shall not raise the point of order against the amendment. The suggested amendment is not in order on this bill, as the Senator

has stated; but, so far as I am concerned, I shall raise no point of order against it.

I hope we can vote on the matter today and pass the bill which is before the Senate. It is a very necessary bill. We have not talked about it yet; but if we ever get to the point where we can discuss it, I think everybody will realize that it ought to be passed, and at the earliest possible moment. I hope the bill will not be delayed by the consideration of the amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. I assure the Senator from Tennessee that I appreciate his courtesy and consideration in regard to the matter. He has already assured me that he would make no point of order against an amendment containing the repeal.

It has been suggested by somebody that to take this course, in view of the fact that the Civil Service Committee has before it a bill on the subject, would be a reflection or a discourtesy toward the Committee on Civil Service. I do not so regard it. As I stated last Friday, the bill incorporating this provision came here from the House, and it came with the provision in it which has caused this controversy. The provision did not originate in the Senate. It did not originate with the Civil Service Committee. It did not originate with the distinguished Senator who was the agent of the Committee on Civil Service to handle the legislation here on the floor. It was his duty, as it is always the duty of a member of a committee in charge of a bill, to carry out the mandate of his committee in presenting the bill to the Senate.

The Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] is always not only able and competent and efficient in regard to matters of that sort but he is one of the most sincere Members of this body in any matter in which he interests himself; and he did his duty in presenting the bill to the committee, and to the Senate from the committee, as it had been ordered reported by the committee. I do not think it will be in any way a reflection on the committee for the Senate to take up the matter and act without awaiting the report of the committee. Frequently amendments are offered on the floor pertaining to matters which are pending before committees, and I hope we can promptly dispose of this matter. It ought to be disposed of, it ought to be settled, and it ought to be settled in a way which will carry with it at least the assurance that the Congress of the United States, at a time like this, is not deliberately spending its time in frivolous or unwise or untimely or questionable legislation which may cause some doubt in the minds of the American people as to the attitude of Congress toward the greatest obligation that we can owe to the American people.

I am glad to join the Senator from Virginia in the advocacy of this repeal, as I have already indicated, and I am perfectly willing to vote for his amendment as he had it prepared. If it is offered to this bill, and the point of order is made, I shall still feel that the Senate ought to have an opportunity to vote on the matter today, or at the next day's session; and I hope it can be done today,

so that we can send the repeal back to the House of Representatives as an amendment on a House bill, and it will not be necessary to obtain a rule from the Committee on Rules of the House in order that the matter may be voted on and considered in the House.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. I know I speak for my colleagues the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], when I say that we shall be very highly complimented to have the Senator from Kentucky join us as one of the patrons of the resolution of repeal.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I think it proper for me to make a short statement about the bill. There is but one unusual item in it, one in which a good deal of interest has been shown lately. I refer to the item concerning the Office of Civilian Defense. The bill as reported by the committee carries appropriations of \$163,000,000 plus. The principal item is that relating to the Office of Civilian Defense.

The Senate committee changed the wording of the bill as it passed the House. The change in wording was for the purpose of bringing about greater clarity and practical working of the law. Our desire was to cut out all frills and furbelows, so far as possible, and to get the Civilian Defense Administration down to the duty of protecting our country from possible air-raid bombings.

As testified by both Mr. Landis and General Gasser—General Gasser being a retired Army officer, and a very distinguished one, who made a very excellent impression upon the committee—\$57,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 is to be spent by General Gasser for the procurement of auxiliary fire hose, pumping units, and the like, to be used in any emergency.

As testified by both Mr. Landis and General Gasser, the money is to be spent through Army channels, and not through the channels of the O. C. D.; \$2,000,000 is to be spent for protective fire hose, helmets, and the like; \$5,000,000 for emergency medical supplies, to be used in the case of a bombing, and \$30,000,000 for gas masks and the like for the same purpose. All this is to be done through General Gasser and through Army channels. That seemed to our committee the

proper way to handle it. Mr. Landis seemed very desirous of only doing a good job.

We have therefore rewritten the House provision concerning this matter. I think we have tightened the restrictions fixed by the House, and I believe a good plan has been worked out.

I might say that the committee made some other additions to the bill. It inserted a Government printing item of \$1,870,000. This was because the Government Printing Office in its general estimates at the beginning of the year, when the general appropriation bill was before us, considered that their moneys would be spent in about 8 months; they did not think Congress would be in session the entire year. We have been in session the entire year, and naturally the printing item had to be increased in order to cover the printing expenses for the entire year.

We have added an item for the Public Health of \$77,000 and two items of \$250,000 each for the District of Columbia, which I am sure will meet the approval of the Senate. One of the items is for \$250,000 to provide connecting sewers for new subdivisions, and the other is to provide water connections in new subdivisions. We all realize, of course, the subdivisions would be worthless unless these conveniences were provided.

We have likewise added \$291,000 for oil and gas and mineral investigations, which the committee thought were necessary at this time. Our committee is of the opinion that we provide for more research in the Departments than is necessary, but so far as minerals and oils are concerned, some additional research was thought necessary at this time, and so we provided for it.

Having made this explanation of what the Senate committee bill contains, I have a word to add, and I wish to be careful what I say, so I have reduced it to writing in order that there may be no mistake about it. It is not often that I read a prepared statement, but I shall read this statement, covering a page and a quarter, and I hope Senators will bear with me and listen to what I have to say.

Mr. President, the Appropriations Committee has reported, we think, a practical provision for the Office of Civilian Defense set-up. We have tried to get rid of frills and furbelows, waste and extravagances. We have tried to make this organization as practical as possible, an organization which will provide real protection from air raids and bombings, as was originally intended by the Congress.

We have not provided for the education of little children, or for the amusement of little children, or for the amusement of anyone. We have not provided for artistic dancers and the like, and if any of the money herein appropriated shall be used by Mr. Landis or his subordinates for any such purposes, it will be so used in violation of the law. We have taken pains to make the language of the bill itself so perfectly plain that anyone can understand it, and in the hearings on the bill we pointed out to Mr. Landis and his associates that the money was to be used for protecting our

people as best we could from enemy bombings, and was not to be used for theories and fancies. We do not mean to criticize anyone in making this statement, and when I say "we," I refer to my colleagues and myself on the committee. I have no doubt that those engaged in Office of Civilian Defense have done the best they could. This is not a time for criticism.

Mr. President, I do not believe our people really understand the serious situation in which our country finds itself. We are being attacked, not by one, but by two of the greatest war-like nations which ever existed anywhere on earth. We have before us an immense task, which is going to require such sacrifice upon the part of our people as we have never dreamed. If we are to preserve our Government and our way of life it may take years for us to achieve our goal. This is a time for all Government officials, including those of our Army and Navy, to take serious counsel with themselves and with one another, and for all to realize the magnitude and the seriousness of the tasks which are before us. We must be careful in spending our means. We must be practical. We must be economical. Dreams and vagaries have no part in the tasks which lie ahead. In the Office of Civilian Defense and in all the other departments we have on our hands the most gigantic undertaking that any nation ever faced.

It will take all the practical strength and resources of our Nation to withstand the onslaughts which are being made against us, and which will continue to be made upon us. The saving of America and the American form of government from the perils which surround us should be our only purpose, and indeed our only thought, in this great crisis, which, in my judgment, is the most momentous our country and our people have ever known.

Mr. President, I am an optimist; I have been one all my life; but I wish to say in the most serious way of which I am capable that I am less an optimist today concerning the present war situation than I have ever been about any situation in my entire life. I regret more than I can say to make such a statement. We must spend every energy of which we are capable to correct the situation. This is no child's affair, Senators. We are now in the most serious plight in which we have ever been in all our experience as a Nation.

Mr. President, awhile ago a unanimous-consent agreement was entered into that the Senate first proceed to consider the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations, and unless Senators have questions they desire to ask, I now ask that the committee amendments be considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 2, after line 2, to insert the following:

SENATE

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for "Salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, fiscal

year 1942," the necessary amounts from March 1 to June 30, 1942, to increase from \$2,460 per annum to \$3,000 per annum, the salary of the foreman of the Senate folding room so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] desires recognition, but I desire to say a few words about the first committee amendment before it is disposed of.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, I wish to reecho the sentiments just expressed by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR]. We are in a peculiar position, such a one as we have never been in before, and which, I pray God, we shall never be in again.

There is a particular subject concerning which I cannot get the response which I think I should have, and that is the defense of the west coast of America. Three great States have we on the Pacific Ocean—Washington, Oregon, and California. California is the mecca of the Japanese, and so are Oregon and Washington in only less degree. Those three States require a peculiar sort of protection—a protection which I think I may say without fear of contradiction has not been accorded them thus far in this war.

I should like to direct the attention of those in charge of our affairs to the west coast for a moment. I should like them to understand what there is out there. I shall not attempt fully to describe the situation, nor to paint the picture of the most perfect portion of the United States. I can only say that we do not have the necessary protection upon the west coast, and I have asked every man in authority who has appeared before committees of which I am a member, that I could ask, regarding the matter. I cannot reveal all that has been said respecting the situation; but I should like the Members of this body to keep in mind, as they go through the bill, the necessity, aye, the absolute transcendent importance of some care and some thought being given to Washington, Oregon, and California. Without such consideration, we are likely to see in the near future another Pearl Harbor; without it we are likely to see despoiled the land which we regard with such a degree of pleasure, and which may be brought to such a condition as none of us would wish to contemplate.

So, Mr. President, I ask the able Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] in charge of the bill, a Senator who comes from the middle of the Union, who comes from a State which has always been regardless of the rights of other States, to look into the bill, to see that decent protection is afforded the west coast, so that it may be safeguarded in every possible way. When we come to the portion of the bill dealing with civil authorities and civil defense, I trust a way will be found to let the people in the West know what is being done, and that they may be permitted to have a share in it. They will share the expenses if necessary. They will do whatever is required of them. Today there is no adequate defense of the Pacific coast, which is one of the fairest spots in this country. I was born there

so many years ago that I do not like to mention it. I have lived there all my life. I know that today there is no adequate defense of the Pacific coast; and I ask all those who have charge of the defense of the country to see that adequate defense is provided.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I am sure we all appreciate the seriously inadequate defenses which the Senator from California has pointed out as existing on the west coast. The Senator will be interested to know that yesterday and today my office has been flooded with letters from people in Massachusetts calling my attention to a newspaper article published in the Sunday press, in which there was a dramatic exposé of the complete lack of necessary defenses for the city of Boston and the Massachusetts coast. It has stirred up the people in my section of the country, as undoubtedly the people on the west coast are stirred up. I regret to have to say in reply to them that their plight is different only in degrees from that of any other coastal city in the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Oh yes; it is.

Mr. WALSH. I am not in any way interfering with the Senator's suggestion. What I rose to point out is that the question is not merely one of lack of defense on the west coast. It is a question of lack of defense on the Atlantic seaboard and on the Gulf coast as well. We are now in the perilous position of being almost defenseless in the protection of our own property and our own shores. I fear that even worse conditions may come before we are prepared. The day may come when we shall have to bring back from the four corners of the world our depleted Navy to be a source of defense for our own shores.

I thank the Senator for permitting me to inject these remarks. As I say, my office has been flooded with letters protesting against the condition to which the Senator has referred in part with respect to the west coast.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I fully sympathize with the statements which the Senator from California has made. I think they are very timely.

All during the hearings on the bill we have given the matter particular attention. The distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] is a member of our committee. He has continually brought these matters before us ever since the beginning of consideration of the bill. He has pointed out the dangers with respect to the west coast, as the Senator from California pointed them out a few moments ago. No man could have been more earnest or assiduous or more industrious in bringing before our committee the plight of the west coast than has Senator HOLMAN.

I think there is no doubt that the West coast is vulnerable. As to the degree of protection we have there from our Army, Navy, and Air Corps, I cannot say, because I do not happen to be a member of the Military Affairs Committee or the Naval Affairs Committee. I can speak only as a member of the Appropriations Committee. Whenever a request for an

mittee in the past 2 years for the protection of any part of our country we have granted such an appropriation precisely as it was asked for, and often even in fuller measure than it was asked for. That is the attitude of our committee.

Let me say to the Senator that the sooner the bill is passed and the orders are placed for materials and defense instruments and machinery by which we can protect ourselves from bombing, the better it will be. I hope the bill will be passed today. It ought to be passed immediately, and priority orders ought to be made immediately so that the provisions of the bill can go into effect at the earliest possible moment. I believe that we have taken the necessary steps to prevent waste or extravagance. However that may be, we want to obtain the necessary defense materials.

As to the Navy, the Air Corps, and the Army air defense, I join the Senator, from Dan to Beersheba, in what he says with respect to the defense of the west coast, as well as our other coasts. I realize that the statement the Senator has so eloquently made to the Senate is absolutely true. We must take every step necessary for our protection. We must act and act quickly.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, I have never had a doubt about the attitude of the Senator from Tennessee or his desire to protect all of the United States equally. However, we have a peculiar situation on the west coast. The line from there to Alaska is nearer to Japan than is any other part of the United States.

We have a peculiarly vulnerable coast, running for a thousand miles in California, and an equal distance in the other two States. We must protect that coast in some fashion.

I complain not at all of any particular individual, any particular general, or even of the President of the United States. They have all been busy protecting the Atlantic coast and looking to the greater theater of war, in order to repel possible invasion by a particular aggressor; but we must have some protection on the west coast.

I am no alarmist. I have not opened my mouth upon this subject during this war. We are not in any position to look upon the situation with equanimity. We cannot do so on the west coast. In the first place, we have 130,000 Japanese, 30,000 of whom are citizens. We have a very difficult legal problem for the Attorney General to solve. I think he is doing the best he can with it; and perhaps we shall have that problem solved in a very few days. It is the general question of defense of which I speak. What I wish to arouse in my fellows here, if it be possible for me to do so, is the realization that there is danger to a part of our country, and that the danger should be met if it is possible for us to meet it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement concerning the pending committee amendment. At the outset I should like to express my appreciation to the Senator from Ten-

nessee [Mr. McKELLAR] in charge of the bill, to other members of the subcommittee, and to the Appropriations Committee as a whole.

The first committee amendment is a belated recognition of a long and meritorious service performed by the present superintendent of the folding room of the United States Senate. He is Mr. John W. Deards, who happens to be a resident of my State. He came here about 50 years ago. He is rounding out his fiftieth year in the service of the legislative branch of the Government. I am sure that Senators and others who have had any contact with the folding room of the Senate recognize the great efficiency and devotion which he has shown in the service of the legislative branch of the Government in general, and of the Senate in particular. I certainly hope that this amendment will remain in the bill and go to conference. If recognition was ever deserved for long, diligent, efficient, and able service, it is merited in this particular case.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator is entirely correct. I endorse his views, and I will fight for the amendment in conference.

Mr. DOXEY. Mr. President, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] and to the observations of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH]. I was also deeply impressed with what was said by the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], who is the ranking member of the great Appropriations Committee. I rise to say, as an humble member and a new member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, that it will be not only my purpose but my earnest endeavor at all times to do my dead level best with my vote, my efforts, my feelings, my prayers, and, if it amounts to anything, my position on the Appropriations Committee, to carry out, insofar as our prerogatives and privileges are concerned, adequate preparation for the defense of this great and beloved land of ours, and our democratic way of life.

In procuring recognition at this time, it will not be my purpose, Mr. President, to talk about the pending first deficiency appropriation bill of 1942 for the reason that I know what a great amount of work has been done by the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, of which the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], who is in charge of the bill, is chairman. I know further, although I am not a member of that subcommittee—being a member of the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations for the Agriculture, Interior, and legislative departments, and independent offices, that the full Committee on Appropriations has given study and thought to the first deficiency appropriation bill of 1942; and I am very hopeful that it will be passed by this body today, as it is the order of the day.

Therefore, as I say, it will not be my purpose at this time to discuss the bill generally, or to discuss any of the details of amendments to it; but it will be my

purpose to ask the indulgence of the Senate for a short while in order that I may briefly explain my position regarding the so-called Pensions-for-Congressmen Act. I am deeply grateful to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] for permitting me at this time to make a few observations in this regard.

Mr. President, the name "Pensions-for-Congressmen Act" is clearly a misnomer, and an entirely misleading title. Anyone who wants to and who will study the act will readily see that it is truly a retirement act. It provides for an annuity, not a pension. Anyone coming within the law pays for the benefits he receives, and is not donated anything.

I voted for this measure because I thought it was right and proper. I still think it is a good law, as it enables many thousands of Government employees to pay into the already established retirement fund a certain amount of their earnings each month, which they may withdraw when they leave the service if they so desire, or they may leave it in the retirement fund and may draw a certain annuity when they retire from the Government service after a certain number of years of service, and on reaching the age of 62.

The annuity comes from the reserve fund built up by the payment of dues by the individuals qualified and desiring to take advantage of this method of saving. Each month, while the employee is drawing pay for his services to the Government, a certain percentage is deducted from his salary. In other words, he is compelled to put aside something each month, so that in his old age the amount put aside will, in a measure, help sustain him.

It is purely voluntary, and an individual may take it or leave it. Certainly, however, any individual benefiting by the act pays, while he is earning a Government salary, for something he gets in the form of an annuity when he ceases his governmental service and reaches the prescribed retirement age. It is a business proposition; it will cost the Government little or nothing, and it will encourage thrift and saving among Government workers, including Representatives and Senators.

Apparently, the fact that Representatives and Senators are included in the act has been the cause of all this furor and has given rise to all the misunderstandings, misinformation, and propaganda that have been rampant throughout the country regarding this Retirement Act. Most of the cartoons, editorials, newspaper articles, and radio statements have left on the public mind the impression that it is a pension law and that Representatives and Senators will get something for nothing under it. That is not a fact.

Possibly amendments were needed to perfect the bill. Most bills have to be amended in order to carry out the real intent of Congress; but there was no disposition on the part of Congress in the enactment of this law to permit anyone to get something for nothing. The framework of the legislation is to pay for what one gets and to pay while one is drawing a salary, so that when an individual be-

comes disabled he will have a little nest egg and will not be pensioned under a straight-out pension law.

The Retirement Act is sound economically and right in principle; yet it has been held up to the country as a "grab" or "straight-out pension," not as an annuity. This is unfortunate at this time or any other time. It tends to spread and cause disunity at a time when unity is so necessary and vital to our country and our cause, especially in this hour of peril. No greater calamity could befall this country than to have our people disunited or distrustful of those in authority. Such disunity and distrust constituted a great factor in the fall of France. Hitler's most potent weapon is false propaganda.

The enemies of democracy seize every opportunity to make mountains out of molehills and to cause the people first to become critical, then hysterical, then resentful; then some consciously, and others unconsciously, play right into the hands of the enemy by tearing down the very foundations upon which democracy is based—faith in our form of government and unity of purpose, "One for all and all for one." To win this war and to preserve democracy must be our constant aim.

This is a serious time. We are in the midst of a world crisis. This war is no "push-over." Our country demands our very best, our very all. It is going to take zeal, unity, faith, courage, and sacrifice to win this war and to maintain our democratic way of life.

We shall win, and democracy will survive, unless the forces of disunity, fed by false propaganda, aided and abetted by those who inherently have a deep-seated hatred for popular forms of governments, gain the ascendancy and succeed in creating in the minds and hearts of the average citizens, who are the very backbone of our national stability, a distrust and derision of their elected representatives.

It is almost unbelievable that the public press would resort to deliberate misrepresentation of the true facts concerning the recently enacted Retirement Act, and would talk about pensions without once explaining to the people that the basic principle of this act is an annuity, bought and paid for at the rate of 5 percent of an individual's salary deposited in a fund that will grow larger as time passes, not smaller; neither did they explain that it was worked out on a scientific basis and is actuarially sound, and was so approved by all the governmental experts whose business it was to study the act and to give their considered judgment concerning its soundness.

The once glorious country of France—a representative republic—now lies prostrate, bleeding and shamed, with no semblance of liberty left to it, because those who spread false propaganda, succeeded in creating unrest and disunity among the populace at a time when only unity and high resolve could have saved the day.

This is no hour to make representative government the goat, and those who would misrepresent fact in order to create disunity and perchance place those in authority in the light of derision,

whether intended or not, to my mind are rendering great service to our sworn enemies, and helping to prepare the way for a more easy conquest of our country by Hitler and his forces.

Hitler said in his book *Mein Kampf* that this country would be conquered by work done by the enemies of popular government within the confines of our own country. I am one who will go to any length to help prove this assertion an unadulterated lie. If by reversing myself and voting to repeal the annuity plan for elective officers will help accomplish the wholesome purpose of fighting disunity and misunderstanding among our people, then I shall cast such vote with pride and all humility.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOXEY. I am delighted to yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. BONE. The Senator from Mississippi referred to Mr. Hitler. I recall a familiar statement by Mr. Hitler that if a falsehood was repeated often enough it would come to be believed. That is not an uncommon human experience.

Here is an editorial statement appearing in a newspaper in my State without anything to qualify it:

Passed by the Senate * * * is a bill which will give the solons about \$4,000 a year, and in some cases more, as pensions.

There is nothing to qualify that blunt statement.

Another editorial from a newspaper, inspired by a story sent out from this city, reads:

A pension grab which would give every politician in Congress at least \$4,000 a year, and possibly more.

Mr. President, I think that every Member of the United States Senate would be willing to resign if that story could be proved to be true. Do I overstate it?

Mr. DOXEY. The Senator even understates it, with his great ability.

Mr. BONE. I understate it. That statement appeared in a reputable newspaper, and its utter falsity has not been corrected.

The editorial continues:

A man who has served only a short time would receive \$2,000 a year, which is understood to be the minimum, but he would receive it for life.

That editorial statement appeared in a reputable newspaper in my State, but it is not true; it cannot be made true by any process of reasoning; it does violence to the terms of the law; and yet that untrue statement has not been corrected. If I went before a court as a lawyer and coldly and deliberately asserted to the judge that which I knew to be untrue, I would be punished. I do not object to criticism, but the elemental rules of common decency call for factual accuracy in the making of such charges. That factual accuracy is missing.

Another editorial in connection with the same matter states that—

Aside from \$10,000-a-year salary, the Members of Congress receive another \$5,000 in expenses and perquisites and a life pension of at least \$4,000 a year.

That statement appeared in a newspaper which calls itself a reputable news-

paper, but the statement is not correct; it is utterly false.

I pause for a moment to see if there is any Member of the United States Senate who agrees that, in addition to their salaries, Senators and House Members get \$5,000 a year expenses and a life pension of at least \$4,000 a year under this law or any other law, actual or proposed.

There is not a man in public life here, or a human being in this Chamber who will rise to say that statement is true. Yet a newspaper in my State published it in an editorial column as the absolute truth.

Another editorial from another reputable newspaper in part reads:

A man who has served only a short time will receive \$2,000 a year, which is understood to be the minimum.

There is no truth in that statement, but it has not been corrected.

In one of the captions of a story sent out from Washington by a writer here it is stated that Members of Congress—Would get \$4,174 yearly.

I pause to see if there is any Member of the Senate who agrees that that statement is accurate. Of course, no one does agree because it is not true. Yet a paper claiming editorial decency sponsors it as the truth and honorable readers of that paper are entitled to consider that the paper would not mislead them.

Another statement published in a prominent newspaper in the West which assailed this proposal—and it had a perfect right to assail it on principle but should have stated the facts—is—

A bill was passed in the Senate which gave retirement of \$4,174 to every Member of the Senate and House of Representatives.

If that and the other quoted statements were true, I would not blame the people for protesting; they would have every right to protest; but, unhappily, their protest was based on a fake and a fraud consisting of the false statements I have quoted. The men who wrote them either knew them to be untrue or were too lazy to check on the facts, or merely wanted to do all the harm they could to Congress.

I have not expected nor have I received freedom from press criticism; I do not object to being criticized, but I think that all of us have a right to expect the press of America to tell the truth about ascertainable facts in connection with bills voted on. The editorials from which I have quoted made blunt statements of fact which are not true and on this unhappy basis, rested their case against Congress. Is it asking too much to expect the editor of a great newspaper to place upon himself, upon his soul, the same measure of moral responsibility that a lawyer has to place upon his soul when he makes a deliberate statement of fact to a court? Is there anything wrong with that philosophy? Some duty is owed to a reading public by editors.

If a man had made one of those quoted statements under oath and had to support it or suffer the consequences, he would be in a sad fix.

Perhaps it was wrong to have brought Members of Congress under the general retirement law. Personally, I carry life

insurance which I purchased when I was a young man in order to protect my mother, and I have added to it and carried it since in order to protect my family. I see no way financially, with the taxes I pay to the Government and my other necessary expenses by which I could keep up my insurance and find the money to come under this law. Under this criticized legislation I have the option of coming under the general retirement act.

In my service in the Senate I have never had a Government employee write to me and ask that the retirement law be repealed. Most people do not understand that approximately a million Government employees are under this law; they do not understand that the employees pay into the fund. So far as I have observed, there has not been one critical editorial which has intimated, even remotely, that Members of the House and Senate would, themselves, pay into the retirement fund. Are all these critical and bitter editorials intended to carry the implication that Members of Congress voted themselves a pension out of the Treasury of the United States without paying 1 penny for it? Apparently, that was what was intended; is it not?

Mr. DOXEY. I thank the Senator for his valuable contribution and observations.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I have a number of editorials which are different from those of the Senator.

Mr. BONE. I was speaking about editorials from newspapers in my State.

Mr. BYRD. I have not seen any editorials from papers of the Senator's State, but I have seen a number of editorials which have correctly analyzed the legislation.

Mr. BONE. I am talking about editorials that have come to my attention that have not even discussed the merits of the law and simply make the assertions I have read. The Senator from Virginia, in his bitter criticism, has made himself, in a way, responsible for this unfairness.

I do not object to criticism; I expect to face it, and I have never discovered other Members who do not expect to have it; but I do not like to have reputable newspapers say we voted ourselves \$4,174 without paying a penny for it. It is not true, and we know it is not true. It is a horse of another color to say that Members of Congress ought not to come under this legislation which covers and blankets a million Government employees. The newspapers have a right to say that it is bad business for Members of Congress to come under civil-service retirement; but it is not a good thing for an editor to say or intimate that Members of Congress are collectively a bunch of crooks who voted themselves public money as a pension without paying anything for it, when that is not true.

I will say to the Senator from Mississippi that is precisely the information given to some of the people of my State. If anybody is at all curious, I will show him the editorials and let him discover for himself the explanations of this strange thing. These stories, while intimating that Members of Congress did not

pay a penny for this privilege, did not even add that hundreds of thousands of other persons employed by the Federal Government were under this law. If this kind of a law is immoral or if it is unwise legislation, then it ought to be repealed.

I have had many good people write me to say that I should vote for a pension to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States amounting to \$4,800 to a couple for their old age. I do not think those people who wrote me were vicious citizens or bad people because they suggested that; they had a perfect right to say to me, as a Member of Congress, that they thought it was my duty to vote that kind of an old-age pension. They did not suggest that a contribution be made, nor did they think that it was immoral or unmoral that no contribution would be made.

I wanted to say to the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] today, when he was discussing this question, that if the portrayal of facts which he brought forth here had been made known to all of the people there might have been a different result. I do not blame these people at all for protesting. The facts were so distorted by newspapers that folks were denied the facts.

I tell you, Mr. President, there is something very ominous in a situation in which a reputable newspaper will deliberately distort facts. Out in my State at one time I told a story about a group of power grabbers who had come into my State and filed on a valuable river under the then water power act of my State. It had cost them only a few dollars to get that filing right on a river; and against that bare water right, which cost nothing, which was the heritage of the boys and girls of the State of Washington, that outfit issued \$10,000,000 of common stock in one block. It was the return on the venture for these bold and venturesome gentlemen. When I told that story a great newspaper out in my State said I had lied about it. The newspaper had a perfect right to defend the principle of turning the river over to a private company for private exploitation. But I told the truth, and the paper later admitted the fact. An inspection of the records out there would have proven my statement to be true.

Of course, Congress will repeal this retirement provision. It might well ask itself the question whether or not, if it is an immoral law, it should not repeal the whole law; but you know that the million people who are under it would rise up and say, "No; we want that kind of protection. Many of us have no life insurance. We have not annuity insurance. We have not other forms of protection." This law was put on the books without a challenge in this body, so far as I know; but if it is immoral for one fellow to pay a percentage of his salary for an annuity, it is immoral for another fellow to do it. That is the process that concerns us; and that is solely due to the misinformation which has been given out concerning this thing.

I myself felt no great interest in this bill at any time, because personally I probably could not have brought myself under it. I doubt if I could afford to do it. I have carried life insurance since

I was a boy, and I could not pay for both forms of protection. I should have to give up one or the other, and if I should give up my life insurance I should be giving up life insurance that matures when I am 72, and I probably would lose all I had put into it; so I could not readily be a beneficiary under this law. But I am profoundly disturbed when a man tells a story about the morals of my brethren which I know is untrue; and I want to conclude this statement by saying that I do myself the honor—not my brethren, but I do myself the honor—of asserting here and now that there is not a man in this body who would have voted himself a free pension. But the story has gone forth from reputable newspapers that that is exactly what this body did.

If Hitler has been much more adroit than that in getting over a good yarn, I should like for someone here to expose the cleverness. To assert a thing that is false, and keep asserting it, and keep asserting it, and keep asserting it, is to indict the author of the statement for doing the very thing that we indict our chief national enemies for doing.

Mr. DOXEY. Mr. President, I desire to say to the distinguished Senator from Washington that we must have faith that right will prevail. I have faith in our public press, and I hope the wrong which has been done by false propaganda will be righted, and I believe it will be. Both the House and the Senate certainly are going to repeal this act, and do it in the interest of unity; and when that is done I certainly hope the newspapers which have been referred to, which possibly have not given the true and complete facts, will now give all the true facts regarding this proposition, and I believe they will. It is my opinion that the majority of the newspapers are desirous of giving the true facts regarding all matters of public interest.

I say that we must not and cannot spend our time bickering and quarreling among ourselves. We cannot afford to put up straw men, and raise domestic issues, and spend our time disputing or arguing among ourselves, thereby losing sight of the grave responsibilities resting upon each and every one of us in our efforts to win this war. Winning this war is our supreme aim now—our every effort must be toward that end.

Whether this is a good law or a bad law is no contributing factor toward winning this war; but, as there seems to be much misunderstanding regarding the provisions and workings of the law, I should like to show how it would work in my particular case, and set forth the amounts it would be necessary for me to pay to receive a full annuity, which would be as follows:

Approximate annuity of Senator Doxey of Mississippi under Public, No. 411, 77th Cong., on basis of age and service conditions indicated

Year of birth.....	1892
Commenced service.....	Mar. 4, 1929
Ending service.....	Jan. 2, 1943
Annuity commences—	

(a) Sept. 1, 1947; (b) Sept. 1, 1954

1. Deposit required to purchase service:	
Up to Jan. 31, 1942.....	\$5,883.42
Or up to July 1, 1942.....	6,126.41

2. Minimum annuity under Public, No. 411, assuming full deposit is made:	
(a) Commencing Sept. 1, 1947.....	\$938.49
(b) Commencing Sept. 1, 1954.....	1,964.28
3. Minimum annuity under Public, No. 411 if deposit is not made but deductions begin February 1, 1942:	
(a) Commencing Sept. 1, 1947.....	452.84
(b) Commencing Sept. 1, 1954.....	1,274.36
4. Minimum annuity under Public, No. 411 if deposit is not made but deductions begin July 1, 1942:	
(a) Commencing Sept. 1, 1947.....	441.08
(b) Commencing Sept. 1, 1954.....	1,257.66

That certainly shows that I would not be getting something for nothing. It shows that I would pay for all I receive, and more, too. The only consideration I would have is that if I made the initial deposit of \$6,126.41, and each month thereafter paid into the fund 5 percent of my salary, 12 years from now, when I reach the age of 62 years, I would have a small annuity—not paid by money out of the Federal Treasury from the taxpayers' money, but from the fund built up by money that I and others put into the fund out of our own pockets.

My position is explained generally in a letter that I wrote some time ago to a constituent of mine in answer to a letter written to me, wherein, like most opponents of the measure, he seemed indignant, although from the letter he wrote me it was evident he had not read the law, and what he knew about the act was only the misinformation, no doubt, he had received by reading the newspapers, many of which misrepresented the true facts, or he had heard over the radio much similar misrepresentation of the true facts concerning the act. With your kind permission, Mr. President, I shall read my letter in reply to my constituent's letter to me:

Mr. RAYNOLD CHIZ,
President, Lions Club, Shaw, Miss.

DEAR MR. CHIZ: I am in receipt of your letter of February 3, as president of the Lions Club of Shaw, Miss., and I ask that my reply thereto be read to the members of your club at its next meeting.

I note the expressed opposition of the Lions Club of Shaw, Miss., to what they term the "recently passed Congressman's pension bill," which, of course, is a misnomer, and appears to indicate a lack of knowledge of the full contents of the measure referred to.

Certainly this was not a Congressman's pension bill. It was a retirement bill applying to the President, the Vice President, Members of the President's Cabinet, and hundreds of thousands of Federal Government employees, many of whom receive salaries far in excess of those paid to Congressmen and Senators.

Members of Congress will by no means enjoy a free pension as a result of the recently enacted Ranspeck Retirement Act. The law does not freeze the Members of Congress into a pension system. They must elect to join a contributory retirement system and they must do so within 6 months after they are elected to Congress.

Five hundred dollars per annum, for at least 5 years, will be levied against any Congressman or Senator who elects to join the retirement system, and he will not be eligible for retirement benefits until he has attained his sixty-second birthday and is separated from the service.

After paying \$500 per year himself for 5 years, he will, at the age of 62, if retired

from service, receive retirement benefits amounting to \$714 per year, or \$59.50 per month. In some instances, Members of Congress would do better by purchasing insurance from private companies.

The pension paid Members of Congress will not cost the Government 1 cent over a period of years as the contributions with accrued interest will more than take care of the pensions to be paid. The system has been carefully figured, checked, rechecked, and worked out by the best actuaries in the country and they consider it economically and actuarially sound.

Congress in the recent legislation has not voted itself retirement benefits on any more favorable terms than applies to the regular Federal employees. No favoritism has been shown. No exceptions have been made. The same system applies to every employee of the Federal Government from the President on down to the lowest salaried employee and I see no reason why Congressmen and Senators should be excluded from a Federal law that applies to every other Federal employee, or why Congressmen and Senators should be singled out for criticism in this connection.

All Federal Judges are retired now on full salary at the age of 70, after 10 years of service and no deductions of any kind are made from their salaries.

Our Army and Navy from the private soldier, sailor, or marine up to and including the Generals and the Admirals, are all paid retirement benefits, even though their entire service may have been peacetime service.

Two years ago, Congress made 40,000 postmasters eligible for retirement.

Congress has provided old-age assistance for the needy and aged citizens, it has provided old-age insurance for aged employees, it has provided compensation for the unemployed—all of which equals the retirement benefits, and is constantly extending the benefits of the Social Security Act to employees in business and industry.

Railroad employees now have retirement benefits. Many school teachers have retirement benefits. Many States now have retirement laws for all their elective State officials, but no word of criticism has ever been heard regarding any retirement benefits extended to any class of employee except Congressmen and Senators, who would be required to contribute an amount almost equal to the benefits received.

To have voted against the bill mentioned and defeated it would have excluded practically 500,000 additional Federal workers from the retirement act—practically all those in the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of the Government.

This bill mentioned was recommended to Congress by the Budget Board, the Retirement Board, and the Civil Service Commission. It was approved by the House of Representatives and the United States Senate, and the signing of the bill by the President adds his approval.

The following organizations and agencies appeared before the House committee at the public hearings and spoke in support of the bill:

Railway Mail Association.
National Association of Postal Supervisors.
Joint Conference on Retirement, Civil Service Employees.
Women's Division, Brooklyn Navy Yard.
National Association of Letter Carriers.
District No. 44, International Association Machinists.
Civil Service Reform League.
Philadelphia Branch, Railway Mail Service.
National Legislative Council Federal Employees.
National Association Post Office Clerks.
National Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Laborers.
National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers.

American Federation of Government Employees.

Federal Bar Association.

National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

National Association of Retired Federal Employees.

National Council of Officials, Railway Mail Service.

National League of District Postmasters.

Field Association of United States Immigration and Naturalization Employees.

United States Treasury Department, Beneficial Association.

National Customs Association.

Professional Employees, Department of Agriculture.

United Federal Workers of America.

United States Retirement Board.

United States Bureau of the Budget.

United States Civil Service Commission.

Much misinformation has been printed in the newspapers regarding this bill, and I am glad to have the opportunity of giving you the true facts regarding same.

With best wishes to you and all the other members of your club, I am,

Sincerely,

WALL DOXEY.

Mr. President, I shall not now attempt to take up the time of the Senate further with an analysis of the bill. I have endeavored to say in a general way how I feel about it.

I wish to say in conclusion that in voting for the Retirement Act I did so knowing that payment of the annuities provided therein would not cost the taxpayers anything, as the proposition had been figured on an actuarially sound basis, and that every cent paid to aged and trusted public servants, after their most useful days had been spent in the service of their country, would come from the annuity fund created by deductions from their own salaries. If the bill had been defeated, many thousands of Federal employees would have been deprived of old-age annuity benefits.

Such were the reasons which prompted me to cast my vote for the Retirement Act, but now that the whole Nation has been flooded with false propaganda concerning the Retirement Act, if the country at large wants every other employee of the Federal Government to receive retirement benefits except elective officers, I am sure the Senators and Representatives will no doubt be glad to accede to their wishes, and repeal the provision of the Retirement Act pertaining to elective officers. Therefore, in the interest of our country's unity and my desire to cooperate with our majority leader, I shall vote for the repeal of this particular provision at the first opportunity.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I trust that I shall be permitted the indulgence of the Senate until I shall have completed my prepared remarks before being interrupted. First, however, I wish to have my colleagues consider my rights in this matter, if they will. I should like also to have our leader consider my rights.

I was designated by the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service to pilot the retirement measure through the committee and through the Senate. After what has happened I do not believe that I am treated fairly by the suggested proposal for outright and hastily-considered repeal which has been placed before us today. I do not believe it presents a fair consideration of the rights

of the Committee on Civil Service, to which matters of this kind should be referred. I believe we could trust that committee, as we have in the past, and I believe that is an obligation of leadership.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President—

Mr. MEAD. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER [Mr. BUNKER in the chair]. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	O'Mahoney
Austin	Guffey	Overton
Bailey	Gurney	Pepper
Ball	Hayden	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Herring	Reed
Barkley	Hill	Reynolds
Bilbo	Holman	Rosier
Bone	Hughes	Schwartz
Brewster	Johnson, Calif.	Smathers
Brown	Johnson, Colo.	Spencer
Bulow	Kilgore	Stewart
Bunker	La Follette	Taft
Burton	Langer	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	Lee	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Lucas	Tobey
Caraway	McCarran	Truman
Chavez	McFarland	Tunnell
Clark, Idaho	McKellar	Tydings
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Vandenberg
Connally	Maloney	Van Nuys
Danaher	Maybank	Wallgren
Davis	Mead	Walsh
Downey	Millikin	Wheeler
Doxey	Murdoch	White
George	Murray	Wiley
Gerry	Norris	Willis
Gillette	Nye	
Glass	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. MEAD. In respect for the rights to which I have referred, I hope the majority leader, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], will withdraw his request and that he will allow the Committee on Civil Service to consider in the regular manner the bill introduced by the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

Mr. President, I sincerely believe that our Committee on Civil Service has some rights and that we ought to be protected in those rights. I do not believe that in the midst of the criticism of Congress which is being indulged in by the press for not giving this matter the proper consideration, that that criticism should cause us to repeal the measure without the slightest bit of consideration. I believe the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] has some rights. He introduced a repeal bill. That bill was referred to our Committee on Civil Service. The chairman of that committee has already asked the various interested Government agencies to report on the bill. The chairman has called a hearing for Tuesday of next week, at which time our committee will take up the bill and will without any dilatory tactics or practices report it, I am sure, in some form or other, back to this body.

Mr. President, I had intended to introduce an amendment to the Independent Offices appropriation bill. But when I considered the measure and the position taken by the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], I thought it would be taking an undue advantage of him, and

so I did not present that amendment. I would be inconsistent in the position I now take if I did propose it. I had intended to introduce a bill today, Mr. President, a bill that perhaps more clearly conformed to my idea than the original bill which we passed, and than the bill which the Senator from Virginia has now introduced, but the suggestions contained in my bill can be offered to our committee when it meets next week to consider this entire matter, without interfering with the rights or the privileges of the junior Senator from Virginia.

So, Mr. President, let us be fair about this matter. If it has not been considered, then let us give it the consideration it merits. If the hearings have not been exhaustive enough, then let us hold hearings until everyone is satisfied; but, above all, let the repeal measure introduced by the junior Senator from Virginia be considered before we consider attaching riders to any pending appropriation measure, or any legislative measure, for that matter.

Mr. President, consideration of the pending appropriation bill, which is under the management of the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], ought not to be delayed by a contest over a question which is irrelevant to the subject matter contained in this bill. It is unfortunate that it has been proposed, because it compels us to take issue with that sort of procedure. So, Mr. President, as the one designated by the committee to handle the original measure, I merely present to the Senate for its proper and fair consideration, my position and my rights in this matter.

Now, Mr. President, in view of the recent attacks made upon the amendments to the Retirement Act, it is my duty both to the people whom I serve and to myself to make a statement regarding my position in this matter. In discussing this subject I want it understood that I have no personal interest in the matter. I was designated to pilot the retirement bill, as I have been designated to pilot practically every retirement and civil-service measure that has come before our committee since I came to the Senate. This is simply another so-called Mead-Ramspeck bill.

My only desire in this instance was to lend my efforts in securing the enactment of a bill that was requested by numerous Government agencies and favored by practically every labor and civil-service group whose members came within its influence.

It was my desire to serve my committee, to cooperate with my chairman, and to be the servant of this honorable body. From the time I was designated to handle the measure until it was messaged back to the House I sought by means that were fair and proper to have it considered. In keeping with custom, I discussed the bill's status with leaders on both sides of the aisle, as well as with members of our committee. I received actually hundreds of telephone calls, as well as numerous personal requests from Members of Congress, from civil service organizations, from Federal employees, and agency heads concerning the pros-

pects of the legislation. If there was anything fundamentally wrong with the bill, if there was any reason why it should not be taken up, it was never brought to my attention. No one seemed to object to our consideration of the bill, either in the subcommittee or in the full committee, or on the floor of the Senate.

Not once from any source was I told that the measure would affect the country's morale, or our defense effort, or that it would be in any way subject to the ridicule that has proven to be the case. We have several departments of the Government concerned with appropriations and expenditures; and yet, there has been no criticism from them, not even at this late date. We have a special committee seeking economies in national defense expenditures, and yet the majority of that committee either favored the bill or made no objection to its passage.

This measure has had a most unusual and extraordinary history, one characterized by almost unanimity of support until it was signed by the President, followed by a most widespread and misleading attack after the President had signed the bill.

Where was the opposition after the bill was introduced in the House? It was not introduced yesterday. It was introduced in the House in February 1941. Where was it when hearings were held in June and again in August in the House? Where was it in October when it was placed upon the calendar of the House, and again on December 1, when it was voted upon? Where was the opposition when the bill was introduced in the Senate by the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], who introduced it on behalf of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], who was ill at the time? Where was it when our subcommittee, meeting to confer on the bill, asked all those who put in their appearance if they had any objection to the bill? Among those present were newspaper reporters.

Where was the opposition while the bill was on the Senate calendar in public view or when we debated it on the floor of the Senate most of one day?

Where was the opposition after the Senate had completed its action? The opposition should have known that the bill which was the amended by the Senate was again to be taken up by the House. If the House had any objection to it it would then have to go to conference. Of course, Mr. President, there may be some answers to all these questions, and some logic in all the delayed opposition, some reasonableness in the many speeches and statements that have been made when it was all too late, but all this merely adds to the dilemma in which I find myself.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator, but he referred to the fact that the Senator from Virginia had introduced the legislation at the request of the chairman—

Mr. MEAD. Who was ill.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW] was ill. The Senator from Virginia had no knowledge whatever of the contents of the bill.

Mr. MEAD. I am glad the Senator has made that contribution. I said that he had introduced the bill for the chairman, who was ill at the time.

I now wish to call attention to the following statement made by me in the RECORD, wherein my personal position was stated with reference to the possible application of the proposed legislation to my years of service with the State of New York and the United States Government:

I wish to say for the RECORD that we have a retirement system in my State of New York. It has been of long standing. Its actuarial soundness is exemplary, and is studied by those interested in retirement systems all over the Nation. I do not feel that I am in a position to participate in the proposed retirement system because I am already in one. Therefore, I can speak as a disinterested party.

Then, as now, from a personal standpoint I speak as a disinterested party.

This legislation roots from a distinguished committee appointed by the President to study civil service improvement back in 1938 and to look into the possibility of including within the provisions of the retirement system all Federal employees who might properly be covered in the act.

The President's "letter of transmittal" of February 24, 1941, sending to Congress for its consideration the report of the President's Committee on Civil Service Improvement stated in part:

Since March 4, 1933, many positions have been placed by Executive order within the civil service, but for obvious reasons we have been rather laggard in extending it to those higher positions in the Government which are especially dependent on initiative, imagination, and flexibility. We ought now to appraise the qualities necessary for those who discharge those highest functions, as well as to achieve for them an independence and security which assure the conditions for the best governmental service.

Finally, Mr. President, a bill was prepared by the Civil Service Commission. Among other things, that bill was sent to the chairman of our committee, the distinguished senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], with the request that it be introduced. It was introduced, as I have explained, on behalf of the chairman of the committee, by the junior Senator from Virginia, who introduced it at the request of the chairman because the chairman was ill.

A bill likewise was introduced in the House of Representatives in February 1941. Hearings were held on that bill in June and August of 1941. At the hearings the various employee groups and civil-service organizations were represented and offered testimony and evidence. The House Civil Service Committee reported the bill in October 1941, and it remained on the calendar in public view from that time until December 1, 1941, when it was passed by the House of Representatives. It was commented on in the press of the city of Washington on innumerable occasions from the time

the bill was introduced until it was finally passed.

On numerous occasions I was requested by the representatives of various employee groups to sponsor retirement legislation in the Senate, but each time that I was requested to do so I refused. I told the interested parties that I could not devote the time which would be necessary to handle the legislation, that my small and inadequate office staff was heavily overworked, and that I could not impose the additional work upon them which would result from sponsoring the bill.

In fact, Mr. President, last year I prevailed upon another member of our committee, other than the chairman, to introduce a general retirement measure, for the very same reason, that I could not find the time to do so.

However, when the bill was passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate Civil Service Committee, once again I was asked to handle the legislation. Before doing so, I called in the representatives of the interested groups and asked if they were agreed on the terms of the bill as it passed the House. They assured me that they were unanimous in support of the measure, with the exception that several of the groups felt that the increase of employee contributions from 3½ percent to 5 percent was too high and would result in a hardship, especially among the lower-paid groups. I believe everybody realizes that we charge every participant 5 percent, with no preferences and no exceptions.

In the meantime, as had been the custom since my service on the Senate Civil Service Committee and the consideration by it of these measures designed for the improvement of the civil-service system, the chairman of the committee designated me to act as chairman of a subcommittee to consider and report on the bill as it passed the House. At a meeting of this Senate subcommittee called by me with reference to the proposed legislation, and while employee representatives were available as witnesses, and while members of the press were likewise available our committee clerk asked if anyone wished to be heard, but we were informed that they were satisfied with the bill. I might say at this point that the bill as originally introduced in both Houses contained the provision extending the benefits of the Retirement Act to elective officers. As far as I could ascertain, prior to our hearings there was no opposition to the measure except as stated with reference to the increase of employee contributions to 5 percent. The subcommittee of which I was chairman then reported the bill to the Senate on December 22, 1941.

The report of the committee explained various amendments which were recommended, these amendments not affecting the substance of the bill but leaving it substantially as it passed the House.

With reference to the provisions of the bill wherein elective officers are brought within the provisions of the Retirement Act, the following explanation appears in the committee report:

Section 3 extends the coverage of the Civil Service Retirement Act to all officers and employees in or under the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the Federal Government, and to all officers and employees of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, except that the coverage will not apply to those already subject to another retirement act.

That expressed policy was my authority for believing that as a member of the New York State system I could not become a member of this system.

The committee report also states:

Elective officers come within the purview of the Retirement Act at their option. Intermittent employees in the executive branch may be excluded by Executive order.

By the terms of this section, retirement security is provided for all officers and employees of the Federal and District of Columbia Governments.

The foregoing brief statement is made in an effort to explain the background of the measure before it reached the floor of the Senate. In the consideration of the bill by the Senate, the principal discussion evolved around the so-called Byrd amendment. I shall not attempt to sum up the arguments pro and con on this amendment. Such arguments are set forth in the RECORD itself. But I do wish to emphasize this fact—namely, that I moved the adoption of the Byrd amendment and I voted for it, and at the same time I made a statement before the Senate urging that the bill be passed without delay, as I felt its passage was necessary to the defense effort for the reason that it was vitally important from the standpoint of the departments of Government as a means for the retention of efficient employees in the service, employees who might otherwise be retired automatically under the old law because of having reached the age limits prescribed under it.

In the new law we extended the age limits from 62 and 65 to 70 years of age, an extension which permitted the departments to retain their skilled, well-trained, veteran employees at a time when substitutes for them were not available. My primary purpose in connection with the bill was to have provision made for such extension; that is why I wanted action on the bill, with or without the Byrd amendment, expedited by the Senate. While I pointed out during the course of the debate that the Byrd amendment was a deviation from established practice in the Federal retirement system, I specifically moved its adoption in the following language, and I quote from the RECORD:

Mr. President, while this is a marked departure from the legislative enactments of the past, and the retirement practices of the past, in the interest of expedition, I ask for the adoption of the committee amendment, as amended, and with the addition of the amendment submitted by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

To this late day I have not read in the newspapers any reference to the foregoing statement made by me. I have read that the conflict was between the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and the junior Senator from New York.

Mr. President, I hoped to secure the passage of the bill by unanimous vote.

At the instance of the chairman of our committee, I conferred with members of an unofficial subcommittee, and then I conferred in turn with the members of the full committee, urging them to consider the Byrd amendment in order that we might have unanimity.

I desire to say, in passing, that the chairman of our committee, the distinguished senior senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], agreed with the amendment submitted by the junior Senator from Virginia, and, speaking as chairman of the committee, he gave his approval of the amendment, and said that he believed that any persons who might participate in the retirement fund should pay retroactively.

While the bill was under discussion on the Senate floor, it never occurred to me that there was anything fundamentally or morally wrong in including Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate in a retirement system. I could not believe that, Mr. President, coming, as I do, from New York State, where for a long period of years everyone, from the Governor of the State down to the trustees in the villages of the State, is eligible for participation in the New York State retirement system, a system which is held up throughout the United States as being sound, justifiable, and actuarially as perfect as any system can be. I was reinforced in my opinion of the bill, Mr. President, in view of the fact that no amendment for the purpose of excepting elective officers from the provisions of the bill was offered either in the House or in the Senate while the measure was under debate.

I will say in passing that the junior Senator from Virginia offered such an amendment when our committee was in session; but again I say that no Member of the Senate and no Member of the House advanced any such amendment when the bill was under consideration on the floor of the Senate or on the floor of the House. So I could not for the life of me come to a conclusion that the provision relating to Members of Congress was morally or fundamentally in error.

As a matter of fact, there were several expressions of accord with the principle that elective officers could properly be included within the benefits of a retirement system. For example, shortly after my opening remarks, wherein I explained each section of the bill, the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], in a discussion with reference to a proposed amendment that had nothing to do either with the inclusion of elective officers within the terms of the bill or the amounts of their contributions, made the following statement:

Of course, I do not want to offer any amendment that would in any way make the bill unworkable, nor do I want to ask anything unreasonable.

Again, the distinguished Senator from Nebraska made the following statement:

Mr. President, I have always felt favorable to a retirement bill. I feel that way now. I have always believed in the extension of the civil service as far as possible. Nevertheless,

it seems to me that as the bill now stands it has in it an injustice favorable to ourselves.

However, the Senator from Nebraska went on to explain that because of the defeat of the so-called Byrd amendment he did not feel that the law was fair and just, and for that reason I assumed, as I understood it, he wished to go on record as being opposed to the measure.

The distinguished junior Senator from Virginia in connection with his explanation of the so-called Byrd amendment made the following statement, and I quote from the record:

I am not opposed to a proper and sound retirement plan. I am in favor of the bill, with the exception I have stated.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I think that language could be interpreted as meaning that I favored the bill, with the exception of the provision relative to elective officers. As the Senator knows, in the committee I moved to strike out all reference in the bill to elective officers. My motion was defeated by a tie vote. The reference of the Senator from Virginia was to an actuarially sound plan of retirement for employees of the Government.

Mr. MEAD. I am not going to quarrel with the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. I think my language was very clearly to the effect that I favored the bill with the exception of the provision including elective officers.

Mr. MEAD. In view of the fact that no amendment was offered on the floor excepting to elective officers, I felt that was the proper interpretation. I am merely trying to convey to the Senate the thoughts that were in my mind—the thought that the bill was not fundamentally or morally wrong.

Again I quote from the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia who said this:

My amendment, Mr. President, does not exclude elective officers. It simply requires them to make a payment for which they will receive additional benefits.

As further proof of my views with reference to this entire subject matter, I made it clear during the debate that I believe it is sound public policy and in the interests of good government to enact this type of retirement legislation. The following statements of mine appear in the RECORD on page 470:

I think it is good public policy for the legislative branch to enact, on the advice and counsel of the actuarial experts of the retirement system, an actuarially justifiable retirement system.

I am very much opposed to a Member of Congress voting for a pension for himself. I am in favor of Members of Congress diligently looking into the question, provided that whatever bill is passed for a retirement system—not a pension system—be actuarially sound, and that the contributions be high enough. I should make them 10 percent, if that were necessary to make the system actuarially sound.

Furthermore, I had reason to feel sure of my grounds that such inclusion of elective officers was in the interest of good government by reason of the language incorporated in the letter of the Civil Service Commission with reference to this legislation. The following quotation

is taken from the letter of the Civil Service Commission, dated June 3, 1941:

The present law applies to employees in the classified service and those specifically mentioned in section 3. Under the bill retirement would apply to all officers and employees in or under the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government and of the government of the District of Columbia not subject to another retirement system, including elective officers. Such elective officers would not, however, be subject to the terms of the retirement act unless they gave notice of their desire to become so subject within 6 months from the effective date of the proposed legislation or 6 months from the taking of oath of office.

The Commission believes that the benefits of the retirement law should be extended to all officers and employees of the Federal Government not now subject to any other Federal retirement system.

Mr. President, if the agency of Government having to do with this matter makes positive and affirmative recommendation, and if in large measure we, especially those who handle bills affecting governmental organization, look as we do, for advice to the recommendations, the records, and the reports of the department affected, then, what other conclusion was I to come to than the conclusion at which I arrived, that there was nothing fundamentally or morally wrong with section 3 of the legislation?

Just prior to the vote in the Senate on the so-called Byrd amendment, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] made a point of no quorum. Sixty-three Senators answered to their names. Immediately thereafter, on a yea-and-nay vote, there were 28 yeas and 34 nays, a total of 62 votes recorded. As I have already stated, I voted for this amendment.

On a yea-and-nay vote on final passage of the bill shortly thereafter, the vote was 42 yeas and 24 nays, a total of 66 votes being recorded.

How the final vote would have been, had the so-called Byrd amendment been adopted, is problematical, as it is not known how many who voted against the final adoption were of the same opinion as the distinguished senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] who went on record against the bill, according to his statement, because the Byrd amendment was defeated.

After the bill passed the Senate with the amendments as noted, the House agreed to the Senate version with but a few dissenting votes, without even sending it to conference, and then the bill went to the President. The President, no doubt, as is the custom in all legislation, referred it to the several departments affected thereby, and it must be presumed that the departments made a favorable recommendation to the President. In any event, the President signed and approved the bill.

I believe that, in view of the history of this legislation arrived at through democratic processes, it was the sound and mature judgment of the executive as well as the legislative branch of the Government that it is in the interest of good government to permit elective officers to participate in a sound retirement system.

Suddenly a campaign of ridicule against this measure and against the Members of both Houses of Congress, particularly those who sponsored the bill, was inaugurated. Some members of the press have joined in that campaign. Many loyal citizens likewise have become disturbed because of the passage of the bill. How much of the campaign of ridicule, insofar as the letter-writing is concerned, can be attributed to subversive elements is mere guesswork, but there can be no doubt that subversive elements have seized this opportunity, as they have all other opportunities, to create unrest, disrupt the morale of our people, and attack various branches of the Government.

There has been some careless talk and newspaper articles have been printed to the effect that it will cost from twenty-one to thirty million dollars to retire Congressmen. As a matter of fact, it has been estimated by the Civil Service Commission that the cost of retiring all those affected, considering the very small number of Members of Congress who would retire and who would be able to meet the required age and service conditions at the end of this Congress, would not now be more than \$80,000 per annum, and that if it were applied to the full membership, which would never at any time be the case, the cost per annum would be approximately half a million dollars and not the \$30,000,000 alleged.

Mr. President, I believe it is our duty to be very careful about the legislative matters we consider. I believe, in that connection, that the regularly constituted committees of the Congress ought to be considered. I believe that the press of the country ought to join with us in making every reasonable effort to work along together and in reasonable harmony during this period of the Nation's emergency.

It was pointed out by the Civil Service Commission in this connection that one-half of the amount would be met by deductions from the salaries of Members of Congress, whose salaries would be reduced by 5 percent, the same as all other workers affected by the Federal retirement law. It may well be that the type of misinformation regarding the alleged huge sums that will be payable to Members of Congress and other misinformation of a like character have been maliciously and falsely spread for the purpose of shaking the faith of our people in their elected representatives.

Likewise, we have read of the possibility of a Member of Congress buying a forty-one-hundred-dollar annuity on payment of a single premium of \$1.40. If such be the result of this legislation, it certainly does not appear to have been contemplated by those who took part in the debate in the Senate during the discussion of the matter, as will be apparent to anyone who reads the RECORD.

There is a great deal of accurate information of which the people should be informed. It is interesting to note, from a cursory check-up of the service records of the present Congress, that of the 531 House Members only 10 could, if involuntarily separated from the service, qualify and retire at the end of this term

with an annuity of as much as \$3,000 per annum. Only 41 could retire with annuities of as much as \$2,000, only 66 would retire with as much as \$1,500, only 112 with as much as \$1,200, and 164 with as much as \$1,000 per year. Many of these will have to wait for years until their sixty-second birthday. Large annuities will be rare. Approximately 100 in both Houses could not qualify at all.

The States of New York, Maryland, Ohio, and North Carolina are among those which already provide retirement benefits for their elective officials, including legislative, so that the recent amendment to the Retirement Act constitutes no precedent for legislative officials. I understand that California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island also have State systems.

The general trend of recent years has been to provide old-age or retirement benefits for all workers covering their active career, the Social Security Act applying to employees in industry in general and the Railroad Retirement Act applying to railroad employees. Liberal pensions have been provided for the Federal judiciary, military and naval officers, and enlisted men, who make no contribution whatever for their retirement benefits. Federal judges may retire on full pay after the required service and age; commissioned officers of the military service may retire with pay either for disability or age; both the judicial and the military groups retire without contributing to any retirement fund, whereas, under the new retirement law, Members of Congress affected have 5 percent of their salaries deducted for retirement. Likewise, I have been advised that labor unions and private corporations of every description either have established retirement systems or are studying the possibilities.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. BONE. Has the Senator any hope in his heart, as he utters these words, that in that peculiar and perhaps isolated case of a newspaper whose editor has savagely assailed this measure in an intemperate and untrue fashion, he will in his columns repeat the facts the Senator is now uttering? Has the Senator that hope in his heart?

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I realize as much as does anyone within the sound of my voice the terrifying situation in which the world today finds itself. If the Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy should ask me to drop this legislation at this moment because of its effect upon the national effort, I would unhesitatingly agree. Every young man, with few exceptions, within the blood relationship of the two families closest to me, is in the service of his country.

Then, too, I know of no more patriotic, no more loyal, no more faithful body of men in the willing and eager discharge of their duties than the men with whom I now have the honor to serve. I believe they would make every sacrifice. Civilization never faced a more serious ordeal.

I believe our conduct should be emulated, and it should be worthy of emulation; and by the same token, Mr. President, I believe that every forthright and patriotic and loyal newspaper publisher in America ought to forget partisanship, as he would have the chairman of the Democratic committee and the chairman of the Republican committee forget partisanship, and in an exemplary and forthright manner tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about this measure, which has caused so much controversy, which has been so maligned and misrepresented, as his contribution to a good or at least a fair start. Then he ought to keep it up, and we ought to keep on doing our share until this conflict is over, and victory—victory which will come to us and must come to us—is finally achieved.

Yes; I think it is time for the publishers of America to rise to the heights, to win for themselves the undying confidence of the American people by a magnificent contribution to the debates and the controversies that will result from this present emergency. I hope my conduct will be above reproach. I am willing to make any sacrifice that I can make. There is not anything I would not do; there is not anything that anyone can ask me to do, as a contribution to my country's welfare, that I would not do. I owe more to my country, perhaps, than does anyone else here. I crawled down off a boxcar on a railroad track, without a dollar in my pocket, to enter upon the long and honorable career of over 30 years that has been mine. Only America will give such an honor under those circumstances to one without the advantages of education and wealth.

So, Mr. President, I believe it is my duty and your duty, and the duty of every other American to be honest and fair with each other, to be able to justify our every action, and to assume a forthright, exemplary attitude on all public matters.

As I said a moment ago, the States of New York, Maryland, Ohio, and North Carolina, together with a number of others, provide a system of this character.

Mr. President, I am asking that this matter be referred to the regular committee designated to handle subjects of this kind, and in view of the peril facing our country, it should in no wise take any of our time, which should be devoted to the war effort. We should consider it, of course, but we should give priority to defense legislation, and all else must be subordinated to our defense program. We must, however, when time allows, when we are not busy with other matters, think of the future, think of the problems of tomorrow, think of the type of the men and the women who are to take our places in the Congress, and make sure that we keep open the door of opportunity for those who come up the hard way, and have never been blessed by great wealth.

Mr. President, I have come to realize that I am not financially able to remain in the Senate. It is taking every dollar I receive to pay the expenses of my busy office, and when I complete my term I

will have just about as much cash as I had when I entered public life. So, insofar as the large populous States of the Nation are concerned, a poor man will find it difficult, as a result of the economics of the case, to become or remain a Member of the Senate of the United States. I should like to have membership here made possible for the poor man; I should like to make it possible for a poor man to come here and enjoy a career here if he could. In that connection this very small contribution on the part of the Federal retirement system might help.

Mr. President, we exalt and we take great pride in those men in the military who by their courage have given faith and confidence to the American people in this hour of peril; but we, too, must have the courage of our convictions. Therefore, I ask the Members of the Senate to consider fully, in statesmanlike fashion, with characteristic American courage, and with careful deliberation, this entire subject matter, and if they think it is in the interest of good government to permit elective officers who have had honorable careers to participate in an appropriate retirement fund, let us not toss aside this measure lightly. If not, let whatever action we take be taken with deliberation. In my judgment, the same democratic parliamentary procedure should be applied to all the sections of the law, those which have been approved and are not in controversy, as well as those which are in controversy.

I believe that the law was carefully considered. I believe it may be refined and perfected to a degree beyond that already accomplished. I do not believe there is any danger of repealing any section of the law except the section which applies to the elective officers. Nevertheless, I believe the motion presented by the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia should be referred to our committee, where his original proposal is, and it should be left to our committee to decide what sort of bill shall be reported to the Senate. If we cannot trust that committee, then we should take summary action within the parliamentary sphere.

If the policy which we adopted in the retirement law is wrong, let us change it. If there is any proposed legislation pending in the other House or in the Senate, which should not be considered in this emergency, then, so that we will not hold up any other pilot or sponsor to ridicule, let us appoint some committee and have it or some individual look over the list and make it known to the Members of Congress, so that we can devote our time to something else, not, as I stated a moment ago, favor a measure and support it with a high degree of unanimity, only to have the ship sunk with a submarine attack, as it were, after the President has signed the measure.

I am pleading with my colleagues for a decent consideration of my position, not because I am who I am personally, but because, like them, I am a Member of this great body. I am asking the Senate to consider the distinguished senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW],

a man who has long labored to improve the civil service, a man whose contributions to good government, and the economic and efficient administration of the agencies of government, will live long in the records of the Senate. I am asking my colleagues to consider the conscientious junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], who has presented a measure calling upon the Senate to repeal that which they have already enacted. That measure should go to the Civil Service Committee, of which the Senator from Virginia is a member, and that committee should have the opportunity to report back to the Senate the judgment of the committee, which will include the collective judgment of all its members.

I am asking, Mr. President, that we be given this consideration, and because I wish to be consistent in my request, I have withheld the offering of amendments which I intended to offer in the Committee on Appropriations. I withheld offering proposed legislation today which might run counter to the proposal offered by the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia, because his proposal has already been referred to our committee and reports on it are available, and I do not wish to delay the matter.

Mr. President, now I have told the Senate of my position; I have told the Senate what I thought should be done, and I ask my colleagues not to become unduly exercised, not to rush a rider through which will of necessity be hastily considered, one which may do violence to the parliamentary processes. If the Senate will give us the time we ask, no harm will be done.

This morning I read in a newspaper that 180 Members of Congress have secured data with reference to the legislation we are discussing. I have talked with a great many of them. When they realize, as they must, the excessive cost to them of entering the retirement system, there will be some who will not see any advantage of their joining it; there will be some without sufficient length of tenure to make it worth while for them to participate; and there will be others, numerous others, who can be better fortified by the protection of a private insurance company. I say to my colleagues that 68 percent of the Congress, according to the record, in addition to those who will forego taking advantage of the system because of its unattractiveness, will never be able to participate in its benefits.

The Library of Congress has furnished us information on this particular point. Generally, the average Member of the House of Representatives has served two and a half terms. We have made a statistical survey of the length of service of House Members from 1789 down to 1933, taken mainly from Congressional Directories. During that period, 8,005 persons served in the House, of whom 38 percent served 1 term, 27 percent 2 terms, 13 percent 3 terms, 7 percent 4 terms, 4 percent 5 terms, 3 percent 6 terms, and 2 percent 7 terms.

The general average would not be affected very much by the compilation of the figures for the past 3 years.

Mr. President, in view of the fact that upon inquiry I have not heard of one Member who will become associated with this rather expensive and complicated system, together with the fact that from the record 68 percent have not served sufficiently long to take advantage of it. I plead with the Senate not to be too hasty, for, when all is said and done, perhaps most of the Members will refuse to participate in such a system, and the repeal might be almost overwhelming, but I merely ask the Senate to wait.

Mr. President, in the House debate on the subject I find some very interesting information. On page 1254 of the Record the following statement appears:

For the present fiscal year—

I am referring to the House debate. I suppose I could refer to the Senate debate also.

For the present fiscal year you have voted \$82,929,748 to pay for the retirement of the enlisted men, the commissioned officers, and the nurses of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health, and Coast and Geodetic Survey and they do not contribute one cent toward any retirement fund.

You also voted \$594,000 to pay to the retired judges, who receive their full pay for the rest of their lives—

And who do not make any contributions.

You voted for—so did I—\$636,000 to support the Foreign Service retirement fund.

I may add that other Senators and I voted for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the railroad retirement fund and its administration.

Mr. President, I shall not bother the Senate any longer. I merely wish to ask permission to insert in the Record in connection with my remarks a résumé of the New York State retirement system. That system has been law in our State for 20 years, and to my mind it has never been challenged—even though it has been frequently amended and expanded and extended—by any portion of the press or of the public.

I ask my colleagues, because of the particular circumstances associated with this controversy—circumstances which might very well be associated with many subsequent controversies—to give the matter the consideration which the democratic processes have ordained for legislation. I ask my colleagues to refrain from repealing this legislation by attaching riders to irrelevant legislation. I ask my colleagues above all to give consideration to the committee which is the agent of the Senate, and to those of us who serve on that committee. Mr. President, I shall now leave the matter in the hands of the Members of the Senate. I am not asking the Senate to leave the legislation on the statute books or to repeal it. I merely ask that the Senate consider it in an orderly manner; and I believe if it does so it will be well satisfied with its decision in the days which are to come.

Mr. CLARK of Idaho obtained the floor.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. CLARK of Idaho. I yield for some formal matter, yes.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I am a member of the Civil Service Committee, and I have a high respect for the chairman of that committee, the very distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW]. I wish to appeal to him and ask him whether he will have a meeting of the committee at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning so as to take up this matter and dispose of it promptly.

Mr. CLARK of Idaho. Mr. President, I hesitate to yield for a colloquy. I shall take only 10 or 15 minutes, if I may proceed.

Mr. BYRD. I think it would take but a moment for the Senator from South Dakota to answer the question.

Mr. CLARK of Idaho. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Idaho yield for that purpose?

Mr. CLARK of Idaho. I shall yield for a moment. I intend to address myself, however, to the subject before the Senate, on which the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] has just spoken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho yields to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. BULOW. Mr. President, on this controversial matter I am just a little bit embarrassed, perhaps. There has been—

Mr. CLARK of Idaho. Mr. President, I refuse to yield further.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho declines to yield.

Mr. CLARK of Idaho. Mr. President, it was not my intention today to address myself to the so-called, miscalled, congressional pension legislation. Three things have impelled me to take the time of the Senate briefly.

First, the very able and lucid speech of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY].

Second, the same type of speech by the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD].

The third thing which has impelled me most to make a remark or two, has been the fact that the insidious, vitriolic propaganda against this Congress by reason of the so-called pension legislation has emanated from my State, and from a city which is sometimes called the capital of North Idaho, namely, Spokane, Wash.

Mr. President, I was one of the 27 Senators who were not present when the so-called pension legislation was under consideration. Why I was not present is unimportant. In these days Senators have to run around so much to the departments that I suppose it may be fairly presumed that if I was not present at that time I was at least engaged on official business.

In any event, I did not cast my vote. In view of the avalanche of propaganda which has emanated from my section of the country and has been evident elsewhere, I suppose it would be easy to say that had I been present I would have voted against it. The fact of the matter is, Mr. President, that had I been present I would have voted for the legislation; and I shall vote against any at-

tempt to repeal it, particularly at this time.

As the able Senator from New York has pointed out, this legislation was considered by the House without opposition, and was considered by the Senate without a note of protest until it came upon the floor. After the legislation was passed and signed by the President of the United States something happened. I do not know what it was. I do know that in Spokane, Wash., there is a newspaper which has perhaps a larger circulation in north Idaho than any newspaper in Idaho. I know that it has never had a constructive editorial thought throughout the past 10 or 15 years during which I have been familiar with it. I also know that it has hated the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE]. I know also that in Spokane there is a group of luncheon-table dilettantes who have nothing more to do in these troublous and critical times than to sit around and buy worry birds and do things of that type to make fun of their Congressmen.

I know that the newspaper to which I refer belongs to a wire service, which, of course, enables it to put news on the wire. I know that this group of triflers, most of them wealthy men, many of them having vast interests in my State, in one way or another induced this newspaper to disseminate some very vicious propaganda. I do not say that that is the controlling factor in what has happened. I do say that it is an important factor, and a very vicious and insidious factor. I know that it has stirred up the whole northern part of my State to the extent that the poor misguided people there have lost confidence in their Congress.

Nevertheless, I cannot agree with the conclusion of the able Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] that in the interest of restoring public confidence we should repeal this legislation.

The Congress has been criticized before. The chief charge that has been leveled against it in the past years has been that of an utter spinelessness and pusillanimity, and all those attributes which are the negative of independence.

To repeal the legislation in the face of this insidious pressure would leave a mark upon the American people which, in my humble opinion, would go further to destroy their confidence in the Congress than any other single thing.

I do not challenge any Senator's vote. I do not challenge any Senator's right to change his vote for reasons which seem sufficient to him. No one knows better than does the Senator from Connecticut my respect for his opinions, sincerity, integrity, and veracity. As a group, holding on by a slim margin, as we are, to the last shred of our independence, we cannot go before the country now and say that a few loose, irresponsible editorial writers and a few propaganda agencies have driven the Congress into a confession of error and guilt.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Idaho. I yield.

Mr. MALONEY. Of course, the Senator knows if he was present during my

statement, that I did not indicate that it was a confession of error or of guilt.

Mr. CLARK of Idaho. I appreciate that, and I did not mean to imply any such intention on the part of the Senator.

Mr. MALONEY. I base my observation and recommendation upon the fact—and only upon the fact—that the Nation is engaged in war. It sometimes becomes necessary in the heat of battle, as a part of sound and sensible strategy, to retreat, even with humility.

Mr. CLARK of Idaho. I respect the Senator's opinion on that score, and I compliment his very fine statement. If that is his opinion he is more than entitled to it; I know he is sincere; but, Mr. President, there is such a thing as retreating with honor, and there is such a thing as retreating without honor. Without referring to the Senator individually, I say that the Congress would retreat without honor if it should repeal this law.

Reference was made by the Senator from New York to former pension bills. It so happens that I glanced at the RECORD. In July 1939, when the retirement bill for Federal judges came before this body, we voted \$10,000 a year for life for their retirement, without a cent of contribution. The roll call that day showed 82 Senators answering to their names. There was considerable colloquy on the bill. Most of the Senators present today were present then. The able Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] was present. The able majority leader [Mr. BARKLEY] was present. As I say, there was considerable debate; and yet not a voice was raised against that measure; not a single solitary voice was raised by those who now, in the interest of economy, would undertake to whip the Senate of the United States into reversing itself upon a matter of this kind, without even informing the country what it is all about.

Mr. President, I have received many letters from my State. I venture to say that in 4 or 5 months, when the people find out what has happened, they, too, will reverse their opinion. They would have far more respect for a Congress which undertook to explain its position and to educate them than for a Congress which, under the whip and lash of temporary public opinion and temporary editorial mouthing, would back up and crawl into its hole.

That is all I have to say, Mr. President, except a word in conclusion. It is true, as the Senator from Connecticut so ably said—I paraphrase him; I do not attempt to quote him—that by virtue of this misrepresentation the country has gained the impression that we are a pack of selfish politicians. Mr. President, as a Member of this body, I should rather be a member of a group of selfish politicians than a pack of cowards or fools.

SHORTAGE OF FARM LABOR

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I hope I may ask the indulgence of the Senate for a very few minutes with respect to a matter which I believe is of as much general interest as is the subject which has been under discussion this afternoon.

I wish to invite the attention of the Senate today to a problem which is serious and is growing increasingly more serious—the scarcity of farm labor.

Possibly, Senators from industrial States may at times become a little bored with the constant talking on this subject by representatives from farm communities; but if some of us from agricultural sections do most of the talking about it, I believe it is only because we are a little closer to the problem and see more clearly the disastrous effects of present trends. In fact, this problem is at least as important to the city dwellers as to the farmers. It is their food supply we are talking about.

The farmer will not starve. He grows most of his own food. He can always produce enough for himself and his family. It is only the surplus that goes to city consumers; and it is that surplus which is endangered by the existing farm-labor shortage. If we get down to shortages or to rationing of meats, dairy products, vegetables, and so on, such shortages will first become apparent in the cities; and it is in the great metropolitan centers where the shortage of food will be most seriously felt.

Mr. President, I can sum up the whole situation by one short sentence: The farm-labor shortage is acute, and is daily becoming more critical. Our farm boys and young farmers are being drafted all the time. I ask no deferment for them as a class. Defense industries and other industrial establishments not only in the farming sections of the country, but along both the eastern and western coasts, are attracting farm labor at wages above those which farmers can afford to pay. Meanwhile the W. P. A., the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the N. Y. A. are keeping many available men and women off the farm and out of the labor supply, and are doing their best to maintain their bureaus and their administrative positions, instead of trying to fit those on their pay rolls into useful and essential jobs.

I should like to quote from a letter I received today from an agricultural extension agent of Nebraska. His letter gave a bird's-eye view of the situation by one who is well qualified to speak.

The farm-labor situation is becoming very acute in this section of Nebraska, particularly so in this county where it has been dry since 1933, thus causing many farmers to move out and those remaining to expand their operations. At the present time, every farm is extended practically to the limit.

This county has contributed its share to the Army—some 350 to 400 boys from a population of approximately 16,000, which has depleted practically all farm labor. However, we still have on Work Projects Administration about 300 families, which under the present set-up refuse to accept farm jobs. Also, we have a girls' training center under National Youth Administration with around 36 girls alternating 2 weeks at a time and drawing about \$18 salary for the 2 weeks plus their board and room, which also complicates farm help. Just last week I visited with a farmer who took a son and daughter out of the university to help on the farm.

It looks like it is high time some of these activities supported by taxation were being curtailed.

Mr. President, I remind Members of this body that the W. P. A. and other similar agencies were set up to meet a certain problem—the problem of unemployment—at a time when that problem was very pressing. The problem then was one of a labor surplus, while the problem now is just the opposite—that of a labor shortage. It is only a question of time until we must look this problem squarely in the face, and admit that there is no longer any justification for continuing bureaus which keep men employed on projects not vital to agriculture and other war industries.

That is one part of the problem. There is another. I have spent much time writing letters to local draft boards—as perhaps many other Members of the Senate have done—pleading with them to defer some of the skilled young farmers who are plainly in a position to render more effective service on the farm than in the armed forces. Some of the draft boards have recognized this problem; others, I am sorry to say, have not. I could quote letter after letter to illustrate the situation. In one case the son of an 80-year-old widow was drafted; in another the only son of a blind father was taken into the Army. Too frequently the farms will be abandoned. I quote from a letter which arrived but yesterday, and is typical of many I am receiving:

Two brothers, farming over 300 acres south of town with 165 head of cattle on feed at the present. The ruling majority on the board has refused, up to the present time, to exempt or defer either of these boys, and have classified both in the top notch.

Under prevailing conditions, if both are inducted, their cattle must be sold, and their splendid farm land will probably lie idle, for it is next to impossible to hire farm labor, either good or bad.

To me it seems but reasonable that one of the boys be left on the farm to continue its operation, thus helping to feed his brother and millions of others who join the armed forces.

I quote from another letter along the same line:

Who is going to produce if the tillers of the soil are in the Army?

I have a particular case in mind.

The father is an invalid and owns 160 acres of land that one son of his is, and has been, farming. It is well stocked. Last year they were unable to get the necessary help, and now the son, being in Class 1A, takes his physical examination tomorrow and, without a doubt, will be on his way within a few days. That means that the machinery and the stock must be sold, and the farm will lie idle for the reason that the other farmers are having the same difficulty and will be unable to farm even that which they already have, without taking on any more.

All the other farmer boys are also classified the same.

Another farmer, who is an invalid, has 400 acres of good farm land which he has been farming with the assistance of his two sons, and they, likewise, are unable to get the necessary help and his sons are also classified 1A, and soon expect to be on their way.

I have before me a letter which I received only this morning, not from the young man who is being called, but from a neighbor. According to this neighbor, the selectee is 28 years old, has been farming for 5 years, and owns all his own

stock and equipment, which he is now forced to sell. I have in my hand a copy of the sale bill, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD at this point. I shall not bother the Senate by reading the sale bill. Of course, I cannot expect to have the RECORD carry the big type that the sale bill carries. However, I wish to have printed in the RECORD the list of the articles which this farmer, who has been operating his own place, is forced to put on the market at this time.

There being no objection, the sale bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Public sale. As I have been called into the Army, I will sell the following property Monday, February 16, starting at 1:00 p. m.:

Four head of horses—bay gelding, 11 years old, weight 1,200; bay mare, 9 years old, weight 1,350; grey mare, 8 years old, weight 1,450; roan gelding, 4 years old, weight 1,100.

Ten head of cattle—5 milk cows, 3 fresh now, others soon; 2 yearling heifers, yearling bull, 2 calves.

Five head of hogs—5 brood sows, due April 15.

Twenty-one head of sheep—1 buck, 20 head ewes, lamb February 27.

1938 Chevrolet coupe.

Five dozen White Rock and Wyandotte hens.

Farm machinery, etc.—Wagon and box; steel gear and rack; 2-row Chase lister with tractor lever; John Deere spreader; Minnesota binder, 7 foot; 3-section harrow; End-gate seeder; 1 set of harness; Economy King cream separator; self-feeder.

Two A-type hog houses; 2-row cultivator; single-row cultivator; 8-foot disk; 2-row Eli; John Deere mower; Sulky plow; grindstone; 50-gallon hog waterer; 30-gallon gas barrel; 8-foot tank and cover.

Two rolls slat cribbing; hog trough; board gates; woven wire; a full line of tools; 6 bushels of seed corn; 2 loads dry ash wood; pile of cobs; other articles too numerous to mention

Household goods—cupboard; refrigerator; wash stand; kitchen table; heating stove; oil stove; 4 chairs, 1 rocker; dresser; bed frame; cook stove; 9 by 12 linoleum rug; 410-gage shot gun; some small articles.

Feed and grain—400 bushels oats; 200 bushels corn, if not sold before sale day; 5 tons of hay in barn; stack oat straw; some fodder.

Terms of sale: Cash or make arrangements with clerk before sale.

Mr. BUTLER. Whether the owner of this particular land will be able to find someone else to manage his farm and keep it in production, I do not know, but I do know that thousands of Nebraska farms will lie idle this year.

The letters from which I am quoting are not from selectees or their relatives requesting deferments. Farm boys are not shrinking from their duty. These letters come from neighbors—public-spirited citizens who see and understand the situation and are simply calling the facts to my attention. Let me quote briefly from a letter from a very prominent Catholic priest of Bellwood, Nebr. He points out that in many sections of the country women are not physically able to perform the farm work of men. I quote from his letter:

Anent to women on the farms in England and the Farm Belt: The farms in England are very small, hardly ever exceeding a few acres, always tilled by hand tools, mainly spades and hoes. To till the farm in the

Farm Belt a man must be a man physically, able to handle heavy machinery from sunup to sundown.

Father O'Connor then goes on to suggest a general ruling so as to eliminate the contradictions, and makes a number of very practical suggestions as to just which cases should be deferred. These are Father O'Connor's suggestions:

1. The skilled farmer should be placed on the same plane as the skilled laborer. The farm boy studies his job; he knows it; there is no substitute for him.

2. I believe that the farmer over 50 years old should be left one boy and that a farmer handling over 240 acres should be left at least one boy.

3. That an incapacitated farmer should be left one boy.

4. That a widow should be left one son. I have an incident before me where a widow was left alone on a 160-acre farm. There was nothing left for her to do but to abandon the farm.

Mr. President, we cannot hope to solve the problem here today. I think I have said enough to direct the attention of the Senate to the serious situation facing us. This problem is nothing less than that of our food supply. We can do without tires if we have to; we can do without new cars, and refrigerators, and radios, and typewriters, and new houses; despite the recent ruling of those in charge of the Selective Service Act, I think we could even get along with a few less movies and movie actors if we had to; but I hope we shall not have to face the day when our food supply is cut below our vital needs and we have to resort to rationing of nearly every item on the food list. Yet that is the ultimate effect we can expect if the present ironclad policies are adhered to.

I know that some agencies of the Government have been making a study of this problem; the Department of Agriculture, for one, has given it a great deal of attention; but, in my view, none of the administrative agencies are close enough to the ground to realize the full seriousness of this situation. That is why I feel I am justified in directing the attention of the Senate and that of the general public to this matter today.

I am not prepared to present a complete solution for this whole problem; possibly there is no solution; but some things I believe should be done immediately. I believe, for one thing, that all the affected agencies of the Government should give it their closest attention, and cooperate fully in devising means to meet the problem. I believe, further, that farm youths, skilled in farming and essential to the operation of a particular farm, should be placed on the same basis as skilled industrial defense workers with respect to deferment; and I believe that the Selective Service should issue a definite ruling to that effect.

Finally, I believe that the W. P. A., the C. C. C., N. Y. A., and possibly some of the other agencies, products of the long-continued economic emergency, should be laid on the shelf for the duration of the war emergency. The men and boys at present employed by those agencies should be given real jobs, at real wages, which I believe is what most of them truly want. We cannot afford to waste

the labor power of these men on the non-essential foibles of a day gone by when there is real work to be done; nor can we afford to maintain every bureau in the Government at its full prewar strength, merely because they all claim some connection with the war effort. Certainly if the administration has not learned that war is not just another "social experiment," it is time that Congress and the country made it unmistakably clear.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the first amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I will detain the Senate but very briefly on a matter concerning which, to some extent, I have already expressed myself—a matter which concerns one of our great national characters, Donald Duck. As the Senate knows, the House of Representatives struck out of the pending measure the item of \$30,000 which was to enable the Treasury to cover the expense of producing and distributing this film.

Mr. President, I wish to say that I have not always been in agreement with Mr. Morgenthau upon his economic and financial theories, but I think it is generally believed that Mr. Morgenthau has handled the collection of income taxes, as well as the sale and distribution of defense bonds and stamps, in a most able and efficient manner. Even though the Congress frowns upon the action of the Treasury Department in calling in the services of Walt Disney to help advertise income taxes, the American people know that Mr. Morgenthau performed a most wise and valuable public service in what he did, because, as a matter of cold business, the \$80,000 expended by the Treasury Department in the production of this film will pay for itself hundreds of times over. Doubt it not!

Mr. President, I have seen the Donald Duck film; I have heard members of the audience discussing it after viewing it. It is a film not only popular with Americans but one that has caused them to accept more heartily the income-tax law; it has brought to their realization the fact that income taxes have to be paid, and has, undoubtedly, expedited their payment. Consequently, Mr. President, I want to go on record very positively in declaring my belief that the Treasury Department was entirely justified in arranging for the production of this film; that it was money well spent, and that the hysteria generated here in Congress against the Treasury Department because of this film is most unfortunate.

While the newspapers of America do not appear to be very popular with the Senate and with the other House of Congress today because of their treatment of the retirement proposal, I want to say

that almost every newspaper in the United States has reviewed the Donald Duck film and has applauded it. I should like to read for only three or four minutes a few of the comments that were made by some of the great newspapers of America on the Donald Duck film. I shall read, principally from New York newspapers, but I might say that in practically every city in the United States newspaper reviewers have recognized the worth of the Donald Duck film and have endorsed the action of the Treasury in sponsoring it. Let me first read a comment from the New York Times of February 8, instant, by Bosley Crowther:

It is an excellent bit of persuasion toward a good natured acceptance of a heavy burden on the part of the people. Indeed, it is the most effective of the morale films yet released by the Government.

The New York Herald Tribune of February 8, 1942 (Thornton Delehanty), expresses the following opinion:

Walt Disney's first production for the Treasury Department should go an incalculable way toward easing the grief and dismay with which the public customarily views its income tax.

The Chicago Tribune (Ashton Stevens, dramatic critic) had this comment:

When a movie laughs you into making out an income-tax return—and borrowing money to pay it on the line, that isn't just pecuniary propaganda—that's magic that partakes of the miraculous. That, in a word, is Walt Disney's *The New Spirit*. Laugh As You Pay might have been a better title, but, anyway, Disney's Donald has certainly made a glorious reverse action out of the old game of duck your income tax. He has reversed the national bellyache into a national belly-laugh.

The New Yorker, on the first page of its Talk of the Town section, February 7, 1942, has this encomium:

A friend of ours who reviews movies for a living strode into the hotel lobby * * * grinning all over. He told us he'd just been to see the much-talked-of film in which Donald Duck pays his income tax. "Good?" we asked indulgently. "Definitely recommended" he said. * * * We agreed that a Nation whose Treasury Department could sponsor a Donald Duck production could never lose a war of nerves.

The New York Post, February 11, 1942:

A spectacle to make the worst grouch in the world laugh is Congress jumping up and down like Donald Duck on Donald Duck. These indignant Congressmen pride themselves on being realistic, hard-headed men, men who want no nonsense but speak the language of our leaders of industry. They pride themselves, also, on being experts on how to tell the people and sell the people. But before they finally burst a blood vessel we'd like to point out two things. First, that the \$80,000 Treasury-financed Walt Disney film has been widely recognized as a great job of bringing home to the people, including many who have never had to think about it before, that the income tax is not just an invention of the devil, but a necessary and bearable duty of citizenship. Second, that the hardest-headed and most realistic businessmen spend sums which make \$80,000 look like chicken feed on cartoons, comics, and funny men when they have something to sell the people. That's not boondoggling, Congressmen, that's advertising. That's business-like administration. You've been asking for it—remember?

Time Magazine, February 9, 1942:

It gets its propaganda across with the anesthetic blessing of laughter and great good humor. As cinema, the *New Spirit* is a most effective job. It has a brand new patriotic melody, *The Yankee Doodle Spirit* * * * which is a humdinger. Disney's facilities are now 75 percent given over to wartime production.

I read, from one of the most noted national advertising firms of America, its comment on this film. Mr. Alex F. Osborne, of the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, says:

The picture, with no sacrifice of humor or dramatic action or entertainment value, changed the minds of the audience about paying taxes. Within a few minutes, people who had long since made up their minds that they were being mistreated in being made to pay income taxes, were made to feel that it is a pleasure and a privilege to pay the Government every penny they could make or borrow. * * * This picture could be taken as a model against which every proposal for propaganda might well be tested.

Yes, Mr. President; Walt Disney, in his Donald Duck film, produced probably the cleverest and most ingenious piece of propaganda the American people have ever had. He volunteered his services, working day and night to meet his deadline, with no profit or compensation to himself. And he gave us a film, which from a straight money standpoint, is worth 10 times its cost. Yet the House of Representatives had to single out that particular item of disbursement by the Treasury Department, castigate and condemn it, and strike it from the pending appropriation bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes; I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I merely wish to say that a week ago last Saturday I had an opportunity to go to a movie, and I saw this Donald Duck production. When I saw it, I did not realize that it was a Treasury production, nor that it was being sponsored by the Treasury.

Whenever we go into a moving-picture show, we are usually disappointed unless they have two pictures. One sometimes is the main feature, and another is a subsidiary, a substitute, or a complement. Sometimes we are not satisfied unless there are two main features.

This particular theater happened to be in Chicago. It is one of the largest moving-picture auditoriums in the city. It was crowded with people, and this picture was thrown on the screen. I do not believe the audience at first realized the object of the picture, because it is very cleverly done, and it is a good picture. It has a good many laughs and a good deal of amusement in it to keep the audience in good humor, while at the same time impressing on the audience the importance of paying income taxes, and paying them promptly.

The picture concluded with the very serious and impressive lesson of the need of the Government for money, and the need of the Government for money at once. Many of the income-tax forms were thrown on the screen, and men and women were shown exactly how to make out their income-tax returns. It especially appealed to those within incomes

of less than \$3,000, showing in the various instances how much the tax would be—in one case twenty-eight dollars and some cents; in another thirty-three dollars and some cents. When the picture was finished, the great audience broke out in loud applause for the lesson which the picture had impressed upon them of the need of the payment of taxes and the prompt payment of taxes.

I did not know until I got back to Washington a few days later, and discussion had occurred elsewhere, that it was a film that had been sponsored by the Treasury Department. I am frank to say that while there is nothing in this bill about it, and I suppose nobody is going to attempt to restore it—I certainly am not, and I do not understand that the Senator from California proposes to do so—if the film cost \$80,000, as I have been informed that it did, the mere out-of-pocket cost, nothing for compensation for putting it on or for the theaters that show it, I believe it certainly is worth that much money to the American people.

Mr. DOWNEY. I thank the Senator for his comments.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President—

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. I understood the able Senator from California to make the statement that Mr. Disney received nothing for his production. The testimony of the Secretary of the Treasury before the Senate committee is that the picture cost the Federal Treasury \$80,000, \$40,000 of which went to Mr. Disney, and \$40,000 to the producer of the technicolor. That is the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. DOWNEY. Evidently there is some misunderstanding between the distinguished Senator from Nevada and myself. I meant to say that Mr. Disney received no profit on the picture, and nothing for his own services. He was paid \$40,000, which did not equal his studio's cost of producing this particular film. I did not mean to intimate that Mr. Disney had paid from his own pocket the wages of his workers in producing this picture. What I did mean to say, and what I am sure is a fact, because I have had it from many sources, is that Mr. Disney personally received nothing for the picture, no compensation, no salary. His company was paid \$40,000 to handle operating expenses. Then the Government is compelled to put up another \$40,000 to get, I believe, a thousand copies of the film from the original picture, which are now being shown over the United States; and the requests are coming in so fast from many thousands of picture houses in the United States that the Treasury is not able to have the films printed fast enough.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator appears not to have understood my statement. The statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, made before the Senate Appropriations Committee, is that the picture cost the Treasury \$80,000, \$40,000 of which went to Mr. Disney, and \$40,000 to the party that furnished the technicolor. So, however it may be twisted around, it makes no difference; it cost

the Treasury of the United States \$80,000. There is no use in getting away from that fact.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I have no wish to get away from that fact. The Treasury of the United States, for \$80,000—which did not include any profit or compensation to Mr. Disney personally, but merely covered the cost of the film and out-of-pocket money in its production—got for that \$80,000 publicity for our income-tax program that could not have been purchased through newspaper advertising columns or by speeches of Congressmen or otherwise for \$800,000. Yes; it did cost the Treasury of the United States \$80,000 to reach in a very persuasive way 85,000,000 of our citizens. But advertising experts and newspapers and the American people generally are, I think, almost a unit in declaring that it was one of the soundest investments the Government has yet made.

Mr. President, my only reason for occupying the time of the Senate on this particular matter is that this fight against the Treasury Department on the Donald Duck film and on Walt Disney's contribution to our defense effort was initiated largely by representatives of the State of California; and I rise here merely to assert that I know the people of our State believe Mr. Morgenthau and the Treasury Department are to be complimented, not reviled, for obtaining this Donald Duck film. Californians are grateful to Mr. Disney for having lent his great genius to the production of this film in the interests of our national defense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations on page 2, line 2, which will be stated again.

The CHIEF CLERK. Under the heading "Title I—General appropriations—Legislative," on page 2, after line 2, it is proposed to insert:

SENATE

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, fiscal year 1942, the necessary amounts from March 1 to June 30, 1942, to increase from \$2,460 per annum to \$3,000 per annum, the salary of the foreman of the Senate folding room so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Government Printing Office," on page 3, after line 10, to strike out:

Working capital: For an additional amount for working capital, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions and limitations specified under this heading in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than December 31, 1942.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Working capital and congressional printing and binding: For an additional amount for working capital and congressional printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions and limitations specified under this heading in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, and including an additional amount of \$100,000 for the printing, binding, and dis-

tribution of the Federal Register in accordance with the act approved July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301-317), \$3,720,000: *Provided*, That of this sum \$2,000,000 shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than December 31, 1942.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 3, to insert:

General expenses, Office of Superintendent of Documents: For an additional amount for general expenses, Office of Superintendent of Documents, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this heading in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, \$150,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management," on page 4, after line 17, to strike out:

Civilian defense: To enable the Director of Civilian Defense, under such regulations as the President may prescribe (which regulations may provide exemption from the requirements of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes), to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes", approved January 27, 1942 (Public Law 415), fiscal year 1942, \$100,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses, including printing and binding and personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any person in the Office of Civilian Defense unless such person is directly employed in the administration of such act of January 27, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein may be used for the employment of persons, the rent of facilities or the purchase of equipment and supplies to promote, produce, or carry on instruction or to direct instruction in physical fitness by dancers, fan dancing, street shows, theatrical performances, or other public entertainments.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Civilian defense: For emergency fire fighting, including pumping units, hose, equipment for training and outfitting auxiliary corps and air-raid wardens, expenses of procurement, inspection, accounting, and administration, \$57,217,271; protective clothing, steel helmets, arm bands, including administration, \$7,998,545; emergency medical supplies and equipment, \$4,890,290; and gas masks and creation of facilities for manufacture of gas masks, \$29,893,894, fiscal year 1942, in all, \$100,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses, including printing and binding and personal services in the District of Columbia, to enable the Director of Civilian Defense, under such regulations as the President may prescribe (which regulations may provide exemption from the requirements of sec. 3709 of the Revised Statutes), to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes", approved January 27, 1942 (Public Law 415): *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of \$4,500 per annum or more unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any person in the Office of Civilian Defense unless such person is directly employed in the administration of such act

of January 27, 1942: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein may be used for the employment of persons, the rent of facilities or the purchase of equipment and supplies to promote, produce, or carry on instruction, or to direct instruction, in physical fitness by dancers, fan dancing, street shows, theatrical performances, or other public entertainments: *Provided further*, That the Director of Civilian Defense from time to time, but not less frequently than once every 60 days, shall transmit to Congress a report as to expenditures made and obligations incurred under this appropriation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Independent Executive Agencies—Federal Security Agency—Public Health Service," on page 9, after line 2, to insert:

Disease and sanitation investigations: For an additional amount for disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, fiscal year 1942, including the same objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$77,481: *Provided*, That the appropriation "Disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, 1942," as supplemented by this appropriation shall be available for alterations to buildings and equipment of the Public Health Service laboratory at Hamilton, Mont.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 18, after the numerals "1942", to strike out "to enable" and to insert "and"; and in the same line, after the name "Surgeon General," to insert "is authorized".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "District of Columbia," on page 13, after line 13, to insert:

SEWERS

Assessment and permit work: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for assessment and permit work, sewers, \$250,000, to continue available until June 30, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Water service," on page 17, after line 2, to insert:

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for extension of the water department distribution system, laying of such service mains as may be necessary under the assessment system, \$250,000, to continue available until June 30, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Judgments," on page 17, line 13, after the words "set forth in," to insert "Senate Document No. 165 and," and in line 14, after the name "Congress," to strike out "\$15,538" and insert "\$21,288."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior," on page 18, after line 21, to insert:

BUREAU OF MINES

Oil and gas investigations: For an additional amount for oil and gas investigations, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$66,000; and the limitations under said heading of \$6,500 on the amount which may be expended for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and \$22,600 on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia,

are hereby increased to \$10,500 and \$24,800, respectively.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 6, to insert:

Investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply: For an additional amount for investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$225,000; and the limitations under said heading of \$22,000 on the amount which may be expended for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and \$32,500 (as increased by the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942) on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, are hereby increased to \$24,400 and \$35,000, respectively.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the heading "Treasury Department—Office of the Secretary", on page 24, line 18, after the numerals "1942", to strike out "172,000" and insert "\$267,000", and in line 25, before the word "Provided", to strike out "\$25,490" and insert "\$120,490."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Judgments and Authorized Claims—Property Damage Claims," on page 30, line 16, after the figures "\$51,493.37," to insert a colon and "Provided, That the amount allowed in the case of item 82 on page 80 of such House Document No. 574 is corrected to read '\$23.17'."

"(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case,' approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 174, Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

"Federal Works Agency, \$1,202.24;

"Department of Agriculture, \$199.08;

"Department of the Interior, \$422.72;

"Navy Department, \$1,513.35;

"Treasury Department, \$218.75;

"War Department, \$8,243.87;

"In all, \$11,800.01."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Judgments, United States Courts", on page 32, line 11, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 173 and"; in line 12, after the word "following", to strike out "department" and insert "departments"; after line 13, to strike out "Department of Justice, \$1,389.50, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgment or as provided by law."; after line 16, to insert "Department of Justice, \$1,389.50"; after line 17, to insert "Navy Department, \$2,000"; and after line 18, to insert "In all, \$3,389.50, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay cost and interest as and where specified in such judgments or as provided by law."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 22, after the name "Anna Lee", to

strike out "Herbert" and insert "Hebert"; in line 23, after the name "Nicholas", to strike out "Herbert" and insert "Hebert", and on page 34, line 2, after the figures "\$21,550", to insert a comma and "together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest thereon as provided by law: *Provided*, That the name of Daniel L. Weber appearing on page 11 of House Document Numbered 572 is corrected to read 'Dudley L. Weber.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, after line 24, to insert:

(h) For payment of the judgment rendered against the Government of the United States by the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey pursuant to the act entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Delaware Bay Shipbuilding Co., Inc.," approved August 25, 1937 (50 Stat. 1079), and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document No. 172, \$4,957.19, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 11, before the word "None," to strike out "(h)" and insert "(i)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 16, before the word "Payment," to strike out "(i)" and insert "(j)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Judgments, United States Court of Claims", on page 35, line 23, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Documents Nu. 168 and 169 and"; on page 36, line 3, after the words "Public Buildings Administration", to strike out "\$13,136.50" and insert "\$18,922.64"; in line 6, after the word "Commerce", to strike out "\$6,580.87" and insert "\$43,735.91"; in line 9, after the word "Navy", to strike out "\$155,644.77" and insert "\$224,962.51"; in line 10, after the word "Treasury", to strike out "\$5,297.78" and insert "\$7,255.91"; in line 11, after the word "War", to strike out "\$497,667.49" and insert "\$784,365.92"; and in line 13, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$714,206.80" and insert "\$1,115,122.28."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 15, to insert:

(b) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document No. 171, covering storage charges of canned meats in the total amount of \$17,684.66, to be paid from the account, "12F5829 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Emergency Relief Administration."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, line 22, before the word "None," to strike out "(b)" and insert "(c)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Audited claims," on page 51, after line 23, to insert:

(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balance of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore

treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 167, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$537.46.

Independent Offices: For motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$2.37.

For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$88.50.

For administrative expenses, United States Housing Authority, \$25.

For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau, \$4.44.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$7.40.

Department of Agriculture: For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$5,096.56.

For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, \$47.35.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$147.62.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, act June 28, 1937), \$38.11.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$7.92.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$2.80.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$41.29.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$583.

For farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, \$3.48.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$8.63.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$3.60.

For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$5.92.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, \$1,800.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$133.33.

Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$634.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$10.

For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$2,087.46.

Department of the Interior: For working fund, Interior, Office of Secretary (salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration), 38 cents.

Department of Justice: For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, \$11.25.

Navy Department: For aviation, Navy, \$2,839.43.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$102.57.

For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (Navy), \$9.56.

For outfits, Coast Guard, \$95,494.14.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$5,550.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$52.60.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$4.88.

War Department: For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$9.83.

For pay of the Army, \$36.40.

For National Guard, \$12.40.

For pay of National Guard for armory drills, \$23.36.

For Army transportation, \$6.91.

For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$81.66.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$146.81.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act March 31, 1933), \$628.20.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the Postal Revenue): For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$19.90.

For indemnities, domestic mail, \$1.

For Rural Delivery Service, \$11.17.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$116,358.69, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 2, after the word "in" to insert "Senate Document Numbered 166 and", and in line 4, after the name "Congress", to strike out "\$165,438.36" and insert "\$172,384.33."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the amendment beginning on page 4, line 17, was agreed to, be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote is reconsidered.

Mr. McKELLAR. I offer an amendment a part of which was suggested by the Office of Civilian Defense. I ask that the clerk read the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, line 26, after the word "appropriation", it is proposed to strike out the period and insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided further, That no funds herein appropriated shall be used for the payment of any person employed by a contractor to solicit or secure a contract upon any agreement for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there was placed in my hands an amendment which I desire to offer, which is supported by the Bureau of the Budget, calling for \$12,035 for the Office of Education.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 10, after line 5, it is proposed to insert the following:

Salaries and expenses, Forum Advisory Service, Office of Education:

For expenses necessary for the promotion of adult civic education, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, the purchase and exchange of supplies, equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals (20 U. S. C. 1), \$12,035.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6548) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, and Mr. LODGE conferees on the part of the Senate.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES FOR ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, AND COAST GUARD

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6446, providing for continuing pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard during periods of absence from posts of duty.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I favor making the bill the unfinished business, but I hope that the able Senator in charge of the bill will allow it to go over until tomorrow.

Mr. WALSH. Is it agreeable to the Senator from Kentucky that the bill go over until tomorrow, and remain the unfinished business?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; I think that would be the best procedure, under the circumstances.

Mr. WALSH. That is agreeable to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6446) to provide for continuing payment of pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, including the retired and Reserve components thereof, and civilian employees of the War and Navy Departments, during periods of absence from post of duty, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert the following:

That for the purpose of this act—

(a) the term "person" means (1) commissioned officer, warrant officer, enlisted person (including persons selected under the Selective Training and Service Act, as amended), of the War and Navy Departments, member of the Army or Navy Nurse Corps (female), wherever serving; (2) commissioned officer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Public Health Service; and (3) civilian officers and employees of executive departments, independent establishments, and agencies (including corporations) of the Federal Government, during such time as they may be assigned for duty outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska;

(b) the terms "active service" means active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, including active Federal service performed by

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6548

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 17, 1942

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1942, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 (1) SENATE

4 *To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from*
5 *the appropriation for Salaries of officers and employees of*
6 *the Senate, fiscal year 1942, the necessary amounts from*
7 *March 1 to June 30, 1942, to increase from \$2,460 per*
8 *annum to \$3,000 per annum, the salary of the foreman of the*
9 *Senate folding room so long as the position is held by the*
10 *present incumbent.*

11 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 Special and select committees: For expenses of special
13 and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year
14 1942, \$110,000.

15 Reporting committee hearings: For stenographic re-
16 ports of hearings of committees other than special and select
17 committees, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000.

18 OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

19 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
20 maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as author-
21 ized by law, fiscal year 1942, \$1,500, to be disbursed by
22 the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

23 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

24 Security of collections: For an additional amount to
25 enable the Librarian to effect precautionary measures for the

1 security of the collections of the Library of Congress, and for
 2 every expense incidental thereto, including personal services,
 3 including special and temporary services at rates to be fixed
 4 by the Librarian, services other than personal, rentals of
 5 space within or without the District of Columbia, equipment,
 6 supplies, travel and subsistence, purchase, hire, maintenance,
 7 repair, and operation of motor-vehicles within and without
 8 the District of Columbia, fiscal years 1942 and 1943,
 9 \$100,000.

10 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

11 ~~(2) Working capital: For an additional amount for working~~
 12 ~~capital, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject~~
 13 ~~to the conditions and limitations specified under this head-~~
 14 ~~ing in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942,~~
 15 ~~\$2,000,000: Provided, That this sum shall be returned to~~
 16 ~~the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than~~
 17 ~~December 31, 1942.~~

18 *Working capital and congressional printing and binding:*
 19 *For an additional amount for working capital and congres-*
 20 *sional printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, including the*
 21 *objects and subject to the conditions and limitations specified*
 22 *under this heading in the Legislative Branch Appropriation*
 23 *Act, 1942, and including an additional amount of \$100,000*
 24 *for the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal*
 25 *Register in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935*

1 (44 U. S. C. 301-317), \$3,720,000: *Provided, That of this*
 2 *sum \$2,000,000 shall be returned to the Treasury as an unex-*
 3 *pendent balance not later than December 31, 1942.*

4 ~~(3)~~ *General expenses, Office of Superintendent of Docu-*
 5 *ments: For an additional amount for general expenses, Office*
 6 *of Superintendent of Documents, fiscal year 1942, including*
 7 *the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this*
 8 *heading in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942,*
 9 *\$150,000.*

10 THE JUDICIARY

11 Salaries and expenses of clerks, United States courts:
 12 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of clerks,
 13 United States courts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 14 specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation
 15 Act, 1942, \$25,000.

16 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

17 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

18 ~~(4)~~ *Civilian Defense: To enable the Director of Civilian*
 19 *Defense, under such regulations as the President may pre-*
 20 *scribe (which regulations may provide exemption from the*
 21 *requirements of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes), to*
 22 *carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to pro-*
 23 *vide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks*
 24 *in the United States, and for other purposes", approved*
 25 *January 27, 1942 (Public Law 415), fiscal year 1942,*

1 \$100,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, of
2 which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available for all
3 administrative expenses, including printing and binding and
4 personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
5 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any
6 person in the Office of Civilian Defense unless such person
7 is directly employed in the administration of such Act of
8 January 27, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the funds
9 appropriated herein may be used for the employment of
10 persons, the rent of facilities or the purchase of equipment
11 and supplies to promote, produce or carry on instruction
12 or to direct instruction in physical fitness by dancers, fan
13 dancing, street shows, theatrical performances or other public
14 entertainments.

15 *Civilian Defense: For emergency fire fighting, including*
16 *pumping units, hose, equipment for training and outfitting*
17 *auxiliary corps and air-raid wardens, expenses of procure-*
18 *ment, inspection, accounting, and administration, \$57,217,-*
19 *271: protective clothing, steel helmets, arm bands, including*
20 *administration, \$7,998,545; emergency medical supplies and*
21 *equipment, \$4,890,290; and gas masks and creation of facili-*
22 *ties for manufacture of gas masks, \$29,893,894, fiscal year*
23 *1942, in all, \$100,000,000, to remain available until June*
24 *30, 1943, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available*
25 *for all administrative expenses, including printing and binding*

1 and personal services in the District of Columbia, to enable
2 the Director of Civilian Defense, under such regulations as the
3 President may prescribe (which regulations may provide ex-
4 emption from the requirements of section 3709 of the Revised
5 Statutes), to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An
6 Act to provide protection of persons and property from bomb-
7 ing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes",
8 approved January 27, 1942 (Public Law 415): Provided,
9 That no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay
10 the salary of any person at the rate of \$4,500 per annum or
11 more unless such person is appointed by the President, by and
12 with the advice and consent of the Senate: Provided further,
13 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any
14 person in the Office of Civilian Defense unless such person is
15 directly employed in the administration of such Act of Janu-
16 ary 27, 1942: Provided further, That no part of the funds
17 appropriated herein may be used for the employment of per-
18 sons, the rent of facilities or the purchase of equipment and
19 supplies to promote, produce, or carry on instruction, or to
20 direct instruction in physical fitness by dancers, fan dancing,
21 street shows, theatrical performances, or other public enter-
22 tainments: Provided further, That the Director of Civilian
23 Defense from time to time, but not less frequently than once
24 every sixty days, shall transmit to Congress a report as to
25 expenditures made and obligations incurred under this appro-
26 priation: Provided further, That no funds herein appropri-

1 *ated shall be used for the payment of any person employed*
 2 *by a contractor to solicit or secure a contract upon any agree-*
 3 *ment for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent*
 4 *fee.*

5 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

6 EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

7 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 8 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 9 specified under this head in the "Employees' Compensation
 10 Commission Appropriation Act, 1942", \$72,500.

11 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 12 printing and binding for the Employees' Compensation Com-
 13 mission, fiscal year 1942, \$5,000.

14 Employees' compensation fund: For an additional
 15 amount for the payment of compensation provided by the
 16 Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees
 17 of the United States suffering injuries while in the perform-
 18 ance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved
 19 September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 785), fiscal year 1942,
 20 including the objects under this head in the Employees'
 21 Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1942,
 22 \$400,000.

23 Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense) :
 24 For all necessary expenses of the Employees' Compensation
 25 Commission in administering the Act of August 16, 1941,

1 making applicable the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers'
 2 Compensation Act (33 U. S. C. 901) to military, air, and
 3 naval bases outside continental United States, including per-
 4 sonal services in the District of Columbia; lawbooks, books
 5 of reference, and periodicals; printing and binding; fees and
 6 mileage of witnesses; stenographic reporting services, by
 7 contract or otherwise; purchase, maintenance, operation, and
 8 repair of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying
 9 vehicles for use in the field; transfer of household goods and
 10 effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat.
 11 1105) ; fiscal year 1942, \$175,000: *Provided*, That section
 12 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or
 13 service outside continental United States when the unit
 14 aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

15 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

16 National defense activities: For an additional amount
 17 for national defense activities, fiscal year 1942, including
 18 the objects for which and subject to the conditions under
 19 which the appropriation under this heading in the Inde-
 20 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is available,
 21 \$587,195.

22 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

23 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

24 Expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases: For an addi-
 25 tional amount for the maintenance and expenses of the

1 Division of Venereal Diseases, fiscal year 1942, including
 2 the same objects specified under this head in the Federal
 3 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500,000:
 4 *Provided, That \$9,000 shall be transferred from this appro-*
 5 *priation to the appropriation "Traveling expenses, Federal*
 6 *Security Agency", and \$8,500 shall be transferred from this*
 7 *appropriation to the appropriation "Printing and binding,*
 8 *Federal Security Agency".*

9 ~~(5)~~ *Disease and sanitation investigations: For an additional*
 10 *amount for disease and sanitation investigations, Public*
 11 *Health Service, fiscal year 1942, including the same objects*
 12 *specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency*
 13 *Appropriation Act, 1942, \$77,481: Provided, That the*
 14 *appropriation "Disease and sanitation investigations, Pub-*
 15 *lic Health Service, 1942", as supplemented by this appro-*
 16 *priation shall be available for alterations to buildings and*
 17 *equipment of the Public Health Service laboratory at Ham-*
 18 *ilton, Montana.*

19 Emergency health and sanitation activities, Public Health
 20 Service (national defense): For an additional amount for
 21 emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense),
 22 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head
 23 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942,
 24 ~~(6)to enable~~ *and the Surgeon General (7)is authorized to en-*

1 gage in such activities in the areas specified in said Act
 2 independently of the State and local authorities, \$1,295,000.
 3 Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national
 4 defense) : For an additional amount for training for nurses
 5 (national defense), fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 6 specified under this heading in the Federal Security Agency
 7 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$600,000: *Provided*, That the
 8 amount of any allotment from this or the appropriation to
 9 which this is supplemental remaining unpaid at the end of
 10 the fiscal year 1942 shall be available for allotment for the
 11 fiscal year 1943.

12 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

13 ~~(8)~~ *Salaries and expenses, Forum Advisory Service, Office*
 14 *of Education: For expenses necessary for the promotion of*
 15 *adult civic education, including personal services in the Dis-*
 16 *trict of Columbia and elsewhere, the purchase and exchange*
 17 *of supplies, equipment, lawbooks, books of reference and*
 18 *periodicals (20 U. S. C. 1), \$12,035.*

19 Education and training, defense workers (national de-
 20 fense) : For an additional amount for payments to States,
 21 and so forth (national defense), for the acquisition by pur-
 22 chase, rental, gift, or otherwise of new or used equipment
 23 when needed by agencies in providing courses pursuant to
 24 plans approved in the method prescribed in paragraph 2
 25 under this heading in the Labor-Federal Security Appro-

1 priation Act, 1942, \$10,000,000, to be available until June
2 30, 1943.

3 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

4 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

5 Inter-American Highway: For surveys in connection
6 with and the construction of the Inter-American Highway,
7 in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved Decem-
8 ber 26, 1941 (Public Law 375), and necessary expenses
9 incident thereto, including the purchase of motor-propelled
10 passenger-carrying vehicles necessary for use by the Public
11 Roads Administration in carrying out the provisions of said
12 Act in the Central American republics named therein,
13 \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
14 That expenditures hereunder may be made without regard
15 to section 3709, Revised Statutes.

16 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

17 Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjustment
18 Board: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
19 National Railroad Adjustment Board, National Mediation
20 Board", fiscal year 1942, \$22,500, and, in addition thereto,
21 not to exceed the sum of \$2,500 may be transferred from the
22 appropriation "Printing and binding, National Railroad Ad-
23 justment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942": *Pro-*
24 *vided*, That the amount available only for services of referees
25 is hereby increased to \$65,000.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

During the period of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, so much of section 6 of the Act approved May 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 683), as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 989), as requires the head of each independent establishment and executive department (other than the Post Office Department) to submit to the Postmaster General quarterly reports relating to mail matter which has been transmitted free of postage, is hereby suspended, insofar as the Selective Service System is concerned.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL EXPENSES

Recorder of deeds, rent, District of Columbia: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for rent of offices of the recorder of deeds, to be expended without reference to the provisions of section 6 of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$6,250.

Office of Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, and maintenance and repairs to markets, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, \$250; and the limitation upon the purchase of

1 one motor vehicle equipped for making investigations of sales
2 of gasoline and oil by short measure is increased to \$1,000.

3 Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board—Salaries
4 and expenses: For all necessary expenses, including personal
5 services and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$5,320.

6 District of Columbia employees' compensation fund: For
7 an additional amount for the fiscal year 1942 for carrying out
8 the provisions of section 11 of the District of Columbia
9 Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919, extending to
10 the employees of the government of the District of Columbia
11 the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1916, providing
12 compensation for employees of the United States suffering
13 injuries while in the performance of their duties, \$8,000.

14 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
15 printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, including the condi-
16 tion specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the
17 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,500.

18 Central Garage: The limitation of \$1,700 contained in
19 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, upon the
20 purchase of two field wagons for the surveyor's office is
21 increased to \$1,900, and the limitation of \$650 contained in
22 said Act upon the acquisition, by purchase or exchange,
23 including the value of a vehicle exchanged, of any passenger-
24 carrying automobile, except busses, station wagons, patrol

1 wagons, and ambulances, and except as otherwise specifically
2 authorized in that Act, is increased to \$750.

3 (9)SEWERS

4 *Assessment and permit work: For an additional amount,*
5 *fiscal year 1942, for assessment and permit work, sewers,*
6 *\$250,000, to continue available until June 30, 1943.*

7 METROPOLITAN POLICE

8 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942,
9 for the pay and allowances of officers and members of the
10 Metropolitan Police force, in accordance with the Act of
11 May 27, 1924, as amended by the Act of July 1, 1930
12 (46 Stat. 839-841), subject to the conditions specified in
13 the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
14 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$53,890.

15 Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an additional
16 amount, fiscal year 1942, for miscellaneous and contingent
17 expenses, including the objects and conditions specified in the
18 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
19 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,680.

20 Uniforms: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942,
21 for furnishing uniforms and other official equipment, including
22 the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in
23 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,125.

24 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

25 Repairs and improvements, buildings and grounds: The
26 limitation of \$6,000 for a new roof over the auditorium at

1 the Francis Junior High School contained in the appropria-
2 tion for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropria-
3 tion Act, 1942, is increased to \$8,500.

4 School buildings and playground sites: For an additional
5 amount for the purchase of school building and playground
6 sites, as specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the
7 First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, \$10,000, to re-
8 main available until expended.

9 FIRE DEPARTMENT

10 Miscellaneous: For an additional amount for fuel, fiscal
11 year 1942, \$7,700.

12 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

13 Tuberculosis sanatoria, expenses: The limitation of \$800
14 for purchase and exchange of one motortruck, specified in the
15 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
16 Appropriation Act, 1942, is increased to \$900.

17 PUBLIC WELFARE

18 Division of Child Welfare: For an additional amount,
19 fiscal year 1942, for maintenance of the receiving home for
20 children, including the objects and conditions specified in the
21 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
22 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,750.

23 Home For Aged and Infirm: For an additional amount
24 for personal services, fiscal year 1942, \$13,000.

25 For an additional amount for repairs and improvements
26 to buildings and grounds, fiscal year 1942, \$48,000.

1 For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1942 for
2 provisions and so forth, including the objects specified in the
3 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
4 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$45,000.

5 MILITIA

6 Militia armory: For completing construction of an
7 armory for the Militia of the District of Columbia, \$110,000.

8 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

9 PARK POLICE

10 Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for
11 pay and allowances of the United States Park Police force,
12 in accordance with the Act approved May 27, 1924, as
13 amended, \$4,085.

14 Uniforms and equipment: For an additional amount for
15 uniforming and equipping the United States Park Police
16 force, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified in the
17 appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
18 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,855.

19 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

20 Police traffic control: For an additional amount, fiscal
21 year 1942, for police traffic control, payable from the special
22 fund created by the Act of April 23, 1924, as amended by
23 the Act of August 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 676), \$9,500, which
24 amount shall be transferred to the appropriation for pay and
25 allowances of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police

1 force contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation
2 Act, 1942.

3 WATER SERVICE

4 Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for
5 the operation, maintenance, repair, and protection of Wash-
6 ington Aqueducts and their accessories, fiscal year 1942, in-
7 cluding the objects specified in the appropriation for this
8 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942,
9 and the purchase of uniforms for guards, radio equipment,
10 and one additional passenger-carrying motor vehicle at a
11 cost of not to exceed \$750, \$34,360.

12 Water Department: For the purchase of a site for the
13 erection of an elevated water tank in the vicinity of Alabama
14 and Massachusetts Avenues Southeast, fiscal year 1942,
15 \$5,000.

16 (10) *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for exten-*
17 *sion of the water department distribution system, laying of*
18 *such service mains as may be necessary under the assessment*
19 *system, \$250,000, to continue available until June 30, 1943.*

20 The foregoing sums under the water service shall be paid
21 wholly out of the revenues of the Water Department of the
22 District of Columbia.

23 JUDGMENTS

24 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
25 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in

1 (11) *Senate Document Numbered 165 and House Document*
 2 *Numbered 559 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, (12)* ~~\$15,538~~
 3 ~~\$21,288~~, together with such further sum as may be necessary
 4 to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum
 5 on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the
 6 same became due until the date of payment.

7

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

8 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
 9 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
 10 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
 11 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District
 12 of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years
 13 for which such sums are provided.

14

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

15

FOREST SERVICE

16

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
 18 ing and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1942, \$2,050,000.

19

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

20

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

21 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and Recon-
 22 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon: For
 23 an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of title I
 24 of the Act of August 28, 1937, entitled "An Act relating
 25 to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and Recon-

veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands situated in the State of Oregon", fiscal year 1942, including the objects and conditions specified under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,000.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mineral leasing: For an additional amount for mineral leasing, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$668.53.

(13) BUREAU OF MINES

(14) *Oil and gas investigations: For an additional amount for oil and gas investigations, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$66,000; and the limitations under said heading of \$6,500 on the amount which may be expended for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and \$22,600 on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, are hereby increased to \$10,500 and \$24,800, respectively.*

(15) *Investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply: For an additional amount for investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$225,000; and the limitations under said heading of \$22,000 on the amount which*

1 *may be expended for the purchase of motor-propelled pas-*
 2 *senger-carrying vehicles, and \$32,500 (as increased by the*
 3 *First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,*
 4 *1942) on the amount which may be expended for personal*
 5 *services in the District of Columbia, are hereby increased*
 6 *to \$24,400 and \$35,000, respectively.*

7 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

8 Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii: For restoration to
 9 the emergency fund for the President appropriated by the
 10 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, of the amount
 11 allocated therefrom to the Secretary of the Interior by letter
 12 of January 12, 1942 (numbered 42-56), for the protection,
 13 care, and relief of the civilian population in the Territory of
 14 Hawaii, \$15,000,000.

15 Reconstruction and improvement of Richardson High-
 16 way, Alaska: For reconstruction and improvement of
 17 Richardson Highway, Alaska, including construction of nec-
 18 essary bridges, and all expenses incident to the foregoing,
 19 fiscal year 1942, \$2,200,000, to remain available until
 20 expended.

21 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

22 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

23 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
 24 crimes (emergency) : For an additional amount for salaries
 25 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,

1 during the national emergency, in the detection and prosecu-
2 tion of crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942,
3 including the objects and for the purposes specified under
4 this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
5 1942, \$2,150,000.

6 Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for
7 damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately
8 owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau
9 of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employment,
10 considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney General,
11 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
12 for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out
13 of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", ap-
14 proved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300b) , as fully set forth
15 in House Document Numbered 579, Seventy-seventh Con-
16 gress, \$151.20.

17 NAVY DEPARTMENT

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
20 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
21 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act en-
22 titled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary
23 of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property
24 arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved Decem-

ber 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 578, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$771.41.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

DEPARTMENTAL

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For an additional amount for salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$8,265.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Printing and binding, Post Office Department: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$200,000.

FIELD SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Post-office inspectors, salaries: For an additional amount for salaries of inspectors, fiscal year 1942, \$65,000: *Provided*, That the number of inspectors that may be employed for the remainder of the fiscal year 1942 is hereby increased from six hundred and thirty-five to seven hundred and thirty-five.

Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for traveling and miscellaneous expenses of post-office inspectors, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$49,000.

1 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
3 for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1941, including
4 the objects and conditions specified under this head in the
5 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$300,000.

6 Detroit River postal service: For an additional amount
7 for the Detroit River postal service, fiscal year 1941, \$500.

8 Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees
9 to special-delivery messengers, fiscal year 1941, \$125,000.

10 Unusual conditions at post offices: For an additional
11 amount for unusual conditions at post offices, fiscal year 1942,
12 \$300,000.

13 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
14 For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, first- and
15 second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, \$300,000.

16 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

17 Star Route Service, Alaska: For an additional amount
18 for inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, fiscal year
19 1942, \$30,000.

20 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Vehicle service: For an additional amount for vehicle
22 service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and conditions
23 specified under this head in the Post Office Department Ap-
24 propriation Act, 1942, \$1,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

Contingent expenses, Department of State: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$150,000, of which there may be expended not to exceed \$35,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange, and repair thereof, and \$4,000 for the purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, and, when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For an additional amount to enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this heading in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942, \$5,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Consolidated emergency fund: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia, in connection with the performance by the bureaus and offices of the Treasury Department hereinafter named of additional or increased functions and activities arising out of the war emergency, fiscal year 1942, ~~(16)\$172,000~~ \$267,000 from which sum, transfers, not to exceed the amounts specified, may be made to said bureaus and offices as follows: Office of the Secretary, \$41,396; Office of the Chief Clerk, for contingent expenses, \$37,500, for personal services, \$15,000; Superintendent of Treasury Buildings, \$36,680; Division of Personnel, \$15,934; and Bureau of Internal Revenue, ~~(17)\$25,490~~ \$120,490: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for producing moving pictures.

CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

Salaries and expenses, guard force: The limitation on the amount which may be obligated for purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms contained in the appropriation under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act 1942, is hereby increased from \$9,875 to \$13,575.

1

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

2

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$150,000.

6

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, fiscal year 1942, \$40,000.

9

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

10

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased from \$9,800,000 to \$26,000,000: *Provided*, That such appropriation shall be available during the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 for payment of all necessary expenses connected with public-debt issues or with any refunding operations, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

20

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

21

Check forgery insurance fund (revolving fund): To carry out the purposes of an Act to authorize the Treasurer of the United States to make settlements with payees of lost or stolen checks, which have been paid on forged endorsements, in advance of reclamation, and for other purposes,

25

1 approved November 21, 1941 (Public Law 310), \$50,000,
2 which amount shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the
3 United States in the special deposit account authorized to be
4 established by said Act, entitled the "Check forgery insur-
5 ance fund" (revolving fund), and shall be available for
6 expenditure for the purposes of the Act by the Treasurer of
7 the United States at the direction of the Secretary of the
8 Treasury.

9

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

10 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for col-
11 lecting the revenue from customs, including the objects speci-
12 fied under this head in the Treasury Department Appropria-
13 tion Act, 1942, \$471,000, and the limitation under said
14 head on the amount which may be expended for the pur-
15 chase of passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby increased from
16 \$87,500 to \$140,055.

17

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

18 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an
19 additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other
20 crimes, for the fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
21 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation
22 Act, 1942, \$229,000.

23

24 Salaries, White House Police: For an additional amount
25 for "Salaries, White House Police", fiscal year 1942, for
fifty-five privates, two sergeants, two lieutenants, and one

1 inspector, in addition to the number specified in the Act of
2 April 22, 1940, \$50,000.

3 Uniforms and equipment, White House Police: For an
4 additional amount for uniforming and equipping the White
5 House Police, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
6 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation
7 Act, fiscal year 1942, \$10,770.

8 BUREAU OF THE MINT

9 Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional
10 amount for transportation of bullion and coin, between mints,
11 assay offices, and bullion depositories, including compensa-
12 tion of temporary employees, fiscal year 1942, \$500,000,
13 to remain available until June 30, 1943.

14 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an
15 additional amount for salaries and expenses, mints and assay
16 offices, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
17 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
18 1942, \$1,395,900.

19 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

20 The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement
21 Division", contained in the Treasury Department Appropria-
22 tion Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of
23 per diem employees engaged in work in connection with
24 operations of the fuel yards at rates of pay approved by the
25 Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding current rates for

1 similar services in the District of Columbia; and the second
 2 paragraph under the caption "Procurement Division" in
 3 such Act is hereby amended by adding after the words "Dis-
 4 trict of Columbia" the words "and areas adjacent thereto".

5 COAST GUARD

6 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
 7 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the
 8 Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
 9 provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims
 10 for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the
 11 Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not ex-
 12 ceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936,
 13 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 587, Seventy-
 14 seventh Congress, \$1,243.57.

15 WAR DEPARTMENT

16 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

18 Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To
 19 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 20 Secretary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled
 21 "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army
 22 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other pur-
 23 poses", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in House
 24 Document Numbered 580, Seventy-seventh Congress,
 25 \$4,955.71.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Claim for damages, river and harbor work: To pay claims for damages under river and harbor work adjusted and determined by the War Department under the provision of section 9 of the River and Harbor Act, approved June 5, 1920 (33 U. S. C. 564), as set forth in House Document Numbered 586, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$100.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED,

CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 574, Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management, \$42.50;

Federal Security Agency, \$77.63;

Federal Works Agency, \$1,735.19;

1 Veterans' Administration, \$279.25;
 2 Department of Agriculture, \$4,670.19;
 3 Department of Commerce, \$314.74;
 4 Department of the Interior, \$1,212.37;
 5 Department of Justice, \$38.63;
 6 Navy Department, \$3,684.92;
 7 Treasury Department, \$1,309.20;
 8 War Department, \$34,662.47;
 9 Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,
 10 \$3,466.28;

11 In all, \$51,493.37 (18): *Provided, That the amount*
 12 *allowed in the case of item 82 on page 80 of such House*
 13 *Document Numbered 574, is corrected to read "\$23.17".*

14 (19)(b) *For the payment of claims for damages to or losses*
 15 *of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the*
 16 *following respective departments and independent offices, un-*
 17 *der the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a*
 18 *method for the settlement of claims arising against the Gov-*
 19 *ernment of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000*
 20 *in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C.*
 21 *215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 174,*
 22 *Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:*

23 Federal Works Agency, \$1,202.24;
 24 Department of Agriculture, \$199.08;
 25 Department of the Interior, \$422.72;

1 *Navy Department, \$1,513.35;*
 2 *Treasury Department, \$218.75;*
 3 *War Department, \$8,243.87;*
 4 *In all, \$11,800.01.*

5 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

6 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments.
 7 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
 8 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to
 9 provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of
 10 the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act
 11 of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been
 12 certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document
 13 Numbered 572, under the following departments and
 14 establishments:

15 Department of Agriculture, \$731.88;
 16 Post Office Department, \$468.81;
 17 Treasury Department, \$8,250.41;
 18 War Department, \$11,759.41;

19 In all, \$21,210.51, together with such additional sum
 20 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
 21 such judgments or as provided by law.

22 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
 23 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
 24 by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act
 25 entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in

1 admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services ren-
 2 dered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and
 3 for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C.
 4 781-789), and which have been certified to the Seventy-
 5 seventh Congress in ~~(20)~~*Senate Document Numbered 173*
 6 *and House Document Numbered 572* under the following
 7 ~~(21)~~*department departments:*

8 ~~(22)~~*Department of Justice, \$1,389.50; together with such*
 9 *additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and*
 10 *where specified in such judgment or as provided by law.*

11 *Department of Justice, \$1,389.50;*

12 *Navy Department, \$2,000;*

13 *In all, \$3,389.50, together with such additional sum as*
 14 *may be necessary to pay cost and interest as and where speci-*
 15 *fied in such judgments or as provided by law.*

16 (c) For payment of the judgment, including costs,
 17 rendered against the collector of customs for the customs
 18 district of Washington, by the United States District Court
 19 for the Western District of Washington, Northern Division,
 20 and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Con-
 21 gress in House Document Numbered 585, under the
 22 Department of Commerce, \$587.20, together with such
 23 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest and costs
 24 as specified by such judgment.

25 (d) For payment of the judgment rendered against the

1 Government of the United States by the United States Dis-
 2 trict Court, Middle District of Georgia, Athens Division,
 3 pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction
 4 upon the United States District Court for the Middle Dis-
 5 trict of Georgia to hear, determine, and render judgment
 6 upon the claim of Geraldine Ash", approved July 1, 1940
 7 (54 Stat. 1306), and which has been certified to the
 8 Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered
 9 572, \$5,000.

10 (e) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
 11 Government of the United States by the United States
 12 District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New
 13 Orleans Division, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act con-
 14 ferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for
 15 the Eastern District of Louisiana, to hear, determine, and
 16 render judgment upon the claims of Anna Lee (23)~~Herbert~~
 17 *Hebert*, Mrs. Nicholas (24)~~Herbert~~ *Hebert*, Mr. and Mrs.
 18 Dossie E. Worrell, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. McClure, and W. F.
 19 Cobb", approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1398), and which
 20 has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House
 21 Document Numbered 572, \$21,550 (25), *together with such*
 22 *additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest thereon as*
 23 *provided by law (26): Provided, That the name of Daniel L.*
 24 *Weber appearing on page 11 of House Document Numbered*
 25 *572 is corrected to read "Dudley L. Weber".*

1 (f) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
2 Government of the United States by the United States
3 District Court, Western District of Kentucky, Louisville
4 Division, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief
5 of Charles T. Wise", approved March 29, 1939 (53 Stat.
6 1442), and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh
7 Congress in House Document Numbered 572, \$5,000.

8 (g) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
9 Government of the United States by the United States Dis-
10 trict Court, District of Rhode Island, pursuant to the Act
11 entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United
12 States District Court for the District of Rhode Island to hear,
13 determine, and render judgment upon the claim of George
14 Lancellotta", approved April 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 1252),
15 and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress
16 in House Document Numbered 572, \$500, together with
17 such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest
18 thereon as provided by law.

19 ~~(27)~~(h) *For payment of the judgment rendered against the*
20 *Government of the United States by the United States Dis-*
21 *trict Court for the District of New Jersey pursuant to the*
22 *Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United*
23 *States District Court for the District of New Jersey to hear,*
24 *determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Dela-*
25 *ware Bay Shipbuilding Company, Incorporated", approved*

1 *August 25, 1937 (50 Stat. 1079), and which has been cer-*
 2 *tified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document*
 3 *Numbered 172, \$4,957.19, together with such additional sum*
 4 *as may be necessary to pay costs.*

5 ~~(28)(h)~~ (i) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
 6 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
 7 except such as have become final and conclusive against
 8 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
 9 otherwise.

10 ~~(29)(i)~~ (j) Payment of interest wherever provided for
 11 judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case con-
 12 tinue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of
 13 this Act.

14 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

15 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
 16 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
 17 Congress in ~~(30)~~ *Senate Documents Numbered 168 and 169*
 18 *and House Document Numbered 582, under the following*
 19 *establishments and departments, namely:*

20 Independent offices:

21 Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Admin-
 22 istration, ~~(31)\$13,136.50~~ \$18,922.64;

23 Veterans' Administration, \$25,142.42;

24 Executive departments:

25 Commerce, ~~(32)\$6,580.87~~ \$43,735.91;

1 Interior, civil, \$7,409.64;

2 Justice, \$1,500;

3 Navy, ~~(33)\$155,644.77~~ \$224,962.51;

4 Treasury, ~~(34)\$5,297.78~~ \$7,255.91;

5 War, ~~(35)\$497,667.49~~ \$784,365.92;

6 Post Office, \$1,827.33;

7 In all, ~~(36)\$744,206.80~~ \$1,115,122.28, together with

8 such additional sums as may be necessary to pay interest as

9 and where specified in such judgments.

10 ~~(37)(b)~~ *For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court*
 11 *of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh Congress in*
 12 *Senate Document Numbered 171, covering storage charges of*
 13 *canned meats in the total amount \$17,684.66, to be paid from*
 14 *the account, "12F5829 Federal Surplus Commodities Cor-*
 15 *poration, Federal Emergency Relief Administration".*

16 ~~(38)(b)~~ *(c)* None of the judgments contained under this cap-
 17 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
 18 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
 19 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

20

AUDITED CLAIMS

21 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
 22 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under ap-
 23 propriations the balances of which have been carried to the
 24 surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of
 25 June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations

1 heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the
2 fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
3 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the
4 Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
5 House Document Numbered 573, Seventy-seventh Congress,
6 there is appropriated as follows:

7 **Legislative:** For general expenses, Office of Superintend-
8 ent of Documents, \$2,330.51.

9 For public printing and binding, Government Printing
10 Office, \$712.53.

11 **Independent Offices:** For salaries and expenses, Civil
12 Service Commission, \$145.30.

13 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$56.27.

14 For Federal Civil Works Administration, \$43.10.

15 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
16 Board, \$1.38.

17 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$150.

18 For contingent expenses, General Accounting Office,
19 \$5,383.25.

20 For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918,
21 \$164,960.54.

22 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
23 tration, \$613.04.

24 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
25 tration, \$370.28.

1 For administrative expenses, United States Employment
2 Service, \$27.43.

3 For Columbia Institution for the Deaf, \$10.

4 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
5 Service, \$47.35.

6 For Interstate Quarantine Service, \$1.20.

7 For increase of compensation, Federal Security Agency,
8 \$20.

9 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, \$137.52.

10 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
11 Public Health Service, \$23.39.

12 For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, 95 cents.

13 For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
14 tion \$5.

15 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$48.25.

16 For working fund, National Emergency Council, admin-
17 istrative expenses (Federal Emergency Administration of
18 Public Works), \$71.91.

19 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
20 Authority, \$481.29.

21 For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Ad-
22 ministration of Public Works, \$98.37.

23 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
24 Branch, Procurement Division, \$52.05.

1 For increase of compensation, Office of Superintendent,
2 State, War, and Navy Department buildings, \$3.60.

3 For National Industrial Recovery, United States Hous-
4 ing Authority, housing, \$3,543.76.

5 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
6 in the District of Columbia, National Park Service,
7 \$6,302.03.

8 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the
9 District of Columbia, National Park Service, \$4.01.

10 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
11 ings, Procurement Division, \$2,505.47.

12 For Army and Navy pensions, \$86.

13 For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau,
14 \$311.33.

15 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
16 \$1,233.62.

17 **Department of Agriculture:** For conservation and use
18 of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,
19 \$2,602.63.

20 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
21 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$986.68.

22 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
23 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
24 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$2,499.21.

25 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural

1 commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal
2 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937),
3 \$1,014.14.

4 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
5 navigable streams, \$8,523.65.

6 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
7 nomics, \$724.75.

8 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
9 istration, subsistence homesteads (transfer to Agriculture),
10 \$900.

11 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
12 \$106.51.

13 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
14 \$53,350.63.

15 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
16 \$73.97.

17 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, De-
18 partment of Agriculture, \$6,334.30.

19 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
20 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$775.60.

21 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
22 Credit Administration, \$101.82.

23 For farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, \$15.90.

24 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
25 culture, \$94.

1 For National Industrial Recovery, Agricultural Adjust-
2 ment Administration, \$82.94.

3 For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Serv-
4 ice (War, Civilian Conservation Corps), \$19.65.

5 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
6 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$1,109.59.

7 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of
8 Agriculture, \$1,656.98.

9 For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken
10 areas, emergency relief, \$38.13.

11 For establishing wool standards, \$2.

12 For printing and binding, Rural Electrification Adminis-
13 tration, \$1,015.50.

14 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
15 \$2,921.12.

16 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
17 Department of Agriculture, \$30,506.10.

18 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$42.67.

19 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
20 istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
21 \$2,377.03.

22 For increase of compensation, Department of Agricul-
23 ture, \$76.

24 For payment for agricultural adjustment (payments

1 under Tobacco, Cotton, and Potato Acts), Department of
2 Agriculture, \$66.50.

3 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
4 plant diseases, \$23.09.

5 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
6 Plant Quarantine, \$1.32.

7 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion
8 prevention (transfer to Agriculture), \$20.17.

9 For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$313.25.

10 For Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agri-
11 culture, \$1,933.12.

12 For liquidation and management of resettlement projects,
13 Department of Agriculture, \$8.68.

14 **Department of Commerce:** For maintenance of air-
15 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$972.64.

16 For export industries, Department of Commerce, \$7.29

17 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$525.02.

18 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
19 Bureau of Standards, \$49.60.

20 For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce,
21 \$19.32.

22 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
23 nautics Authority, \$302.28.

24 For miscellaneous expenses, Patent Office, \$40.25.

1 For air-navigation facilities, \$401.63.

2 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$10.80.

3 **Department of the Interior:** For salaries and expenses,
4 National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the
5 Interior, \$167.45.

6 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
7 \$136.57.

8 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
9 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$31.30.

10 For operating rescue cars and stations and investigations
11 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$144.50.

12 For working fund, Interior, office of Secretary (salaries
13 and expenses, Veterans' Administration), \$58.07.

14 For range improvements within grazing districts (receipt
15 limitation), \$2.75.

16 For oil and gas investigations, Bureau of Mines, \$2.23.

17 For power distribution system, Bonneville project,
18 Oregon, Department of the Interior, \$47.26.

19 For contingent expenses of land offices, \$4.50.

20 For propagation of food fishes, Bureau of Fisheries,
21 \$44.10.

22 For Geological Survey, \$5.87.

23 For increase of compensation, Interior Department,
24 \$7.50.

1 For salaries and expenses, Division of Grazing, Depart-
2 ment of the Interior, \$24.

3 For commission to investigate reclamation projects,
4 \$31.25.

5 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
6 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$7.80.

7 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
8 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$206.47.

9 For conservation of health among Indians, \$624.

10 For pay of judges, Indian courts, \$16.64.

11 For Indian boarding schools, \$71.93.

12 For Indian Service supply fund, \$19.59.

13 For general expenses, Indian Service, \$1.06.

14 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
15 property, \$330.25.

16 For Indian school support, \$258.51.

17 For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian
18 reservations (reimbursable), \$1.20.

19 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
20 Indians), \$821.40.

21 For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),
22 \$2.16.

23 **Department of Justice:** For salaries, fees, and expenses
24 of marshals, United States courts, \$104.60.

- 1 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
- 2 Service, 66 cents.
- 3 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
- 4 tion Service, \$13.41.
- 5 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
- 6 tion, \$1,961.75.
- 7 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and
- 8 Courts, \$174.53.
- 9 For Federal jails, maintenance, \$6.88.
- 10 For United States hospital for defective delinquents,
- 11 maintenance, \$11.11.
- 12 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice and
- 13 Judiciary, 85 cents.
- 14 For transporting Filipinos to the Philippine Islands,
- 15 \$5.38.
- 16 For United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, main-
- 17 tenance, \$56.94.
- 18 For support of United States prisoners, \$312.
- 19 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, De-
- 20 partment of Justice, \$31.82.
- 21 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
- 22 \$17.90.
- 23 For pay of bailiffs, and so forth, United States courts,
- 24 \$15.
- 25 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$3.74.

1 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
2 \$109.12.

3 For prison camps, maintenance, \$9.01.

4 **Department of Labor:** For administration of Fair Labor
5 Standards Act, Department of Labor, \$72.05.

6 For payment to officers and employees of the United
7 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
8 currencies (Labor), \$139.79.

9 For salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair
10 Labor Standards Act, Children's Bureau, \$1.

11 For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards
12 Department of Labor, \$110.55.

13 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$8.42.

14 **Navy Department:** For engineering, Bureau of Engi-
15 neering, \$334,264.17.

16 For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and
17 Repair, \$17,222.02.

18 For aviation, Navy, \$573,395.08.

19 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$401.45.

20 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
21 \$130,856.08.

22 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
23 \$25,249.24.

24 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$31.79.

1 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
2 \$658.13.

3 For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment,
4 \$50.04.

5 For payment to officers and employees of the United
6 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
7 currencies (Navy), \$12.93.

8 For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast
9 Guard, \$20.

10 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$8.94.

11 For outfits, Coast Guard, \$84.55.

12 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$7.84.

13 **Department of State:** For transportation, Foreign
14 Service, \$113.97.

15 For salaries, Foreign Service clerks, \$145.83.

16 For salaries and expenses, Foreign commerce service,
17 \$22.50.

18 For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$9.

19 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$94.26.

20 For transportation and allowances for quarters, Bureau
21 of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$151.01.

22 For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Serv-
23 ice, \$82.25.

24 For office and living quarters, Foreign Service, \$3.38.

1 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the internal
2 revenue, \$194.65.

3 For printing and binding, Treasury Department,
4 \$136.13.

5 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$341.63.

6 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$103.02.

7 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$1.19.

8 For suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, \$3.15.

9 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quarter-
10 master Corps, \$75.88.

11 For Air Corps, Army, \$139.86.

12 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,476.15.

13 For National Guard, \$1,750.70.

14 For travel of the Army, \$1,608.02.

15 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$107.72.

16 For subsistence of the Army, \$287.36.

17 For Army transportation, \$707.68.

18 For pay of the Army, \$9,171.34.

19 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$944.31.

20 For library, Surgeon General's office, \$43.45.

21 For replacing Army transportation, \$4.60.

22 For special field exercises, Army, \$27.36.

23 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, National
24 Guard, \$3.09.

- 1 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$1.19.
- 2 For Signal Service of the Army, \$9,999.
- 3 For travel, military and civil personnel, War Department,
- 4 \$95.79.
- 5 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$106.62.
- 6 For seacoast defenses, Panama Canal, \$1.10.
- 7 For Organized Reserves, \$341.63.
- 8 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$2,238.36.
- 9 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
- 10 \$103.97.
- 11 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$53.55.
- 12 For medical and hospital department, Army, \$253.83.
- 13 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard,
- 14 \$335.27.
- 15 For contingencies, Military Intelligence Division, Gen-
- 16 eral Staff Corps, \$6.26.
- 17 For promotion of rifle practice, \$4.79.
- 18 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$709.77.
- 19 For educational orders, production of munitions, War
- 20 Department, \$122,070.
- 21 For citizens' military training camps, \$437.38.
- 22 For Engineer Service, Army, \$15.
- 23 For maintenance, United States Military Academy,
- 24 \$15.88.
- 25 For regular supplies of the Army, 87 cents.

1 For medical and hospital department, \$18.50.

2 For United States High Commissioner to Philippine
3 Islands, \$74.84.

4 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
5 March 31, 1933), \$982.76.

6 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
7 June 19, 1934), \$790.35.

8 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act
9 June 22, 1936), \$893.41.

10 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
11 Act February 9, 1937), \$97.60.

12 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
13 \$307,259.64.

14 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$28.37.

15 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (Out of the**
16 **Postal Revenues):** For City Delivery carriers, \$2,018.93.

17 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$1,554.15.

18 For compensation to postmasters, \$111.39.

19 For contract air mail service, \$36,837.17.

20 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$135.42.

21 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
22 offices, \$38.15.

23 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office De-
24 partment, \$120.

1 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
2 Department, \$60.50.

3 For post office stationery, equipment, and supplies,
4 \$7.15.

5 For railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
6 \$4.57.

7 For Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$221.19.

8 For railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$14.25.

9 For rent, light, and fuel, \$759.80.

10 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$297.04.

11 For Rural Delivery Service, \$39.45.

12 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$3.37.

13 For vehicle service, \$12.85.

14 For Village Delivery Service, \$6.08.

15 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$1,915,851, to-
16 gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates of
17 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
18 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
19 of the General Accounting Office.

20 *(39)(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to*
21 *be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations*
22 *the balance of which have been carried to the surplus fund*
23 *under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874*
24 *(31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore*
25 *treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year*

1 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have
2 been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July
3 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Docu-
4 ment Numbered 167, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is
5 appropriated as follows:

6 *Legislative: For public printing and binding, Govern-*
7 *ment Printing Office, \$537.46.*

8 *Independent Offices: For motor transport regulation, In-*
9 *terstate Commerce Commission, \$2.37.*

10 *For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency*
11 *Administration of Public Works, \$88.50.*

12 *For administrative expenses, United States Housing Au-*
13 *thority, \$25.*

14 *For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau \$4.44.*

15 *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,*
16 *\$7.40.*

17 *Department of Agriculture: For conservation and use of*
18 *agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,*
19 *\$5,096.56.*

20 *For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,*
21 *Department of Agriculture, \$47.35.*

22 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
23 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
24 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$147.62.*

25 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*

1 tural commodities Department of Agriculture (transfer to
2 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,
3 1937), \$38.11.

4 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural
5 commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$7.92.

6 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$2.80.

7 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of
8 Agriculture, \$41.29.

9 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
10 navigable streams, \$583.

11 For farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, \$3.48.

12 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
13 \$8.63.

14 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
15 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$3.60.

16 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
17 istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$5.92.

18 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Chemistry and
19 Soils, \$1,800.

20 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
21 nomics, \$133.33.

22 Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navi-
23 gation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$634.

24 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
25 nautics Authority, \$10.

- 1 *For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$2,087.46.*
- 2 *Department of the Interior: For working fund, Interior,*
- 3 *Office of Secretary (salaries and expenses, Veterans' Admin-*
- 4 *istration), 38 cents.*
- 5 *Department of Justice: For fees and expenses of concilia-*
- 6 *tion commissioners, United States courts, \$11.25.*
- 7 *Navy Department: For aviation, Navy, \$2,839.43.*
- 8 *For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$102.57.*
- 9 *For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of*
- 10 *foreign currencies (Navy), \$9.56.*
- 11 *For outfits, Coast Guard, \$25,494.14.*
- 12 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,*
- 13 *\$5,550.*
- 14 *For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,*
- 15 *\$52.60.*
- 16 *For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$4.88.*
- 17 *War Department: For general appropriations, Quarter-*
- 18 *master Corps, \$9.83.*
- 19 *For pay of the Army, \$36.40.*
- 20 *For National Guard, \$12.40.*
- 21 *For pay of National Guard for armory drills, \$23.36.*
- 22 *For Army transportation, \$6.91.*
- 23 *For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$81.66.*
- 24 *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),*
- 25 *\$146.81.*

1 *For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,*
 2 *Act March 31, 1933), \$628.20.*

3 *Post Office Department—Postal Service (Out of the Postal*
 4 *Revenues): For clerks, first- and second-class post offices,*
 5 *\$19.90.*

6 *For indemnities, domestic mail, \$1.*

7 *For Rural Delivery Service, \$11.17.*

8 *Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$116,358.69, to-*
 9 *gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates of*
 10 *exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
 11 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements*
 12 *of the General Accounting Office.*

13 SEC. 205. For payment of the claim in favor of the
 14 Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission,
 15 found to be due by the General Accounting Office under an
 16 appropriation the balance of which has lapsed and been
 17 carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5
 18 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and which
 19 has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress under
 20 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
 21 set forth in House Document Numbered 571, \$90,000.

22 SEC. 206. For payment of the claim of the State of
 23 Vermont as settled by the Comptroller General of the United
 24 States in accordance with the Act entitled "Joint resolution
 25 directing the Comptroller General to readjust the account
 26 between the United States and the State of Vermont"

1 (Public Law 199, Seventy-seventh Congress), approved
 2 July 30, 1941, and which has been certified to the Sev-
 3 enty-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 581,
 4 \$90,015.85.

5 SEC. 207. For payment of the claim allowed by the
 6 General Accounting Office pursuant to law for services to
 7 American vessels and seamen and which has been certified
 8 to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Num-
 9 bered 583 under the Department of State, \$475.53.

10 SEC. 208. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 11 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
 12 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 13 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 14 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
 15 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
 16 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
 17 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been
 18 certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7,
 19 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Depart-
 20 ment in ~~(40)~~*Senate Document Numbered 166 and House*
 21 *Document Numbered 575 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,*
 22 ~~(41)\$165,438.36~~ *\$172,384.33.*

23 SEC. 209. For payment of the claim allowed by the
 24 General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for destruc-
 25 tion of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the

1 Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the
2 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
3 725b), and which has been certified to Congress in House
4 Document Numbered 588 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
5 \$20.49.

6 SEC. 210. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
7 General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885,
8 for the destruction of private property and which has been
9 certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Docu-
10 ment Numbered 584, under the War Department, \$49.40.

11 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
13 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
14 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
15 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
16 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
17 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
18 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not ad-
19 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
20 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
21 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person
22 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
23 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
24 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
25 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this
26 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be

1 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
 2 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
 3 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
 4 other provisions of existing law.

5 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this
 6 Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as other-
 7 wise provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compensa-
 8 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the
 9 United States, whose post of duty is in continental United
 10 States unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or
 11 a person in the service of the United States on the date of the
 12 approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had
 13 theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
 14 or who owes allegiance to the United States. This section
 15 shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the
 16 Philippines.

17 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency
 18 Appropriation Act, 1942".

Passed the House of Representatives February 9, 1942.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

Passed the Senate with amendments February 17 (legis-
 lative day, February 13), 1942.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

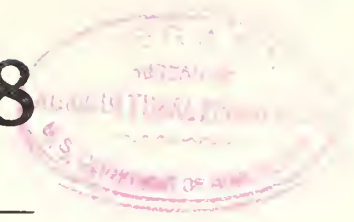
AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 17, 1942

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 17 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BARKLEY to the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place insert the following new section:

- 1 SEC. . Effective as of January 24, 1942, so much of
- 2 the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as
- 3 amended, as makes such Act applicable (1) to elective officers
- 4 in or under the executive and legislative branches of the
- 5 United States Government, and (2) to the heads of the
- 6 executive departments, is hereby repealed.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BARKLEY to the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 17 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed



77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6548

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 17 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LEE to the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, viz: at the proper place in the bill, insert the following new section:

1 SEC. . Effective as of January 24, 1942, subsection
2 (a) of section 3 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, ap-
3 proved May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended to read as
4 follows:

5 “(a) This Act shall apply to all officers (except elective
6 officers) and employees in or under the executive, judicial,
7 and legislative branches of the United States Government,

1 and to all officers and employees of the municipal govern-
2 ment of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this Act
3 shall not apply to any such officer or employee of the United
4 States or of the municipal government of the District of
5 Columbia subject to another retirement system for such
6 officers and employees of such governments: *Provided fur-*
7 *ther*, That this Act shall not apply to any officer or employee
8 in the legislative branch of the Government within the classes
9 of officers and employees which were made eligible for the
10 benefits of this Act by the Act of July 13, 1937, until he
11 gives notice in writing to the disbursing officer by whom
12 his salary is paid of his desire to come within the purview of
13 this Act; and any officer or employee within such classes
14 may, within sixty days after January 24, 1942, withdraw
15 from the purview of this Act by giving similar notice of
16 such desire. In the case of any officer or employee in the
17 service of the legislative branch of the Government on Jan-
18 uary 24, 1942, such notice of desire to come within the
19 purview of this Act must be given within the calendar year
20 1942. In the case of any officer or employee of the legisla-
21 tive branch of the Government who enters the service after
22 January 24, 1942, such notice of desire to come within the
23 purview of this Act must be given within six months after
24 the date of entrance to the service.”

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LEE to the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 17 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed



77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6548

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 17 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BYRD to the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill, insert the following new section:

1 SEC. . (a) The last sentence of subsection (c) of the
2 first section of the Civil Service Retirement Act approved
3 May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by striking out "any
4 elective officer,".

5 (b) Subsection (a) of section 2 of such Act, as
6 amended, is amended by striking out " : *Provided, however,*
7 That no provision of this or any other Act relating to auto-

1 natic separation from the service shall have any application
2 whatever to any elective officer”.

3 (c) Subsection (a) of section 3 of such Act, as amended,
4 is amended to read as follows:

5 “(a) This Act shall apply to all officers and employees
6 in or under the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of
7 the United States Government, and to all officers and em-
8 ployees of the municipal government of the District of
9 Columbia, except elective officers and heads of executive
10 departments: *Provided*, That this Act shall not apply to any
11 such officer or employee of the United States or of the
12 municipal government of the District of Columbia subject to
13 another retirement system for such officers and employees of
14 such governments: *Provided further*, That this Act shall not
15 apply to any officer or employee in the legislative branch of
16 the Government within the classes of officers and employees
17 which were made eligible for the benefits of this Act by the
18 Act of July 13, 1937, until he gives notice in writing to
19 the disbursing officer, by whom his salary is paid, of his
20 desire to come within the purview of this Act; and any
21 officer or employee within such classes may, within sixty
22 days after January 24, 1942, withdraw from the purview
23 of this Act by giving similar notice of such desire. In the
24 case of any officer or employee in the service of the legisla-
25 tive branch of the Government on January 24, 1942, such

1 notice of desire to come within the purview of this Act must
2 be given within the calendar year 1942. In the case of any
3 officer or employee of the legislative branch of the Govern-
4 ment who enters the service after January 24, 1942, such
5 notice of desire to come within the purview of this Act must
6 be given within six months after the date of entrance to the
7 service.”

8 (d) The amendments made by this section to such Act
9 of May 29, 1930, as amended, shall not be held to make
10 ineligible for the benefits of such Act of May 29, 1930, any
11 officer or employee eligible for such benefits prior to January
12 24, 1942.

13 (e) The amounts deducted and withheld from the basic
14 salary, pay, or compensation of any officer made ineligible
15 for the benefits of such Act of May 29, 1930, as amended,
16 by the amendments made by this section to such Act of May
17 29, 1930, and deposited to the credit of the civil-service re-
18 tirement and disability fund, and any additional amounts paid
19 into such fund by such officer, shall be returned to such
20 officer within thirty days after the date of enactment of this
21 Act.

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Byrd to the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 17 (Legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$3,500" and insert "\$2,672.14."

Page 2, line 10, strike out "\$3,500" and insert "\$2,642.59."

Page 2, line 19, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$4,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES WOOD

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 268) for the relief of James Wood, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 12, strike out "Emergency Relief Work Bureau" and insert "Civil Works Administration."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, JOHNSON of West Virginia, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a letter written by myself and the reply thereto. This material will exceed two pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I have an estimate from the Public Printer that it will cost \$125.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. TENEROWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a letter received from the State director of W. P. A. of Michigan.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[Mr. VAN ZANDT addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's Record.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the transaction of all business on the legislative calendar and following any previous special order for tomorrow, I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlemen from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H. R. 6599, making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6599, with Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am moved to discuss a situation of which most of us are aware and about which I have received considerable protest. It has to do with

both officers and enlisted men in our Army and naval services, and also numerous patriotic civilian women and men. I am speaking generally of what we know as the battle of Washington, the battle of New York, the battle of Boston, or the battle of San Francisco, and other large cities.

It is inevitable at a time like this that large numbers of officers and also enlisted men should be passing through large cities in these days, because of transfer, because of new assignments and because of the fact, particularly in Washington, New York, and other places, that they are going to or at Army or naval headquarters for 1, 2, 3, or 4 weeks of training. Obviously they are seen in these large cities.

The subject I wish to speak to you about for a moment has more particularly to do with the commanding officers in these various areas and certain situations which develop in their relationships with civilians which I believe are detrimental to the general morale, both that of the public and of the troops in the camps or the enlisted men of the Navy.

You might refer to some of these matters as the Battle of the Waldorf, the Battle of the Mayflower, or the Battle of the Copley Plaza.

I wish to make a few suggestions to all commanding officers, both Army and Navy, in these areas and to certain patriotic, energetic, and tireless persons, largely ladies, who promote certain social or semisocial relief parties for the benefit of various services. I may tell you how some of these things happen. Mrs. X decides she is going to get up a large committee in New York and to organize such a party. She calls her subcommittee together, and they consider a name for it. It may in the end be "Tea for the Tank Corps," or it may be "Dance for Dakar," or "Sing for Sailors"; it may be "Cocktails for Coast Guards," or it may be "Smokes for Selectees," or just plain, ordinary "Music for Marines." She enlarges her committee. And what comes next? She calls on the commanding general and his wife and the ranking admiral and his wife and invites them to become, or insists that they be, patrons and patronesses. There is little chance for the generals and the admirals to avoid becoming patrons, but there is the opportunity of refusing to attend. The trouble is that the wife of the general is persuaded to go, and she is persuaded to bring her husband just for a few minutes. Then he has his photograph taken with the committee, possibly in the sert room at the Waldorf or the banquet room in the Mayflower, and often in dress uniform. These pictures in the papers are seen in New York, Boston, San Francisco, New Orleans, the camps, navy yards, and everywhere. The New York papers are full of them.

I do not blame the officers and their wives, for I realize what they are up against, but I simply want to say that I have heard from numerous men in camps and from men on the streets and others in high places protesting against this undue social or presumed social ac-

tivity of high-ranking naval and Army officers. I want to leave this suggestion with them: That Mrs. X organize her committee and raise the money and give it to the purpose for which it was intended, and then let her devote herself to sewing or the fine activities of the Red Cross under its splendid women leaders, national and otherwise. There is ample opportunity for her energies. Leave the admirals and the generals alone. Then let the admirals and commanding generals in every district say "No."

The threats and chances for sabotage in every military or naval district are today tremendous. We all want to feel sure that commanders are on the job. That they must be.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I am very glad to see the recommendation of the committee in the provision for civilian pilot training. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the subject in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, my interest in the civilian pilot training program stems from the fact that I have seen it in operation. I have seen some of the finest young men that grow take their own time, and, at their own expense after working hours, drive many miles to take these courses. I have heard the testimony of their instructors, and I have heard the testimony of high-ranking Army officers in hearings on War Department appropriations to the effect that these courses have produced excellent flyers. They have produced many of the instructors for the Air Corps' civilian contract flying schools. They have produced a large part of the flyers in the new Air Corps. I am advised that approximately 15,000 C. A. A. trainees have volunteered and been accepted for Army and Navy aviation. During recent months they constituted almost one-third of all flying cadets recruited.

Army records show that the C. A. A. course acts as a very effective sieve for talent in military flying. Only 11.8 percent of cadets with C. A. A. background wash out in Army primary, against 43.4 percent of all others. This means that for the Air Corps to bring 30,000 pilots through its primary stage it would need to start only 34,000 C. A. A. trainees, as compared with 53,000 boys who did not have this training.

It is important to note that in a great many cases C. A. A. trainees get this head start before they are available to the armed forces under the age limits of the selective-service law. Even under recent amendments to that law the C. A. A. can train boys as pilots 2 years before they are subject to the draft, and thus save precious time.

Now that the country is faced with a need for literally hundreds of thousands of pilots, it becomes plain that the only functioning system for such mass production is the C. A. A. network of some

700 centers, which for 2½ years have been giving elementary flight training under C. A. A. supervision. They are not schools for the production of finished military pilots—that is indisputably an Army and Navy function. But they can act as the feeder into Army and Navy advanced training centers of vast numbers of cadets who have acquired mastery of flight fundamentals. In fiscal 1941 they handled over 46,000 elementary enrollees, and, if funds are provided, can take care of double this quota.

This potential capacity of some 90,000 a year is admittedly far beyond that of the military or any other group of primary training centers. It has been argued, however, that this system of training in the colleges does not "turn out pilots in the minimum of time * * * in order to do that they must do flying and nothing else." Should it become national policy to draft young men between 18 and 20, it would be possible to make C. A. A. students spend full time on flying and thus condense the length of the courses, but it would not increase total output of pilots per year, for the 90,000 rate is predicated on full-time use of instructors and equipment. In other words, 1 student might spend only 3 mornings flying, another might devote 3 afternoons, but the instructors and planes would be continuously occupied.

It is contemplated that while the bulk of these primary trainees will go on to the Army and Navy for combat training, selected graduates will be given advanced C. A. A. courses designed to meet other military needs. The C. A. A. has in operation advanced centers geared to produce this fiscal year 4,500 instructors and ferrying pilots. It has already performed a vital service in this respect by supplying some 2,500 seasoned instructors to the air services of the United States and Canada.

This is the statistical story of C. A. A. training. More dramatic proof of its value is to be found in the newspapers every day. "Lt. George S. Welch shoots down four Jap planes over Pearl Harbor. Lieutenant Welch learned to fly in the C. A. A. program at Purdue. American flyers in the R. A. F. Eagle Squadron bag German planes; two-thirds of the squadron learned to fly with C. A. A.," reports Pilot Officer Harold Strickland. And a South Dakota boy named Gunvordahl, C. A. A. trained, got six Jap planes over the Burma Road in his first week of combat with the American volunteers there.

Thus the C. A. A. graduates justify in action the hopes expressed for them by numerous high-ranking Army and Navy aviation officers:

Brig. Gen. W. G. Kilner, then Acting Chief of the Air Corps:

It should be of material assistance in building up an air force for national defense.

Rear Admiral A. B. Cook, then Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics:

This program will be of definite value to the national defense in case of emergency.

Brig. Gen. Barton K. Yount, then Assistant Chief of Air Corps:

We feel that this program is especially important to us, since, under our present ex-

pansion program and under any emergency program which we may have to have in the future, we are going to have a tremendous job in getting the requisite number of qualified young men for the Army Air Corps.

Rear Admiral J. H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics:

Inasmuch as time is the all important factor in the present emergency national defense program, I am confident that the Civilian Aeronautics Administration training program may contribute greatly in solving our part of the national defense program.

With such a record of performance and such definite testimony to its usefulness in the war effort, I am glad that the subcommittee in charge of this particular bill brought in for the Appropriations Committee this provision for maintaining a substantial civilian pilot training program in the new fiscal year.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided, That no salary herein appropriated shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 6, line 6, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided further*, That during the period of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, any Ambassador or Minister whose salary as such is payable from the appropriation 'Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers' and who, prior to appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment as Ambassador or Minister at such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the payment from such appropriation for the fiscal year 1943 of the salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Provided further*, That no person, while serving under such emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in the continental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, this is not new language. It was carried in a recent deficiency bill and made applicable to the operations of the State Department during the current year. It is now the purpose to extend the same permissive authority for the next fiscal year. It is merely to permit career Foreign Service officers who might become Ambassadors or Ministers to be used in any capacity that the Secretary of State thinks is most effective, including their assignment to the Department of State. You will note that the authority runs only to career Foreign Service officers and not to any other group. The omission of the language from the print of the bill that you have was an oversight.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN: On page 94, line 1, after the word "is", insert "or who within 5 years preceding his appointment or employment has been."

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, this bill states on page 93 that "No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence."

You will recall that from time to time the Appropriations Committee has found it necessary to name certain individuals who should not receive compensation from funds appropriated by Congress. Every once in a while there is objection to the employment or to the payment of Government money to the members of a certain organization. Often when that course is attempted we are confronted with the statement that the one so pointed out has reformed, he is, so it is said, no longer a Communist or he is no longer working against the Government.

I just seek to add the words "or who has been within the preceding 5 years" a member of such an organization. I want to put this person, who was once a Communist or a Nazi, on probation, so that his reformation will be thorough and complete, and I want him to be on probation for a period of 5 years.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. The language contained in this bill is similar to the language carried in all appropriation bills. It is carried in the deficiency bills, and so forth. This language dovetails in with the language of all of the appropriation bills. So we would have an exception here if we placed any different language in this bill. The place where that would have to be done is in the full committee. I think it should be taken up with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and see if the language cannot be supplied to all the bills making appropriations from this time on.

Mr. HOFFMAN. In other words, it is a good suggestion?

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman has a good idea, but I do not think we could very well take it up here and make it piecemeal. I would be willing to leave the idea to the House, however.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It is a good suggestion, as I get it from the gentleman's remarks, we ought to do it, but unless we can do it all at once in all the bills which never come before the House together we should not make a beginning. Why not begin today with this bill if the amendment is, as the gentleman admits, a good one. I admit that the amend-

ment has the fault of being offered by a Republican, but that seems to be its only fault.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6548) "making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 8.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29,

30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Civilian Defense: To enable the Director of Civilian Defense, under such regulations as the President may prescribe (which regulations may provide exemption from the requirements of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes), to carry out the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes', approved January 27, 1942 (Public Law 415), fiscal year 1942, \$100,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses, including printing and binding and personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any person in the Office of Civilian Defense unless such person is directly employed in the administration of such act of January 27, 1942: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein may be used for the employment of persons, the rent of facilities or the purchase of equipment and supplies to promote, produce or carry on instruction or to direct instruction in physical fitness by dancers, fan dancing, street shows, theatrical performances or other public entertainments: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of \$4,500 per annum or more unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further*, That the Director of Civilian Defense shall transmit to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives every sixty days following the date of the enactment of this Act, a report in summary and by categories of the progress of the procurement of equipment and material provided by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That no funds herein appropriated shall be used for the payment of any person especially employed by a contractor to solicit or secure a contract upon any agreement for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee," and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$253,000" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$106,490"; and the Senate agree to the same.

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LOUIS LUDLOW,
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Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARTER GLASS,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
GERALD P. NYE,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes—the First Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1942—submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1 provides for an adjustment in the compensation of an employee of the Senate as proposed by the Senate.

No. 2 appropriates \$1,720,000 for the fiscal year 1942, as proposed by the Senate, for Congressional printing and binding.

No. 3 appropriates \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate, for general expenses of the Office of Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for the current fiscal year.

No. 4 relating to the Office of Civilian Defense: Inserts a substitute for the amendment of the Senate which substitute restores all the language of the House bill and adds from the Senate amendment the following: the provision for Senate confirmation for all appointments to positions with a compensation of \$4,500 per annum and over, the prohibition against payment of a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee by a contractor to anyone for securing a contract under the appropriation, modified so as to make the prohibition only apply to anyone "especially" employed for such purpose; and the provision for a report to Congress every sixty days modified so as to require such report to be a "progress" report in summary and by categories and to be submitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of each House.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, relating to the Federal Security Agency: Appropriates \$77,481 for the fiscal year 1942, as proposed by the Senate, for diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service; and strikes out the appropriation of \$12,035 for the fiscal year 1942, inserted by the Senate, for salaries and expenses of the Forum Advisory Service in the Office of Education.

Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, relating to the District of Columbia: Appropriates additional amounts for the fiscal year 1942, as proposed by the Senate, as follows: \$250,000 for assessment and permit work, sewers, \$250,000 for extension of water mains under the assessment system, and \$6,350 for the payment of judgments.

Nos. 13, 14, and 15, relating to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior: Appropriates additional amounts for the fiscal year 1942, as proposed by the Senate: \$66,000 for oil and gas investigations and \$225,000 for investigations relating to domestic sources of mineral supply.

Nos. 16 and 17, relating to the consolidated emergency fund, fiscal year 1942, Office of the Secretary of the Treasury: Appropriates a total of \$253,000, instead of \$172,000 as proposed by the House and \$267,000 as proposed by the Senate, and fixes the amount for allocation to the Bureau of Internal Revenue at \$106,490, instead of \$25,490 as proposed by the House and \$120,490 as proposed by the Senate. The reduction effected by the conference Committee is made in the funds for the special tax research on Federal, State, and local fiscal relations to the end that such activity is not financed beyond April 30, 1942.

Nos. 18 to 41, inclusive: Appropriates for the payment of property damage claims determined pursuant to law and certified for

appropriation by the heads of Federal agencies, for the payment of judgments of United States courts, and for the payment of claims allowed by the Comptroller-General and certified for appropriation pursuant to law.

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JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 6548, and I ask that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the full report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, because the matters of difference have been ironed out so that all those present at the conference were prepared to sign the report. The matters of difference were very small.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the Senate added 41 amendments to the bill, increasing it about \$3,000,000. Of the 41 amendments, 23 were for legal claims and certified judgments, which, of course, had to be paid. Of the remaining 13 amendments, 3 are form amendments and only 10 related to substance. These were of such obvious nature that there was little difference of opinion about them, and we reached a complete agreement. The conference report is signed by all the members of the committee of conference.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns tomorrow it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. CURTIS. Reserving the right to object, can the gentleman tell us when the bill to repeal the congressional pension law will be considered?

Mr. McCORMACK. I have no knowledge of that.

Mr. CURTIS. What is the plan for next week? Will any business be considered on Monday?

Mr. McCORMACK. No; of course, there will be the reading of Washington's Farewell Address.

If the gentleman will permit me to suggest it, the minority leader usually asks that question. I am sure the gentleman would feel better and I would feel better if the minority leader were permitted to make that inquiry.

Mr. CURTIS. Most certainly, I am pleased to yield to the acting minority leader.

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Massachusetts state what the program will be for tomorrow and next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; I was expecting that question from the gentleman from Michigan. I know the gentleman from Nebraska understands the situation.

Mr. CURTIS. Surely.

Mr. McCORMACK. Monday is the anniversary of Washington's birth, and there will be the reading of his farewell address, and that is all. No legislation will be considered on Monday.

On Tuesday, if a rule on it is reported, the war powers bill will be considered. Following that will come the war insurance bill, with which Members are acquainted. There is also the Rogers bill. However, I do not want to be committed to the particular order in which these bills will be taken up. The Dies resolution is also to be considered.

Of course, I do not want to discuss the bill to which the gentleman from Nebraska referred until I know what the committee does. I do not want to be put in the position of discussing when a bill will be before the House when it has not yet been reported by the committee having it in charge. I appreciate the sincerity of the gentleman's inquiry, and my remark in no way is to be misunderstood in relation to his inquiry.

Mr. MICHENER. I think we may all hope that if the Committee on the Civil Service reports out legislation affecting the so-called congressional pensions, the distinguished majority leader will assist in every way in bringing that bill before the House at the earliest opportunity, so that the House may have an opportunity to express its judgment as to the wisdom of the legislation.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think that is a fair way to put it. To put it another way, if I may, the majority leader would do everything within his power to reduce the political high blood pressure that exists.

Mr. CURTIS. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me that the conversation on the floor would indicate that perhaps the Committee on the Civil Service will report that bill for the repeal of the congressional pensions out on Thursday, and that it might be disposed of this week. I believe any legislation the House might undertake would be handled much better after the pension bill is out of the road and repealed. We owe it to the country to repeal this at once.

Mr. McCORMACK. I profoundly appreciate the state of mind of the gentleman. I think the statement made by the distinguished acting minority leader and my rejoinder to him, in which our state of mind was frankly expressed, ought to clarify the situation. Whether it would

H. R. 5282. An act for the relief of J. W. Daughtry;

H. R. 5387. An act for the relief of Mrs. Anna M. Paul;

H. R. 5572. An act to provide an additional sum for the payment of a claim under the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel and certain Federal civil employees for personal property lost or damaged as a result of the hurricane and flood at Parris Island, S. C., on August 11-12, 1940, approved April 23, 1941;

H. R. 5773. An act for the relief of Libby, McNeill & Libby;

H. R. 5984. An act for the relief of Solomon Brown;

H. R. 6145. An act for the relief of Mason C. Brunson; and

H. R. 6225. An act for the relief of certain individuals in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 19, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE CIVIL SERVICE

(Thursday, February 19, 1942)

The Committee on the Civil Service will hold public hearings on bills pending before the committee to repeal retirement provisions for elected officials. Hearings will be held Thursday, February 19, 1942, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Room 246, House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(Thursday, February 19, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds at 10:30 a. m. on Thursday, February 19, 1942, for consideration of S. 2222.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, February 19, 1942)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, February 19, 1942, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 6554, to amend war-risk insurance provisions of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, in order to expedite ocean transportation and assist the war effort.

(Thursday, February 26, 1942)

POSTPONEMENT OF HEARING ON H. R. 6503

This will advise you that the hearings previously scheduled for Tuesday, February 17, 1942, at 10 a. m., have been postponed until Thursday, February 26, 1942, at 10 a. m., on the following bill: H. R. 6503, to extend and amend certain emergency laws relating to the merchant marine, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Thursday, February 19, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 a. m., Thursday, February 19, 1942.

Business to be considered: To begin hearings on H. R. 6156—land-grant rates with respect to Government traffic.

(Wednesday, February 25, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee on Petroleum of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, February 25, 1942.

Business to be considered: To resume hearings on petroleum as outlined in Mr. Cole's memorandum of February 6, 1942.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

(Wednesday, February 25, 1942)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Indian Affairs on Wednesday, February 25, 1942, at 10:30 a. m., for the continuation of hearings on S. 1476 (Florida tick bill).

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1411. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report of the operations under sections 7 to 14, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1412. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated November 6, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of Alkali Canyon, Oreg., for flood control, authorized by an act of Congress approved on June 13, 1934 (H. Doc. No. 631); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

1413. A letter from the second vice president, the American National Theater and Academy, transmitting the Annual Report for 1941 of the American National Theater and Academy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 5016. A bill to amend section 1 of the act approved August 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 700), entitled "An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to notify the State of Virginia that the United States assumes police jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Shenandoah National Park, and for other purposes"; without amendment (Rept. 1795). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 5860. A bill declaring certain lands to be a part of the public domain and providing for the administration thereof; without amendment (Rept. No. 1796). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 5719. A bill to abolish the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park Commission, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1797). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 6531. A bill to suspend the effectiveness during the existing national emergency of tariff duties on scrap iron, scrap steel, and nonferrous-metal scrap; with amendment (Rept. No. 1798). Referred to the

Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. H. R. 6548. A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1799). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 6620. A bill to authorize service in the armed forces during the present war of certain veterans of the World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts:

H. R. 6621. A bill permitting the naturalization of certain aliens having sons or daughters in the land or naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FULMER:

H. R. 6622. A bill to provide for the planting of guayule and other rubber-bearing plants and to make available a source of crude rubber for emergency and defense uses; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 6623. A bill to provide for the retirement, with advanced rank, of certain officers of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 6624. A bill to provide for the planting of guayule and other rubber-bearing plants and to make available a source of crude rubber for emergency and defense uses; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:

H. R. 6625. A bill granting the consent of Congress to an amendment to the Constitution of the State of New Mexico, providing a method for executing leases for grazing and agricultural purposes on lands granted or confirmed to the State of New Mexico by the act of Congress approved June 20, 1910; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 6626. A bill to grant pensions to certain World War veterans 64 years of age or over; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. VORYS of Ohio:

H. R. 6627. A bill to incorporate the Postal Ex-Service Men's Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. R. 6628. A bill to provide for the appointment of public defenders in the district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 6632. A bill to penalize the divulging of the contents of confidential Government documents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H. R. 6629. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Julia A. Layman and Dorothy J. Layman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDS:

H. R. 6630. A bill for the relief of the Waldrop Heating & Plumbing Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 6631. A bill for the relief of Curtis Pope; to the Committee on Naval Affairs,

PETITIONS, ETC.

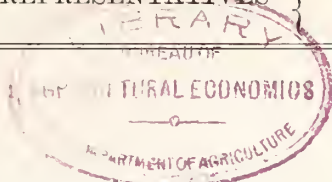
Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2452. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition of the grand jury of Los Angeles County, Los

Angeles, Calif., urging the Attorney General and Department of Justice to immediately find means to evacuate all alien Japanese from the Pacific coast area; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2453. Also, petition of the Highland Park

Christian Church, of Highland Park, Calif., requesting the President of the United States, as a protective measure insuring food essentials, to eliminate the manufacture of alcohol during the emergency; to the Committee on Military Affairs.



FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

FEBRUARY 18, 1942.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6548]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 8.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

Civilian Defense: To enable the Director of Civilian Defense, under such regulations as the President may prescribe (which regulations may provide exemption from the requirements of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes), to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes", approved January 27, 1942 (Public Law 415), fiscal year 1942, \$100,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses, including printing and binding and personal

services in the District of Columbia: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any person in the Office of Civilian Defense unless such person is directly employed in the administration of such Act of January 27, 1942: Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated herein may be used for the employment of persons, the rent of facilities or the purchase of equipment and supplies to promote, produce or carry on instruction or to direct instruction in physical fitness by dancers, fan dancing, street shows, theatrical performances or other public entertainments: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of \$4,500 per annum or more unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: Provided further, That the Director of Civilian Defense shall transmit to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives every sixty days following the date of the enactment of this Act, a report in summary and by categories of the progress of the procurement of equipment and material provided by this appropriation: Provided further, That no funds herein appropriated shall be used for the payment of any person especially employed by a contractor to solicit or secure a contract upon any agreement for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$253,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

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In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$106,490; and the Senate agree to the same.

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Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes—the First Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1942—submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

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No. 4, relating to the Office of Civilian Defense: Inserts a substitute for the amendment of the Senate, which substitute restores all the language of the House bill and adds from the Senate amendment the following: the provision for Senate confirmation for all appointments to positions with a compensation of \$4,500 per annum and over, the prohibition against payment of a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee by a contractor to anyone for securing a contract under the appropriation, modified so as to make the prohibition only apply to anyone "especially" employed for such purpose, and the provision for a report to Congress every 60 days modified so as to require such report to be a "progress" report in summary and by categories and to be submitted to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of each House.

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Nos. 18 to 41, inclusive: Appropriate for the payment of property damage claims determined pursuant to law and certified for appropriation by the heads of Federal agencies, for the payment of judgments of United States courts, and for the payment of claims allowed by the Comptroller General and certified for appropriation pursuant to law.

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R. B. WIGGLESWORTH.

Managers on the part of the House.

○

us until that great work may be brought down to date.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I desire to concur in what has been said by the able Senator from Arizona in commendation of the long and faithful public service of Ansel Wold, the clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

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Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Civilian Defense: To enable the Director of Civilian Defense, under such regulations as the President may prescribe (which regulations may provide exemption from the requirements of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes), to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled 'An Act to provide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes', approved January 27, 1942 (Public Law 415), fiscal year 1942, \$100,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses, including printing and binding and personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any person in the Office of Civilian Defense unless such person is directly employed in the administration of such Act of January 27, 1942: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein may be used for the employment of persons, the rent of facilities or the purchase of equipment and supplies to promote, produce or carry on instruction or to direct instruction in physical fitness by dancers, fan dancing, street shows, theatrical performances or other public entertainments: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of \$4,500 per annum or more unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further*, That the Director of Civilian Defense shall transmit to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives every sixty days following the date of the enactment of this Act, a report in summary and by categories of the progress of the procurement of equipment and material provided by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That no funds herein appropriated shall be used for the payment of any person especially employed by a contractor to solicit or secure a contract upon any agreement for a com-

mission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$253,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$103,490"; and the Senate agree to the same.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARTER GLASS,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
GERALD P. NYE,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator whether the amendment adopted by the Senate with regard to the superintendent of the folding room was agreed to?

Mr. McKELLAR. It was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move the adoption of the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. The report was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HUNTSVILLE, TEX.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of the First National Bank of Huntsville, Tex. (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from July 1, 1939, through June 30, 1940, etc. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, lists of papers and documents on the files of The National Archives (Division of Navy Department), and the Government Printing Office, which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on

the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate or presented and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Tsungani Piston Co., signed by N. J. Buren, manager, Tacoma, Wash., praying for repeal of the act granting the retirement privilege to Members of Congress; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. REED:

A resolution adopted by the Associated Industries of Kansas, assembled in annual meeting at Topeka, Kans., protesting against the enactment of House bill 5993, authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A resolution adopted by the mayor and council of Cumberland, Md., protesting against the proposal to impose a Federal tax upon State and municipal bonds; to the Committee on Finance.

A memorial of sundry citizens of Baltimore, Md., remonstrating against the proposal for mandatory joint income-tax returns by husband and wife; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CAPPER:

The petition of members of the American Legion Auxiliary Unit of Post, No. 13, department of Kansas, of Yates Center, Kans., praying for the enactment of the bill (H. R. 4) to provide more adequate compensation for certain dependents of World War veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTION OF STOCKHOLDERS OF MARSHALL COUNTY (KANS.) NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION—INTEREST RATES ON FARM MORTGAGES

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a resolution adopted by the Marshall County (Kans.) National Farm Loan Association at its annual meeting at Marysville, Kans., February 5, 1942, and that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Briefly, the resolution asks that the present interest rate of 3½ percent on Federal land-bank and land-bank commissioner loans be extended another 3 years beyond July 1942, when the law providing the 3½-percent rate expires.

Unless Congress approves such extension, the basic rate of 5 percent on farm loans will again go into effect. Personally, I am in favor of reducing the rate to 3 percent and have introduced in the Senate a bill providing the lower rate. However, if it is impossible to get the 3-percent rate for a 3-year period, I certainly shall support the extension for 3 years of the 3½-percent rate.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas we, the stockholders of the Marshall County National Farm Loan Association of Marysville, Kans., deeply appreciate the action of Congress in reducing the inter-

est rates on Federal land-bank and Commissioner loans to $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent until July 1, 1942; and

Whereas the act authorizing such reduction has been of great assistance to us in making our thereby reduced payments and aided many in saving their farms; and

Whereas for the most part our county produced a half crop of corn last year, but this was the only sizable crop of corn since 1932; and

Whereas the Marshall County wheat average for 1942 was but 7 bushels per acre; and

Whereas the delinquent installment payments as shown by the annual report were a little over \$100,000, and because we feel a further extension of the present $3\frac{1}{2}$ -percent rate is necessary for us and of great benefit to the Federal land bank and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: Therefore

We, the stockholders of the Marshall County National Farm Loan Association, assembled at our annual stockholders' meeting held at Marysville on the 5th of February 1942, at Marysville, Kans., do hereby earnestly request our United States Senators and our Representatives in Congress to extend their aid to the proposed reduction of interest rates originally written in their mortgages from July 1, 1942, for a period of at least 3 years more at the $3\frac{1}{2}$ -percent rate which is now in effect.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS—PETITION

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate disposition a petition signed by sundry citizens of Portsmouth, N. H., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860. I ask that the petition may be printed in the RECORD, without all the signatures attached thereto.

There being no objection, the petition was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, without all the signatures attached, as follows:

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

DEAR SENATOR: The undersigned petition for a speedy consideration of the Sheppard bill, S. 860, by the Senate.

In Portsmouth we see an increasing need of such protection as the Navy has now for the Army and for places adjoining the camps.

Laws with regard to vice cannot be enforced until there is a change in the laws concerning alcoholic beverages. A democracy cannot long survive on the weakness of its citizens.

Our enemies within are greater than those without.

If we can better support you in your efforts for this bill, please let us know.

We ask this petition be mentioned in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

GERTRUDE RAND,
CATHERINE GROSS,
ANNA M. PICKLES,

(and other citizens of Portsmouth, N. H.).

TAXATION OF INCOME FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS—PROTEST OF HON. JULIAN W. BARNARD

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, the burden resting on the small-home owner is rapidly increasing. Forms of taxation which discourage home ownership should be used as infrequently as possible. This should be considered in relation to the proposal now made by the United States Treasury to tax income derived from State and municipal bonds. Such bonds place their burden directly on realty holdings and exercise a restrictive influence on individual building of homes.

I ask unanimous consent to have included in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a letter I have received from

Hon. Julian W. Barnard, solicitor of the borough of Norristown, Pa.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE BOROUGH OF NORRISTOWN,

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,

Norristown, Pa., February 16, 1942.

Hon. JAMES J. DAVIS,

United States Senator from Pennsylvania,

the Congress of the United States,

Washington, D. C.

In re Treasury proposal to tax income derived from State and municipal bonds.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I address you on behalf of the boroughs of Pennsylvania. There are approximately 940 boroughs in the State of Pennsylvania within whose confines reside approximately 3,000,000 people, or, roughly, one-third of the population of the State.

Early in the year 1939 I was designated by the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs to appear before the special Brown committee of the Senate and to there voice the protest of the small towns of Pennsylvania against this form of direct interference with their governmental functioning by the Federal Government.

Again in June of 1939 I was especially designated by the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs to appear before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress and again urge this protest.

I am a member of the executive committee of the State Association of Boroughs of Pennsylvania and am the chairman of the legislative committee of the Montgomery County (Pa.) Association of Boroughs, a subdivision of the State association.

The Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs in each of its last four annual conventions has unanimously adopted a resolution protesting this proposal.

The Montgomery County Association of Boroughs has likewise adopted such resolutions.

The Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania in May 1939 adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved (if the senate concur) by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That Federal taxation of State and municipal bonds is inimical to the best interest of this State and its municipalities, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary of the senate to the State's representatives on the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, the Honorable PATRICK J. BOLAND and the Honorable BENJAMIN JARRETT."

This resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives at Harrisburg May 27, 1939, and agreed to by the Senate of Pennsylvania on May 29, 1939, and transmitted by the chief clerk June 1, 1939.

May I point out to you, sir, that municipalities necessarily, in order to carry on their functions, from time to time with periodic regularity must negotiate long-term bonded loans. Therefore, anything which tends to hamper the freedom or ability with which the municipalities can accomplish such long-term financing, works to the detriment of the municipalities, either in preventing absolutely the realization of some necessary public improvement, or the modernization and rebuilding and improvement of an existing public improvement, or, in the alternative, of increasing the cost to the municipality of such financing; if the cost thereof is sufficiently increased, the improvement may be prevented.

It is generally known that for the past several years municipal financing has been very easy and cheap, which has resulted very beneficially to the municipalities and, hence, to the home owners within the municipali-

ties who must pay the tax. Otherwise, much of the public improvement and public building and public construction that has gone so far toward relieving the depression years would not have been possible.

It has been so clearly demonstrated as I feel to be no longer open to question that any taxation of the municipally issued security, or the income derived therefrom results in the municipality issuing the security paying the tax. This is because it is cheaper for the municipality to assume and pay the tax directly, than it is to compel the purchaser or owner of the bond to anticipate the tax and discount it in his purchase price and income yield demanded.

This, as you know, has been clearly demonstrated in the case of the municipalities in Pennsylvania who have in the past been subjected to a 4 mills State tax (the personal-property tax). Because it has been clearly demonstrated to the municipalities of this Commonwealth that it is actually much cheaper to the municipalities to, as a debtor, assume and pay this tax, the municipalities in Pennsylvania today do so on their outstanding bonds, and the bonds are issued covenanted free from tax, the municipality itself, as the debtor, assuming and paying the tax. This has been a burden, placed upon the municipalities of the State by the Commonwealth itself; placed upon them indirectly it is true but direct nevertheless insofar as the ultimate result is concerned. There is no possibility of doubt but that any tax placed upon the income derived from municipal bonds by the Federal Government would, in the same manner, become an indirectly applied, but, nonetheless, direct tax by the Federal Government upon the municipalities.

It seems to me it is important for us to bear in mind that at least insofar as boroughs in Pennsylvania are concerned, their source of revenue is restricted to direct taxation upon real estate. Therefore, it follows that anything which to any extent increases the cost of municipal government in Pennsylvania, to that extent increases direct taxation upon real estate.

You might well say the State of Pennsylvania has done this to its own municipalities, why should not the Federal Government do the same thing?

The State of Pennsylvania has done this to its municipalities it is true. The State of Pennsylvania has the power and right to do so if it sees fit. In Pennsylvania the municipalities are the creature of the State. It does not follow that the Federal Government has either the right or the power to do the same thing. Neither the States nor the municipalities are the creature of the Federal Government. On the other hand, the Federal Government is, in fact, the creature of the State.

I know that you are in thorough agreement with me when I say that anything calculated to increase the tax burden on the small home owner should be avoided. On the other hand, anything which tends to lighten this direct tax burden upon the small home owner should be encouraged.

Take the situation in Norristown. This is an industrial town of almost 40,000 population. There are over 9,000 homes in the town. Of these 9,000 homes, I feel it is perfectly safe to say that at least 8,000 are small, modest workingmen's homes.

Another thing, in Pennsylvania boroughs are limited by law in the amount of taxation they may raise in each and every year. The law limits the tax to 15 mills per annum. Many of the towns are now annually levying the maximum millage. They, therefore, do not have the means of increasing their tax revenues, and as the cost of Government goes up they have no alternative but to restrict and diminish their necessary local services.

For instance, permit me to illustrate. Let us assume that Norristown employs 40 police-

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[PUBLIC LAW 463—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 108—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6548]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to expend from the appropriation for Salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, fiscal year 1942, the necessary amounts from March 1 to June 30, 1942, to increase from \$2,460 per annum to \$3,000 per annum, the salary of the foreman of the Senate folding room so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Special and select committees: For expenses of special and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year 1942, \$110,000.

Reporting committee hearings: For stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than special and select committees, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as authorized by law, fiscal year 1942, \$1,500, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Security of collections: For an additional amount to enable the Librarian to effect precautionary measures for the security of the collections of the Library of Congress, and for every expense incidental thereto, including personal services, including special and

temporary services at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, services other than personal, rentals of space within or without the District of Columbia, equipment, supplies, travel and subsistence, purchase, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-vehicles within and without the District of Columbia, fiscal years 1942 and 1943, \$100,000.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Working capital and congressional printing and binding: For an additional amount for working capital and congressional printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions and limitations specified under this heading in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, and including an additional amount of \$100,000 for the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301-317), \$3,720,000: *Provided*, That of this sum \$2,000,000 shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than December 31, 1942.

General expenses, Office of Superintendent of Documents: For an additional amount for general expenses, Office of Superintendent of Documents, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this heading in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, \$150,000.

THE JUDICIARY

Salaries and expenses of clerks, United States courts: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of clerks, United States courts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1942, \$25,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Civilian Defense: To enable the Director of Civilian Defense, under such regulations as the President may prescribe (which regulations may provide exemption from the requirements of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes), to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes", approved January 27, 1942 (Public Law 415), fiscal year 1942, \$100,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses, including printing and binding and personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any person in the Office of Civilian Defense unless such person is directly employed in the administration of such Act of January 27, 1942: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein may be used for the employment of persons, the rent of facilities or the purchase of equipment and supplies to promote, produce or carry on instruction or to direct instruction in physical fitness by dancers, fan dancing, street shows, theatrical performances or other public entertainments: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay the salary of any person

at the rate of \$4,500 per annum or more unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further*, That the Director of Civilian Defense shall transmit to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives every sixty days following the date of the enactment of this Act, a report in summary and by categories of the progress of the procurement of equipment and material provided by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That no funds herein appropriated shall be used for the payment of any person especially employed by a contractor to solicit or secure a contract upon any agreement for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the "Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1942", \$72,500.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Employees' Compensation Commission, fiscal year 1942, \$5,000.

Employees' compensation fund: For an additional amount for the payment of compensation provided by the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 785), fiscal year 1942, including the objects under this head in the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1942, \$400,000.

Salaries and expenses, military bases (national defense): For all necessary expenses of the Employees' Compensation Commission in administering the Act of August 16, 1941, making applicable the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U. S. C. 901) to military, air, and naval bases outside continental United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia; law-books, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and binding; fees and mileage of witnesses; stenographic reporting services, by contract or otherwise; purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for use in the field; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1105); fiscal year 1942, \$175,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service outside continental United States when the unit aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

National defense activities: For an additional amount for national defense activities, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which the appropriation under this heading in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is available, \$587,195.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases: For an additional amount for the maintenance and expenses of the Division of Venereal Diseases, fiscal year 1942, including the same objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500,000: *Provided*, That \$9,000 shall be transferred from this appropriation to the appropriation "Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency", and \$8,500 shall be transferred from this appropriation to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency".

Disease and sanitation investigations: For an additional amount for disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, fiscal year 1942, including the same objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$77,481: *Provided*, That the appropriation "Disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, 1942", as supplemented by this appropriation shall be available for alterations to buildings and equipment of the Public Health Service laboratory at Hamilton, Montana.

Emergency health and sanitation activities, Public Health Service (national defense): For an additional amount for emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense), fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, and the Surgeon General is authorized to engage in such activities in the areas specified in said Act independently of the State and local authorities, \$1,295,000.

Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense): For an additional amount for training for nurses (national defense), fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$600,000: *Provided*, That the amount of any allotment from this or the appropriation to which this is supplemental remaining unpaid at the end of the fiscal year 1942 shall be available for allotment for the fiscal year 1943.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Education and training, defense workers (national defense): For an additional amount for payments to States, and so forth (national defense), for the acquisition by purchase, rental, gift, or otherwise of new or used equipment when needed by agencies in providing courses pursuant to plans approved in the method prescribed in paragraph 2 under this heading in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$10,000,000, to be available until June 30, 1943.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Inter-American Highway: For surveys in connection with and the construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (Public Law 375), and necessary expenses incident thereto, including the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles necessary for use by the

Public Roads Administration in carrying out the provisions of said Act in the Central American republics named therein, \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjustment Board: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjustment Board, National Mediation Board", fiscal year 1942, \$22,500, and, in addition thereto, not to exceed the sum of \$2,500 may be transferred from the appropriation "Printing and binding, National Railroad Adjustment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942": *Provided*, That the amount available only for services of referees is hereby increased to \$65,000.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

During the period of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, so much of section 6 of the Act approved May 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 683), as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 989), as requires the head of each independent establishment and executive department (other than the Post Office Department) to submit to the Postmaster General quarterly reports relating to mail matter which has been transmitted free of postage, is hereby suspended, insofar as the Selective Service System is concerned.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL EXPENSES

Recorder of deeds, rent, District of Columbia: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for rent of offices of the recorder of deeds, to be expended without reference to the provisions of section 6 of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$6,250.

Office of Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, and maintenance and repairs to markets, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, \$250; and the limitation upon the purchase of one motor vehicle equipped for making investigations of sales of gasoline and oil by short measure is increased to \$1,000.

Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board—Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses, including personal services and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$5,320.

District of Columbia employees' compensation fund: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1942 for carrying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919, extending to the employees of the government of the District of Columbia the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1916, providing compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, \$8,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, including the condition specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,500.

Central Garage: The limitation of \$1,700 contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, upon the purchase of two field wagons for the surveyor's office is increased to \$1,900, and the limitation of \$650 contained in said Act upon the acquisition, by purchase or exchange, including the value of a vehicle exchanged, of any passenger-carrying automobile, except busses, station wagons, patrol wagons, and ambulances, and except as otherwise specifically authorized in that Act, is increased to \$750.

SEWERS

Assessment and permit work: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for assessment and permit work, sewers, \$250,000, to continue available until June 30, 1943.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for the pay and allowances of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, in accordance with the Act of May 27, 1924, as amended by the Act of July 1, 1930 (46 Stat. 839-841), subject to the conditions specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$53,890.

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including the objects and conditions specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,680.

Uniforms: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for furnishing uniforms and other official equipment, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,125.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Repairs and improvements, buildings and grounds: The limitation of \$6,000 for a new roof over the auditorium at the Francis Junior High School contained in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, is increased to \$8,500.

School building and playground sites: For an additional amount for the purchase of school building and playground sites, as specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, \$10,000, to remain available until expended.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Miscellaneous: For an additional amount for fuel, fiscal year 1942, \$7,700.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Tuberculosis sanatoria, expenses: The limitation of \$800 for purchase and exchange of one motortruck, specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, is increased to \$900.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Division of Child Welfare: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for maintenance of the receiving home for children, including the objects and conditions specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,750.

Home For Aged and Infirm: For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal year 1942, \$13,000.

For an additional amount for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, fiscal year 1942, \$48,000.

For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1942 for provisions and so forth, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$45,000.

MILITIA

Militia armory: For completing construction of an armory for the Militia of the District of Columbia, \$110,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

PARK POLICE

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for pay and allowances of the United States Park Police force, in accordance with the Act approved May 27, 1924, as amended, \$1,085.

Uniforms and equipment: For an additional amount for uniforming and equipping the United States Park Police force, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,855.

HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

Police traffic control: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for police traffic control, payable from the special fund created by the Act of April 23, 1924, as amended by the Act of August 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 676), \$9,500, which amount shall be transferred to the appropriation for pay and allowances of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942.

WATER SERVICE

Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for the operation, maintenance, repair, and protection of Washington Aqueducts and their accessories, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, and the purchase of uniforms for guards, radio equipment, and one additional passenger-carrying motor vehicle at a cost of not to exceed \$750, \$34,360.

Water Department: For the purchase of a site for the erection of an elevated water tank in the vicinity of Alabama and Massachusetts Avenues Southeast, fiscal year 1942, \$5,000.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for extension of the water department distribution system, laying of such service mains as may be necessary under the assessment system, \$250,000, to continue available until June 30, 1943.

The foregoing sums under the water service shall be paid wholly out of the revenues of the Water Department of the District of Columbia.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, including costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 165 and House Document Numbered 559 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$21,288, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1942, \$2,050,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Revested Oregon and California Railroad and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon: For an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28, 1937, entitled "An Act relating to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands situated in the State of Oregon", fiscal year 1942, including the objects and conditions specified under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,000.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mineral leasing: For an additional amount for mineral leasing, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$668.53.

BUREAU OF MINES

Oil and gas investigations: For an additional amount for oil and gas investigations, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$66,000; and the limitations under said heading of \$6,500 on the amount which may be expended for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and \$22,600 on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, are hereby increased to \$10,500 and \$24,800, respectively.

Investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply: For an additional amount for investigation of domestic sources of mineral supply, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$225,000; and the limitations under said heading of \$22,000 on the amount which may be expended for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and \$32,500 (as increased by the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942) on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, are hereby increased to \$24,400 and \$35,000, respectively.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii: For restoration to the emergency fund for the President appropriated by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, of the amount allocated therefrom to the Secretary of the Interior by letter of January 12, 1942 (numbered 42-56), for the protection, care, and relief of the civilian population in the Territory of Hawaii, \$15,000,000.

Reconstruction and improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska: For reconstruction and improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska, including construction of necessary bridges, and all expenses incident to the foregoing, fiscal year 1942, \$2,200,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency): For an additional amount for salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, during the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and for the purposes specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,150,000.

Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employment, considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney General, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investi-

gation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 579, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$151.20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 578, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$771.41.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

DEPARTMENTAL

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For an additional amount for salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$8,265.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Printing and binding, Post Office Department: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$200,000.

FIELD SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Post-office inspectors, salaries: For an additional amount for salaries of inspectors, fiscal year 1942, \$65,000: *Provided*, That the number of inspectors that may be employed for the remainder of the fiscal year 1942 is hereby increased from six hundred and thirty-five to seven hundred and thirty-five.

Post-office inspectors, traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for traveling and miscellaneous expenses of post-office inspectors, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$49,000.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and conditions specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$300,000.

Detroit River postal service: For an additional amount for the Detroit River postal service, fiscal year 1941, \$500.

Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees to special-delivery messengers, fiscal year 1941, \$125,000.

Unusual conditions at post offices: For an additional amount for unusual conditions at post offices, fiscal year 1942, \$300,000.

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, \$300,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star Route Service, Alaska: For an additional amount for inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, fiscal year 1942, \$30,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Vehicle service: For an additional amount for vehicle service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and conditions specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

Contingent expenses, Department of State: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$150,000, of which there may be expended not to exceed \$35,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange, and repair thereof, and \$4,000 for the purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, and, when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For an additional amount to enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this heading in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942, \$5,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Consolidated emergency fund: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia, in connection with the performance by the bureaus and offices of the Treasury Department hereinafter named of additional or increased functions and activities arising out of the war emergency, fiscal year 1942, \$253,000, from which sum, transfers, not to exceed the amounts specified, may be made to said bureaus and offices as follows: Office of the Secretary,

\$41,396; Office of the Chief Clerk, for contingent expenses, \$37,500, for personal services, \$15,000; Superintendent of Treasury Buildings, \$36,680; Division of Personnel, \$15,934; and Bureau of Internal Revenue, \$106,490: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for producing moving pictures.

CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

Salaries and expenses, guard force: The limitation on the amount which may be obligated for purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms contained in the appropriation under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act 1942, is hereby increased from \$9,875 to \$13,575.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$150,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, fiscal year 1942, \$10,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased from \$9,800,000 to \$26,000,000: *Provided*, That such appropriation shall be available during the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 for payment of all necessary expenses connected with public-debt issues or with any refunding operations, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Check forgery insurance fund (revolving fund): To carry out the purposes of an Act to authorize the Treasurer of the United States to make settlements with payees of lost or stolen checks, which have been paid on forged endorsements, in advance of reclamation, and for other purposes, approved November 21, 1941 (Public Law 310), \$50,000, which amount shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in the special deposit account authorized to be established by said Act, entitled the "Check forgery insurance fund" (revolving fund), and shall be available for expenditure for the purposes of the Act by the Treasurer of the United States at the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for collecting the revenue from customs, including the objects specified under this head

in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942. \$471,000, and the limitation under said head on the amount which may be expended for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby increased from \$87,500 to \$140,055.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, for the fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$229,000.

Salaries, White House Police: For an additional amount for "Salaries, White House Police", fiscal year 1942, for fifty-five privates, two sergeants, two lieutenants, and one inspector, in addition to the number specified in the Act of April 22, 1940, \$50,000.

Uniforms and equipment, White House Police: For an additional amount for uniforming and equipping the White House Police, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, \$10,770.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Transportation of bullion and coin: For an additional amount for transportation of bullion and coin, between mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, including compensation of temporary employees, fiscal year 1942, \$500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,395,900.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division", contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the payment of per diem employees engaged in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards at rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia, and the second paragraph under the caption "Procurement Division" in such Act is hereby amended by adding after the words "District of Columbia" the words "and areas adjacent thereto".

COAST GUARD

Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 587, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$1,243.57.

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 580, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$4,955.71.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Claim for damages, river and harbor work: To pay claims for damages under river and harbor work adjusted and determined by the War Department under the provision of section 9 of the River and Harbor Act, approved June 5, 1920 (33 U. S. C. 564), as set forth in House Document Numbered 586, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$100.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 574, Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management, \$42.50;

Federal Security Agency, \$77.63;

Federal Works Agency, \$1,735.19;

Veterans' Administration, \$279.25;

Department of Agriculture, \$4,670.19;

Department of Commerce, \$314.74;

Department of the Interior, \$1,212.37;

Department of Justice, \$38.63;

Navy Department, \$3,684.92;

Treasury Department, \$1,309.20;

War Department, \$34,662.47;

Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues, \$3,466.28;

In all, \$51,493.37: *Provided*, That the amount allowed in the case of item 82 on page 80 of such House Document Numbered 574, is corrected to read "\$23.17".

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective

departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 174, Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

Federal Works Agency, \$1,202.24;
Department of Agriculture, \$199.08;
Department of the Interior, \$422.72;
Navy Department, \$1,513.35;
Treasury Department, \$218.75;
War Department, \$8,243.87;
In all, \$11,800.01.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 572, under the following departments and establishments:

Department of Agriculture, \$731.88;
Post Office Department, \$468.81;
Treasury Department, \$8,250.41;
War Department, \$11,759.41;

In all, \$21,210.51, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which have been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document Numbered 173 and House Document Numbered 572 under the following departments:

Department of Justice, \$1,389.50;
Navy Department, \$2,000;

In all, \$3,389.50, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay cost and interest as and where specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(c) For payment of the judgment, including costs, rendered against the collector of customs for the customs district of Washington, by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, Northern Division, and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 585, under the Department of Commerce, \$587.20, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest and costs as specified by such judgment.

(d) For payment of the judgment rendered against the Government of the United States by the United States District Court, Middle District of Georgia, Athens Division, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Geraldine Ash", approved July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 1306), and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 572, \$5,000.

(e) For payment of the judgment rendered against the Government of the United States by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans Division, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Anna Lee Hebert, Mrs. Nicholas Hebert, Mr. and Mrs. Dossie E. Worrell, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. McClure, and W. F. Cobb", approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1398), and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 572, \$21,550, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest thereon as provided by law: *Provided*, That the name of Daniel L. Weber appearing on page 11 of House Document Numbered 572 is corrected to read "Dudley L. Weber".

(f) For payment of the judgment rendered against the Government of the United States by the United States District Court, Western District of Kentucky, Louisville Division, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of Charles T. Wise", approved March 29, 1939 (53 Stat. 1442), and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 572, \$5,000.

(g) For payment of the judgment rendered against the Government of the United States by the United States District Court, District of Rhode Island, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of George Lancellotta", approved April 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 1252), and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 572, \$500, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest thereon as provided by law.

(h) For payment of the judgment rendered against the Government of the United States by the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Delaware Bay Shipbuilding Company, Incorporated", approved August 25, 1937 (50 Stat. 1079), and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document Numbered 172, \$4,957.19, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs.

(i) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(j) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Documents Numbered 168 and 169 and House Document Numbered 582, under the following establishments and departments, namely:

Independent offices:

Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration,
\$18,922.64;

Veterans' Administration, \$25,142.42;

Executive departments:

Commerce, \$43,735.91;

Interior, civil, \$7,409.64;

Justice, \$1,500;

Navy, \$224,962.51;

Treasury, \$7,255.91;

War, \$784,365.92;

Post Office, \$1,827.33;

In all, \$1,115,122.28, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document Numbered 171, covering storage charges of canned meats in the total amount \$17,684.66, to be paid from the account, "12F5829 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Emergency Relief Administration".

(c) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 573, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For general expenses, Office of Superintendent of Documents, \$2,330.51.

For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$712.53.

Independent Offices: For salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, \$145.30.

For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$56.27.

For Federal Civil Works Administration, \$43.10.

For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board, \$138.

For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$150.

For contingent expenses, General Accounting Office, \$5,383.25.

For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918, \$164,960.54.

For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Administration, \$613.04.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administration, \$370.28.

For administrative expenses, United States Employment Service, \$27.43.

For Columbia Institution for the Deaf, \$10.

For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, \$47.35.

For Interstate Quarantine Service, \$1.20.

For increase of compensation, Federal Security Agency, \$20.

For maintenance, National Institute of Health, \$137.52.

For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$23.39.

For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, 95 cents.

For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administration, \$5.

For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$48.25.

For working fund, National Emergency Council, administrative expenses (Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works), \$71.91.

For administrative expenses, United States Housing Authority, \$481.29.

For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$98.37.

For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Branch, Procurement Division, \$52.05.

For increase of compensation, Office of Superintendent, State, War, and Navy Department buildings, \$3.60.

For National Industrial Recovery, United States Housing Authority, housing, \$3,543.76.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, National Park Service, \$6,302.03.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, National Park Service, \$4.01.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings, Procurement Division, \$2,505.47.

For Army and Navy pensions, \$86.

For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau, \$311.33.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$1,233.62.

Department of Agriculture: For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$2,602.63.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$986.68.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$2,499.21.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$1,014.14.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$8,523.65.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$724.75.

For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, subsistence homesteads (transfer to Agriculture), \$900.

For special research fund, Department of Agriculture, \$106.51.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$53,350.63.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$73.97.

For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Department of Agriculture, \$6,334.30.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$775.60.

For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm Credit Administration, \$101.82.

For farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, \$15.90.

For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agriculture, \$94.

For National Industrial Recovery, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, \$82.94.

For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (War, Civilian Conservation Corps), \$19.65.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$1,109.59.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$1,656.98.

For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken areas, emergency relief, \$38.13.

For establishing wool standards, \$2.

For printing and binding, Rural Electrification Administration, \$1,015.50.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$2,921.12.

For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, \$30,506.10.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$42.67.

For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$2,377.03.

For increase of compensation, Department of Agriculture, \$76.

For payment for agricultural adjustment (payments under Tobacco, Cotton, and Potato Acts), Department of Agriculture, \$66.50.

For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$23.09.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$1.32.

For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion prevention (transfer to Agriculture), \$20.17.

For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$313.25.

For Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agriculture, \$1,933.12.

For liquidation and management of resettlement projects, Department of Agriculture, \$8.68.

Department of Commerce: For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$972.64.

For export industries, Department of Commerce, \$7.29.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$525.02.

For testing, inspection, and information service, National Bureau of Standards, \$49.60.

- For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, \$19.32.
- For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$302.28.
- For miscellaneous expenses, Patent Office, \$40.25.
- For air-navigation facilities, \$401.63.
- For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$10.80.
- Department of the Interior:** For salaries and expenses, National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the Interior, \$167.45.
- For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, \$136.57.
- For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$31.30.
- For operating rescue cars and stations and investigations of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$144.50.
- For working fund, Interior, office of Secretary (salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration), \$58.07.
- For range improvements within grazing districts (receipt limitation), \$2.75.
- For oil and gas investigations, Bureau of Mines, \$2.23.
- For power distribution system, Bonneville project, Oregon, Department of the Interior, \$47.26.
- For contingent expenses of land offices, \$4.50.
- For propagation of food fishes, Bureau of Fisheries, \$44.10.
- For Geological Survey, \$5.87.
- For increase of compensation, Interior Department, \$7.50.
- For salaries and expenses, Division of Grazing, Department of the Interior, \$24.
- For commission to investigate reclamation projects, \$31.25.
- For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior, Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$7.80.
- For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior, Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$206.47.
- For conservation of health among Indians, \$624.
- For pay of judges, Indian courts, \$16.64.
- For Indian boarding schools, \$71.93.
- For Indian Service supply fund, \$19.59.
- For general expenses, Indian Service, \$1.06.
- For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, \$330.25.
- For Indian school support, \$258.51.
- For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian reservations (reimbursable), \$1.20.
- For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$821.40.
- For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable), \$2.16.
- Department of Justice:** For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts, \$104.60.
- For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 66 cents.
- For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$13.41.
- For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$1,961.75.
- For printing and binding, Department of Justice and Courts, \$174.53.

For Federal jails, maintenance, \$6.88.

For United States hospital for defective delinquents, maintenance, \$11.11.

For traveling expenses, Department of Justice and Judiciary, 85 cents.

For transporting Filipinos to the Philippine Islands, \$5.38.

For United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, maintenance, \$56.94.

For support of United States prisoners, \$312.

For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$31.82.

For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, \$17.90.

For pay of bailiffs, and so forth, United States courts, \$15.

For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$3.74.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$109.12.

For prison camps, maintenance, \$9.01.

Department of Labor: For administration of Fair Labor Standards Act, Department of Labor, \$72.05.

For payment to officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies (Labor), \$139.79.

For salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act, Children's Bureau, \$1.

For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$110.55.

For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$8.42.

Navy Department: For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$334,264.17.

For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$17,222.02.

For aviation, Navy, \$573,395.08.

For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$401.45.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$130,856.08.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$25,249.24.

For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$31.79.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$658.13.

For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment, \$50.04.

For payment to officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies (Navy), \$12.93.

For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast Guard, \$20.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$8.94.

For outfits, Coast Guard, \$84.55.

For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$7.84.

Department of State: For transportation, Foreign Service, \$113.97.

For salaries, Foreign Service clerks, \$145.83.

For salaries and expenses, Foreign commerce service, \$22.50.

For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$9.

For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$94.26.

For transportation and allowances for quarters, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$151.01.

For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, \$82.25.

For office and living quarters, Foreign Service, \$3.38.

- Treasury Department:** For collecting the internal revenue, \$194.65.
 For printing and binding, Treasury Department, \$136.13.
 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$341.63.
 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$103.02.
 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$1.19.
 For suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, \$3.15.
- War Department:** For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$75.88.
 For Air Corps, Army, \$139.86.
 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$9,476.15.
 For National Guard, \$1,750.70.
 For travel of the Army, \$1,608.02.
 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$107.72.
 For subsistence of the Army, \$287.36.
 For Army transportation, \$707.68.
 For pay of the Army, \$9,171.34.
 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$944.31.
 For library, Surgeon General's office, \$43.45.
 For replacing Army transportation, \$4.60.
 For special field exercises, Army, \$27.36.
 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, National Guard, \$3.09.
 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$1.19.
 For Signal Service of the Army, \$9,999.
 For travel, military and civil personnel, War Department, \$95.79.
 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$106.62.
 For seacoast defenses, Panama Canal, \$1.10.
 For Organized Reserves, \$341.63.
 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$2,238.36.
 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$103.97.
 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$53.55.
 For medical and hospital department, Army, \$253.83.
 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, \$335.27.
 For contingencies, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff Corps, \$6.26.
 For promotion of rifle practice, \$4.79.
 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$709.77.
 For educational orders, production of munitions, War Department, \$122,070.
 For citizens' military training camps, \$437.38.
 For Engineer Service, Army, \$15.
 For maintenance, United States Military Academy, \$15.88.
 For regular supplies of the Army, 87 cents.
 For medical and hospital department, \$18.50.
 For United States High Commissioner to Philippine Islands, \$74.84.
 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act March 31, 1933), \$982.76.
 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act June 19, 1934), \$790.35.
 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), \$893.41.
 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act February 9, 1937), \$97.60.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$307,259.64.

For cemetery expenses, War Department, \$28.37.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (Out of the Postal Revenues): For City Delivery carriers, \$2,018.93.

For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$1,554.15.

For compensation to postmasters, \$111.39.

For contract air mail service, \$36,837.17.

For indemnities, domestic mail, \$135.42.

For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, \$38.15.

For operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$120.

For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$60.50.

For post office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$7.15.

For railroad transportation and mail messenger service, \$4.57.

For Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$221.19.

For railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$14.25.

For rent, light, and fuel, \$759.80.

For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$297.04.

For Rural Delivery Service, \$39.45.

For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$3.37.

For vehicle service, \$12.85.

For Village Delivery Service, \$6.08.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$1,915,851, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balance of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 167, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$537.46.

Independent Offices: For motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$2.37.

For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$88.50.

For administrative expenses, United States Housing Authority, \$25.

For increase of compensation, Veterans' Bureau, \$4.44.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$7.40.

Department of Agriculture: For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$5,096.56.

For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, \$47.35.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$147.62.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$38.11.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$7.92.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$2.80.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$41.29.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$583.

For farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, \$3.48.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$8.63.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$3.60.

For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$5.92.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, \$1,800.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$133.33.

Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$634.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$10.

For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$2,087.46.

Department of the Interior: For working fund, Interior, Office of Secretary (salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration), 38 cents.

Department of Justice: For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, \$11.25.

Navy Department: For aviation, Navy, \$2,839.43.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$102.57.

For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (Navy), \$9.56.

For outfits, Coast Guard, \$95,494.14.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$5,550.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$52.60.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$4.88.

War Department: For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$9.83.

For pay of the Army, \$36.40.

For National Guard, \$12.40.

For pay of National Guard for armory drills, \$23.36.

For Army transportation, \$6.91.

For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$81.66.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$146.81.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act March 31, 1933), \$628.20.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (Out of the Postal Revenues): For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$19.90.

For indemnities, domestic mail, \$1.

For Rural Delivery Service, \$11.17.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$116,358.69, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be

necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 205. For payment of the claim in favor of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, found to be due by the General Accounting Office under an appropriation the balance of which has lapsed and been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as set forth in House Document Numbered 571, \$90,000.

SEC. 206. For payment of the claim of the State of Vermont as settled by the Comptroller General of the United States in accordance with the Act entitled "Joint resolution directing the Comptroller General to readjust the account between the United States and the State of Vermont" (Public Law 199, Seventy-seventh Congress), approved July 30, 1941, and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 581, \$90,015.85.

SEC. 207. For payment of the claim allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to law for services to American vessels and seamen and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 583 under the Department of State, \$475.53.

SEC. 208. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department in Senate Document Numbered 166 and House Document Numbered 575 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$172,384.33.

SEC. 209. For payment of the claim allowed by the General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for destruction of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C., 725b), and which has been certified to Congress in House Document Numbered 588 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$20.49.

SEC. 210. For the payment of a claim allowed by the General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885, for the destruction of private property and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 584, under the War Department, \$49.40.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered

prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as otherwise provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942".

Approved, February 21, 1942.

